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THURSDAY NOVEMBER 5 1981

Price twenty pence

BL agrees to seek further aid

Sir Michael Edwardes and the BL board decided to recommend continuing financial backing from the Government after the collapse of resistance to its 3.8 per cent pay offer. Normal production resumed at all plants, with nearly full turnouts. The new corporate plan will now be submitted to the Government Page 2

Soviet impatience over submarine

The Soviet Union is displaying growing impatience with Sweden over its refusal to release the stranded submarine. Moscow temporarily reinforced its fleet outside Sweden's territorial waters and has increased diplomatic pressure. The Supreme Commander of the Swedish armed forces has submitted a report on the affair Back page

Prominent UDA man shot dead

A prominent member of the Ulster Defence Association, the main Protestant paramilitary force in Northern Ireland, was shot dead in front of his daughter aged eight last night. He was named as Mr Artie Bettice, aged 35 Irish talks, page 3

£14m operating loss by NEB

The National Enterprise Board, with the prime role of stimulating high technology industries, recorded an operating loss of £14.2m in the first six months of this year. All but one of the board's subsidiaries showed increased losses Page 17

Baby case jury to look at intent

The judge in the case of Dr Leonard Arthur, the paediatrician charged with attempting to murder a Down's syndrome baby, told the jury at Leicester Crown Court that they must distinguish between the consultant's intent and his motives. Page 3

England team fly to India today

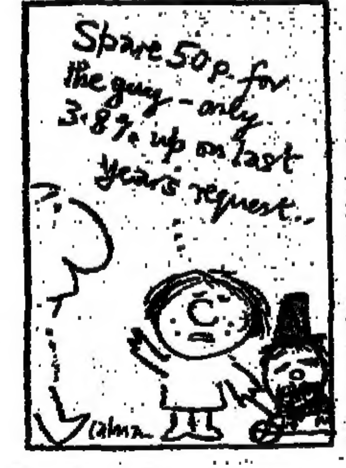
The England cricket team, led by their new captain, Keith Fletcher, fly out from London today for a four-month tour to India and Sri Lanka that includes six Test matches and three one-day internationals Page 23

Battle likely for Land's End

Land's End has been put on the open market at a price of about £1,750,000. The fight for its future ownership is likely to be between the National Trust and developers, possibly from overseas Page 2

Seal slaughter shock in Ireland

The bloody killing of 118 grey seal pups and 18 nursing mothers off the north-west coast of Co Mayo has shocked conservationists in Ireland. There are thought to be fewer than 2,000 grey seals living in Irish seas Page 6



Left takes over Bermondsey

A comprehensive political takeover of Bermondsey, London, will be completed on Sunday when a successor to Mr Robert Mellish, the former government chief whip, is chosen from among seven left-wingers as the local Labour Party's prospective candidate at the next general election Page 2

Foot declares war over rates, unions and oil

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

In a Commons speech full of optimism, which neither her supporters nor her opponents could fully explain, the Prime Minister claimed yesterday that the Government had created the conditions in which out of recession could come renewed confidence.

In the coming year, Mrs Margaret Thatcher said, there would be a realization that there was a new economic strength; that the big changes so long needed and so often shirked had now been made; and that we would secure the kind of success our neighbours had achieved but that had eluded us since the war. "In the coming year", she said to ringing cheers from the Government benches, "our confidence will be rewarded".

She was speaking at the start of six days of debate on the Government's parliamentary programme which members of both Houses had earlier gathered in the House of Lords to hear outlined by the Queen in the Speech from the Throne.

On paper, the programme promises one of the lightest work loads placed upon Parliament for many years past. But the three Bills that catch the eye, all of them well signalled in past weeks, are all certain to be bitterly fought by the Labour Party.

The first to appear will be the Bill to restrain local authorities from raising rates above a level prescribed by central government without holding a local referendum.

The second is the Bill being prepared by Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, to put further limits on trade union immunities and, as Mrs Thatcher described it yesterday, "to provide better redress for those harmed by the abuse of trade union powers, particularly of the closed shop". The Bill will be introduced in the new year, with a consultation paper published first.

The third important Bill will provide for the sale to the private sector of most of the oil production business of the British National Oil Corporation, and all of British Gas's offshore oil business.

Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, declared war on all three Bills. The "sell-out proposals" for North Sea oil were opposed to the national interest, he said. Labour would fight them by every means available.

The trade union Bill, he added, was a misuse of Parliament's time. It would only intensify and make much greater the difficulties encountered in the field of labour relations. As for the Bill to curb rate increases, Mr Foot described it as deeply hostile to democratic principles. Labour would oppose it on local government spending and constitutional grounds.

Those last suspicions of Mr Foot's are shared by many Conservatives who oppose the intended degree of interference with local democracy and who dislike in any case the referendum as an instrument of government.

Knowing that, the Opposition is to hold a debate on the proposals next Thursday in the hope of prompting Conservatives to rebel. One senior backbench Conservative welcomed that tactic last night. He said he hoped that the Government would be defeated and be forced to drop its plan.

That seems unlikely. But there are increasing signs that ministers, as they grow more aware of the depth of hostility in their own party, are considering the only possible long-term solution: the abolition of the rating system.

Backbench Conservatives believe that that step would be popular electorally. Any means of revenue-raising that replaced the present system would be fairer, they believe.

Officials calculate that in all the Queen's Speech promises 15 Bills, 9 on important matters of policy, as against 39 government Bills that became law in the last session.

There is a powerful practical consideration in favour of a lighter programme. The Government does not yet know whether the Government of Canada is likely in the next few weeks to ask Westminster to legislate to return her British-made constitution to Ottawa.

If such a request is made, Mrs Thatcher has promised Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, that the Government will try to comply.

As a constitutional Bill, however, it would have to go through all its stages on the floor of the Commons. And if it proved contentious the Opposition, by tabling complex amendments, could use it as a providential opportunity to delay the other measures it so much dislikes.

Mrs Thatcher's aggressive performance yesterday greatly heartened Conservative backbenchers who were disappointed by her speech in the confidence debate a week earlier. All but a few unregenerate sceptics, such as Mr Edward Heath and Mr Geoffrey Rippon who sat unmoved in their places, cheered as she sat down.

ON OTHER PAGES

Mr Foot made his task harder by launching, not for the first time, into a heartfelt plea for nuclear disarmament, "the biggest question of all". It is hard for him because the silence behind him, as well as among Conservatives, demonstrates that his views on the matters are held not just by a minority in the House but by a minority in the Parliamentary Labour Party.

When he spoke of battlefield nuclear weapons he was interrupted by Dr David Owen, who asked if he favoured a negotiated withdrawal of those weapons by the Warsaw Pact and Nato, or whether he was asking for a unilateral gesture. Mr Foot said: "I believe there are many fields in which unilateral action could be taken".

Mrs Thatcher decided to attack the unilateralist case. The Government also attached great importance to the coming negotiations, she said, but unilateral disarmament offered no short cut. It would make war not less likely but more likely.

□ Police mounted a tight security operation for the State Opening of Parliament, putting additional officers among the crowds and appealing to the public to be extra vigilant for people acting suspiciously and for strange parcels (a Staff Reporter writes).

This year for the first time the police put their own security locks on post boxes that had already been sealed by the Post Office. Other precautions included using sniffer dogs to check the route and a search beneath the route.



The Princess of Wales makes her parliamentary debut with the Prince of Wales: "She was shimmering from head to toe". Hugh Noyes, page 4

Church, party and Solidarity meet to settle fate of Poland

From Dessa Trevisan, Warsaw, Nov 4

Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the Polish Primate, and Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, walked together this evening to an unprecedented discussion in Warsaw with General Jaruzelski, the Communist Party leader, Prime Minister and Defence Minister.

This meeting of the three principal powers of Poland—church, union and Communist Party—was arranged last night to try to find a way out of the country's prolonged crisis before winter sets in.

The talks lasted over two hours. When Mr Walesa emerged he said they had gone well, and that further contacts would be pursued in working groups. A brief official statement said that consultations would continue and that this initial meeting had been useful.

It seems that there were no hard and fast agreements, but none had been expected. However, the basic agreement to pursue consultations is a major breakthrough after months of frustration. Solidarity has, in fact, made a benevolent response to General Jaruzelski's recent proposals on government by consultation and consent.

Before he left for today's meeting, Mr Walesa said he had only one question to put to General Jaruzelski—"whether he wants to follow the people or go against them". But he also urged Solidarity to put its trust in the Government's professed good intentions. In so doing he was staking his own reputation and credibility.

Mgr Glemp is due to fly to Rome tomorrow to report to the Pope.

Ironically the talks took place in a building opposite the Soviet Embassy. The Russians may be bewildered by what could be the emergence of a wide national coalition front. But Mr Stefan Olszowski, a member of the Polish Politbureau, who is in Moscow, will no doubt be explaining the turn of events in Warsaw. He has come a long way since the days when he was identified with the hard line and is said now to be fully convinced that only a broad national consensus and cooperation can get Poland out of its crisis.

Mr Walesa announced last night that he had decided to meet the Prime Minister and Primate in an attempt to establish a basis of trust and clear the way for urgently needed constructive talks. He had obviously decided the time had come to force the hand of Solidarity's executive committee, which had been reluctant to accept his insistence on union discipline and an end to disruptive, wildcat strikes.

Some executive members have been openly hostile to Mr Walesa's determined stand; and last night his proposal to impose central discipline on all regional branches of Solidarity was rejected in an executive vote. Mr Walesa's defeat was narrow—by only one vote—but it proved the strength of the opposition and of the feeling that Mr Walesa is trying to impose his ideas on Solidarity.

Last night the delegate from Tornobrzeg, where Mr Walesa had been successful in ending a general strike, accused him of having done nothing and warned him that whereas the workers had listened to his advice once, they might not do so again.

Mr Walesa was returning tonight to Gdansk where his executive is still holding its contentious session. What offers he is able to bring back from the Warsaw meeting will obviously have a decisive influence on the future course of Solidarity.

Helicopter raid beats factory pickets

From R. W. Shakespeare, Manchester

Eight men wearing goggles and helmets were brought in by helicopters yesterday to remove submarine equipment from a dispute-bound factory while 100 policemen kept pickets at bay.

The policemen, eight of them on horseback, circled the Manchester factory as two helicopters were brought in by management for what furious trade unionists described as "an Entebbe-style commando raid".

The eight masked men wearing military-style clothes were brought into the grounds of the Laurence Scott and Electro Motors plant in Louisa Street, Openshaw. They took out six mtors for hunter-killer submarines.

The equipment was built for the navy's nuclear submarine fleet and is part of a £2.5m defence contract left unfinished when the plant was occupied by workers last April. The picket of 150 men looked on helplessly as the small task force went to work.

Angry trade unionists accused the police of conniving with the management and said that a national campaign would be mounted to black the company's products.

Mr Douglas Daniels, a local engineering union official, said: "I witnessed a spectacle I have never seen in many many years in the trade union movement". The plant's shop stewards described the raid as "a new development in industrial disputes".

They said in a statement: "This was an Entebbe-style commando raid; two helicopters with eight helmeted and masked scabs on board landing inside the factory, and outside over 100 police in support.

"So the lesson is that no matter how successful your picket, this method of strike-breaking will be used to break the unions and send us back to the 1930s".

Greater Manchester police said that they had been told in advance by the management of the helicopter operation and had sent sufficient officers to prevent a breach of the peace. The helicopters had nothing to do with the police and, according to local air traffic control, had set off from Doncaster, home of the factory's parent company, Mining Supplies Ltd.

Union officials believe that the motors will be taken to the Vickers shopyard at Barrow in

Continued on back page, col 3

Warning nuclear shot is in Nato armoury, Haig says

Washington, Nov 4.—Mr Alexander Haig, the United States Secretary of State, said today that Nato contingency plans include firing, as a last resort, a demonstration nuclear shot to warn the Soviet Union against pressing a conventional attack on Western Europe.

In testimony before the Senate foreign relations committee, Mr Haig said Nato strategy was to keep violence at the lowest possible level if Moscow threatened Western Europe.

"For example, there are contingency plans in the Nato doctrine to fire a nuclear weapon for demonstrative purposes, to demonstrate to the other side that they are exceeding the limits of toleration in their conventional attack."

Mr Haig emphasized that the use of nuclear weapons carried unknown risks and should only be a last resort. He defended President Reagan's recent comment that a nuclear war could be fought which was limited to Europe. He said the President's statement was precisely right.

Nato officials have referred privately in the past to the possibility of firing a nuclear weapon harmlessly over a battlefield to warn attacking Soviet forces that they risked a nuclear strike

While they have not spelt it out, such a demonstration might take place over West Germany, where Nato planners believe such a conventional Soviet attack would occur.

Mr Haig said the outcome of United States-Soviet arms control negotiations would hinge directly on Congressional approval of President Reagan's big nuclear modernization programme. He defended a proposal to revive the B1 bomber and build new MX land-based missiles. Critics in Congress have said the MX would be an inadequate deterrent and that the B1 was unnecessary and wasteful.

Mr Haig said MX deployment would "break the Soviet monopoly on large, accurate missiles and may, for the first time, give them incentive to negotiate real reductions in their ICBM (intercontinental ballistic missile) force".

He said the revival of the B1 would ensure that the United States triad of land, sea and air-based nuclear weapons would remain intact and "should increase Soviet willingness to negotiate seriously".

Mr Eugene Rostow, head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said the Administration had prepared a first draft of a new strategic arms treaty which was very different from the Salt 2 accord negotiated by Mr Jimmy Carter, the former president and shelved after Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.—Reuter.

Space flight put off in last seconds

From Nicholas Hirst, Cape Canaveral, Nov 4

Just 31 seconds before lift-off, the jinx that has dogged the space shuttle Columbia throughout its development struck again today delaying the launch for at least a week.

There had been doubts that the flight would go ahead since the final countdown started early in the morning. After a starlit night, the weather began to close in, threatening a safe landing if the shuttle were forced to abandon its mission in the early stages of the launch and return to the Kennedy space centre.

But Mr George Page, the director of the shuttle operations, finally aborted today's take-off as a result of a combination of computer and technical problems.

Yet after the exceptionally smooth preparations for the launch, all had looked set for lift-off. And, according to National Aeronautics and Space Administration scientists, the flight could have gone on without danger if the computers could have been successfully reprogrammed.

The final order to call the flight off resulted from a combination of factors but primarily because overheating was discovered in lubricating oils for auxiliary power units. Scientists said this was probably caused by contamination, which had been experienced before, but would not have created real difficulties during the mission.

This is the third time that the launch date for Columbia's second flight has been delayed. The inaugural flight was put off for two days before it finally took off in April also as a result of computer problems.

□ The Soviet Union today launched an unmanned spacecraft towards Venus, the second space probe sent to the planet within a week (AP reports from Moscow).

New redundancy deal proposed for dons

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

Proposals for a national redundancy scheme for university academic staff, involving lump sum payments of more than £50,000 in addition to pension rights, have been submitted by the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals to the University Grants Committee (UGC).

In a letter to the UGC to be officially released on Friday, the vice-chancellors' committee says that many universities face such an acute financial crisis that they will have to declare staff redundant in a matter of months.

It was therefore urgent that individual institutions should know the terms under which the UGC would be prepared to provide additional funds for the payment of compensation or early retirement benefits. The universities themselves could not afford to pay.

The proposals were not intended to pre-empt the right of any individual university to determine the redundancy compensation paid to its staff, but represented guidelines on what the vice-chancellors' committee considered fair treatment for academic staff.

The committee realized that some academics would not consider the compensation proposed under the scheme adequate redress for the loss of their contractual right of security of employment until retirement. They would still be free to pursue claims through the courts, it said.

The scheme proposed is based on the compensation arrangements for so-called mobile civil servants over the age of 40 who are made redundant, and is divided into three parts based on different age groups.

For those aged below 50, it is proposed that, in addition to the deferred pension and lump sum payable at the normal retirement age of 65, they should receive an immediate lump sum based on their length of service, equivalent to nearly two months' pay for each year of service.

Thus a professor or senior lecturer aged 49 earning £15,410 a year with 24 years' service would be eligible for an immediate lump sum of £55,212 plus a pension on reaching 65 of £4,623 a year and a further lump sum of £13,869.

A lecturer aged 40 earning £11,425 with 15 years' service would be eligible for an immediate lump sum of £23,800 plus a pension of £2,142 at 65 and a further lump sum of £6,426. A lecturer aged 30 earning £7,700 with five years' service would be eligible for a lump sum of £3,210 plus a pension of £481 at 65 and a further lump sum of £1,444.

Those aged between 50 and 55 are already eligible for the universities' premature retirement scheme. Under the new proposals they would receive a further lump sum related to age, length of service, and salary.

For those aged 55 and over, the scheme provides roughly what is on offer by most universities under the early retirement scheme. The advantage of the new scheme is that it would stipulate that all academics over the age of 55 get pensions with the maximum enhancement permitted of 10 years.

Lump sum payments over £25,000 are liable to income tax and the vice-chancellors say they want to discuss with the UGC ways to legitimately minimise the disadvantages to the recipient, for example by the purchase of additional pension entitlement as an alternative to a part of the lump sum.

The UGC has estimated that universities will have to lose 5,000 academic jobs over the next three years.

Student grant cut, page 3

THE TIMES 7 ★★★★ First Published 1785

All systems go for shuttle

From Nicholas Hirst, Cape Canaveral, Nov 3

As technicians waited today to start the final procedures for the second flight of the space shuttle Columbia, everything indicated a smooth lift off as planned at 7.30 am local time (12.30 pm GMT) tomorrow. The countdown clock showed minus 8 hours as it stayed in the planned 12 hour 10 minute hold before preparations for loading of the huge external fuel tank were to begin late tonight.

Colonel Joe Engle and Captain Richard Truly, commander and pilot of the Columbia, practised a return to launch site landing in the shuttle training aircraft. Such an abort would be activated in the event of an early failure of the spacecraft. Meanwhile, officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, pleased at the smooth progress of the countdown, kept an anxious eye on the weather reports.

Yesterday's sunshine turned to rain overnight, but the forecast for tomorrow remained good. The weather is critical in case the Columbia has to abort its mission and return to land on the special airstrip prepared for future shuttle touchdowns at the Kennedy Space Centre.

This, the second of four test flights, is the first real working mission. The inaugural flight in April was essentially to test the working of Columbia itself. This time the cargo bay carries the first experimental package on a pallet developed by the European Space Agency for its space laboratory which should be taken into orbit by the shuttle in 1983.

The most dramatic event so far happened late last night as the rotating service structure, the platform providing service to the shuttle as it is prepared for launch, was withdrawn from the Columbia.

After the service structure had been drawn to its resting place the shuttle was shot with a blue-white light, changing the whole perspective of the scene. Columbia became a spaceship, the gun-metal grey of the auxiliary tank changed to white, and it was possible, just possible, to believe that the whole ungainly craft would rise from the ground tomorrow morning.

Round-trip space ship, page 9

Gaddafi troops pull out from Chad capital

Ndjamena, Nov 3.—Libyan troops and armour were today seen leaving Chad after Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, was reported to have ordered an immediate withdrawal.

Last week President Goukouni Oueddei of Chad called for an end to the 11-month Libyan presence in his country. The president, who is in Paris for the Franco-African summit, invited the Libyans in at the end of last year to help him to defeat Mr Hissene Habre, the former defence minister, in a civil war.

[An official of the Libyan Foreign Press Department in Tripoli, contacted by Reuters by telephone, said that he had no knowledge of an order to Libyan troops to withdraw from Chad.]

Colonel Gaddafi is said to have telephoned Colonel Radwan Salah Radwan, the commander of his troops in Ndjamena and the surrounding area, who was talking to foreign journalists in his office at the time. The Libyan commander told the press: "It is an order from Colonel Gaddafi. We must leave Chad immediately—within two or three days." Shortly afterwards Libyan military lorries were seen being loaded into aircraft at Ndjamena airport.

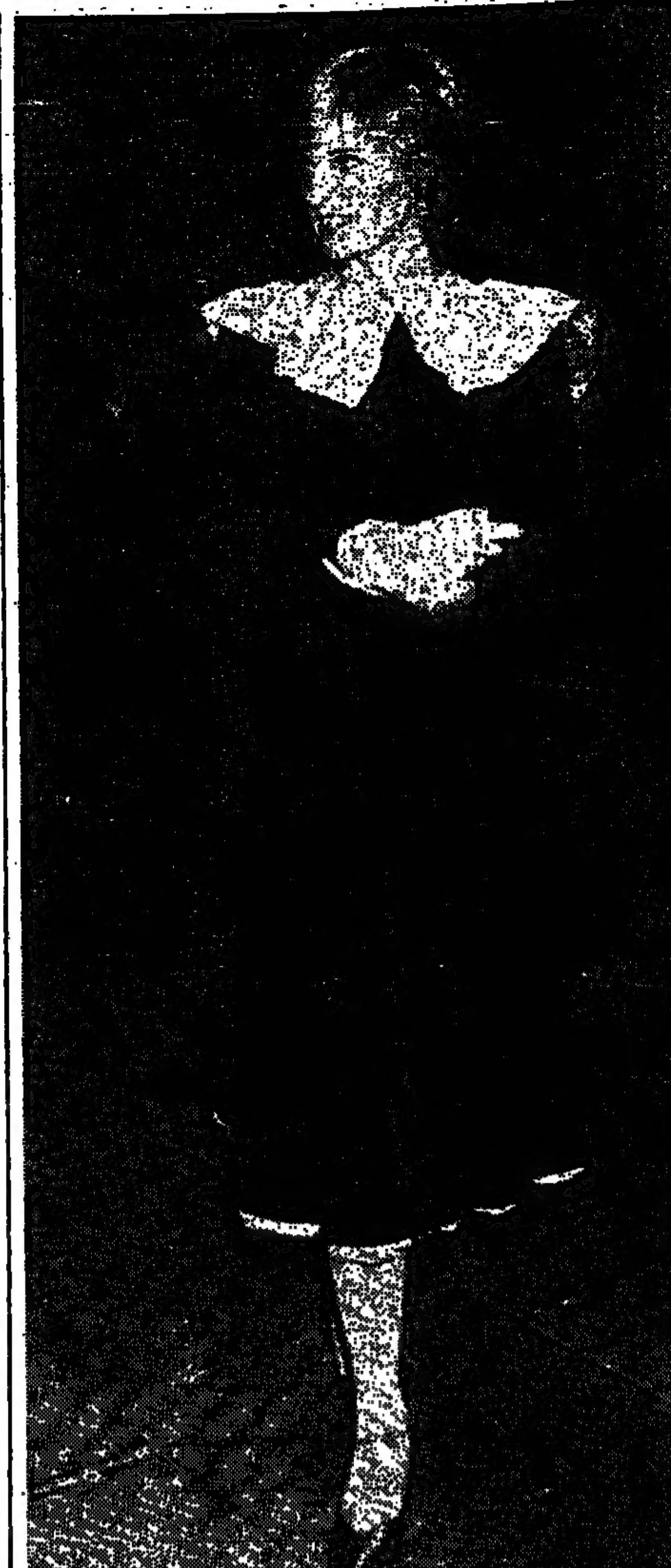
In Paris, President Oueddei said he was not surprised at the start of the withdrawal.

Jeeps, radar equipment and two tanks were also waiting to be flown out from Ndjamena. More than 50 Libyan troops, carrying their kit but unarmed, were seen boarding a Libyan airliner.

To pull out the whole Libyan garrison, estimated at up to 10,000 men, from the 80 per cent of Chad it is thought to occupy, could take several weeks, observers said.

Chadian authorities had apparently not been officially notified of Colonel Gaddafi's orders.—AFP.

Summit strategy, page 7



The Princess of Wales at the opening of the twenty-fifth London Film Festival last night.

Rail, road and air on the move

Tilting train debut next month

By Michael Baily, Transport Correspondent

British Rail's long-awaited tilting train, the 160 mph APT (Advanced Passenger Train), will make its public debut next month, four years late.

An eight-coach prototype will make the round trip from London to Glasgow three days a week from December 7 to Christmas, and daily from January 11.

Teething troubles that caused a high-speed derailment near Carlisle in March are believed to have been cured after intensive tests at BR's Derby Technical Centre, and a spokesman said yesterday: "The tilting mechanism has been modified to give improved passenger comfort, and there is no risk whatever of a collision through malfunction."

Operating initially at no more than 125 mph, the streamlined train will be run as an addition to the normal service, leaving Glasgow Central at 7 am and Euston for the return trip at 4.30 pm, but with a journey time of four and a quarter hours for the 400-mile trip compared with five hours or more for normal trains.

The 7 am APT will reach Euston at 11.15 am, whereas the 7.10 am will arrive at 12.40 pm.

Passenger demand is expected to be heavy and travellers will need a boarding card. This will be available to passengers who ask for it on a first-come, first-served basis when buying full-price tickets.

The APT will offer 268 seats out of about 3,500 between Glasgow and London each day, and early booking is advised. Both first and second class accommodation will be provided with tartan covered seats, full air-conditioning, restaurant, bar, and buffet service. The "Great British breakfast" will be served on the way down, and dinner on the way back.

The remaining rolling stock to make up three prototype trains is still undergoing modification at Derby and will be used to put a second train into operation, making the reverse round trip from Euston to Glasgow each day, some time in the New Year.

After that, everything depends on passenger reaction and Government purse strings. There were complaints of nausea and spilt drinks on earlier test trips when the hydraulic tilting mechanism threw the train into a nine-degree tilt.

If the public do take to BR's long-awaited baby, the Government is expected to allow £250m to be spent on the construction of 60 trains and associated facilities, to make the APT the spearhead of inter-city services on the electrified main lines in the late 1980s and 1990s.

After Glasgow it will be used on the Manchester, Liverpool and Birmingham services, followed by Edinburgh, Cardiff and Plymouth as electrification proceeds.

Conceived in 1967, the APT has cost £35m to develop. Because it is so far behind schedule, £70m is to be spent on a more conventional electric Inter-City 125 train to be ready by the mid-1980s.

BA wants £25 air fare to Paris

A London-to-Rome single air fare of £55 and one to Paris of £25 available on a standby basis are among new cheap fares envisaged by British Airways if the new EEC directive on air fares becomes law. (Frances Gibb writes).

Their proposals are outlined in a letter from Mr John Meredith, BA's tariff manager, to Lord Bethell, Conservative MEP for London North West, who is running a "Freedom of the Skies" campaign for cheaper European air fares.

"I like to think these proposals have in some ways been stimulated by my attack. British Airways is endeavouring to answer some of the great criticism that comes from people up and down the country about the high level of air fares and the difficulty of travel for any satisfactory price within Europe," Lord Bethell said.

The new fares would be part of British Airways' "Channelhopper" plan to sell one-way tickets the day before departure to be used on a specified flight or, if that is full, the next available flight that day.

Lord Bethell said there was a 50-50 chance that the directive, issued a couple of weeks ago, will become law, although that was not likely to be before next June at the earliest.

It would enable countries to fix fares unilaterally on flights of airlines originating in that country. Thus the British Government could set its own rules and fare levels for flights leaving the United Kingdom.

BA's attempt to start the scheme on the London-Paris route was recently vetoed by the French Government. That would not be possible if the directive became law.

Sample BA "Channelhopper" flight prices would be: London to Brussels £30 (compared with the present economy one-way fare of £62.50); London to Copenhagen £50 (£132.50) and London to Madrid £55 (£147).

Lord Bethell said that the confirmation of the directive and BA's proposals were "the beginning of the dismemberment o fthe cartel". He is also taking the European Commission to the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg for failing to break what he considers to be a cartel on fare-fixing.

Coach hostesses to challenge BR

New German-made luxury coaches with hostesses, video-films, refreshments and lavatories will pose a new challenge to British Rail's Intercity services between Devon and London from Sunday.

Operated by the state-owned National Bus Company, in partnership with the Plymouth company Trathens, it will provide four services a day each way between Plymouth and London and Exeter and London at fares no higher than those now being charged, and with journey times cut by one third.

Fares from Plymouth will be £10 for a period return, £7 day return and £5 single, and from Exeter £8, £5, and £4. Journey times will be four hours from Plymouth and three hours and ten minutes from Exeter to the Gloucester Road coach station.

Cut-price rail fares are now £10 return, valid for a month, from Plymouth or Exeter to London, with a journey time of just over three hours from Plymouth and two hours from Exeter.

Mr Mike Trathens, managing director of the Plymouth company, said at a demonstration of the new coaches in London that they would attract a much larger share of passengers on a route where British Rail has already been badly hit.

Duffy role in BL dispute is defended

Continued from page 1

Mr Buckle said that Cowley workers would feel they had been "bludgeoned and blackmailed into submission" by the Government, the media and the BL board. "The bitterness here will linger on. There is a deliberate policy by BL to break shopfloor power. This company will only negotiate with general secretaries."

But Mr Duffy came determinedly to his own defence in a pointed contrast between the electoral procedures in his own union and those in the TGWU. "My conscience is clear", he said. "My members give their verdict on my performance through periodic elections. I have done my duty as I feel fit."

Mr Alex Kitson, acting general secretary of the transport workers' union, said last night that it was an honourable end to the dispute but that Sir Michael Edwardes would now close more factories.

He said on the independent television programme News At Ten: "I would not say there are any victories in any of these things". But he added that five plants would be closed in the next few months.

The company's public reaction was low key last night but Sir Michael said he was very pleased that the strike had been called off. He added: "I do not think this is a time for recriminations."

The deal which has now been accepted provides for an increase in basic grade rates of between £3 and £4 a week and an increase to £30 in the maximum weekly bonus

Under the terms of the formula agreed at Acas, the guaranteed £3.75 bonus, granted on October 22, is extended to cover sick pay, holiday pay and lay-off pay.

Unions and management will actively seek ways to raise productivity and bonus earnings, monitoring the bonus scheme jointly and looking for ways to "relate bonus payments more directly to the effort and output of the groups of workers concerned."

There is to be an increase in the premium base rate on which shift and overtime pay are calculated.

Longbridge leads way, page 2
Stewards in decline, page 10
Leading article, page 11

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

The Queen opens Parliament, 11.30.

The Duke of Edinburgh, the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal Family depart in carriage procession, Buckingham Palace, 11, for the State opening of Parliament.

The Queen attends founder's day festival to celebrate centenary of the Church of England Children's Society, Royal Albert Hall, 2.55; later, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, dines with the Australian High Commissioner, 8.15.

The Duke of Edinburgh, patron of Berkeley Square Ball, attends reception for organizers and sponsors of the ball, St James's Palace, 6.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, opens Splendours of Gonzaga exhibition, Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, 6.30.

Talks, lectures:

British Art of the Seventies by Pat Turner, 1; Art and Science (1) The Artist and 18th Century Experimental Science, Professor Bernard Myers, 6.30, Tate Gallery.

Aviation pioneers in London by John Bagley, Museum of London, 1.10.

The Sutton Hoo ship burial by Anne Pearson, 11.30; The royal graves at Ur by David Williams, 1.15, British Museum.

Alternative approaches to defence in Europe, Dr Horst Afheldt, professor, Max-Planck Institute of Social Sciences, West Germany, St James's, Piccadilly, 6.30.

Mrs Shirley Williams addresses lunch meeting of London Rotary Club, Cafe Royal, Regent Street, 12.30 for 12.45.

Haldane Society: The attack on local democracy, speaker Ken Livingstone, leader of the Greater London Council, Room A. 85, LSE, Houghton Street, 7.

Sportsmanship (5)—Christopher Martin-Jenkins, St Lawrence Jewry, 1.15.

Exhibitions

Exhibition and sale of twentieth century architectural and design drawings, Building Centre, 26 Store Street, 10-5.

Albert Goodwin, RWS 1846-1932, Royal Museum, Canterbury, 10-5.

Paintings and drawings by Pauline Vincent, Christopher Hull Gallery, 670 Fulham Road, Parsons Green, 10-6.

Contrasts 1900-1980, Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery, 10-5.30.

Music

Simon Thorne with Glyn Perrin perform *A Human Document*, a radiofilm for live performance, tape, slides. Air Gallery, 6-8 Rosebery Avenue, 7.30.

Heather Dupre, piano, St Olave, 1.05.

Organ recital by Christopher Nickol, St Bride's, 1.15.

Janice Wilks, soprano, St Martin-within-Ludgate, 1.15.

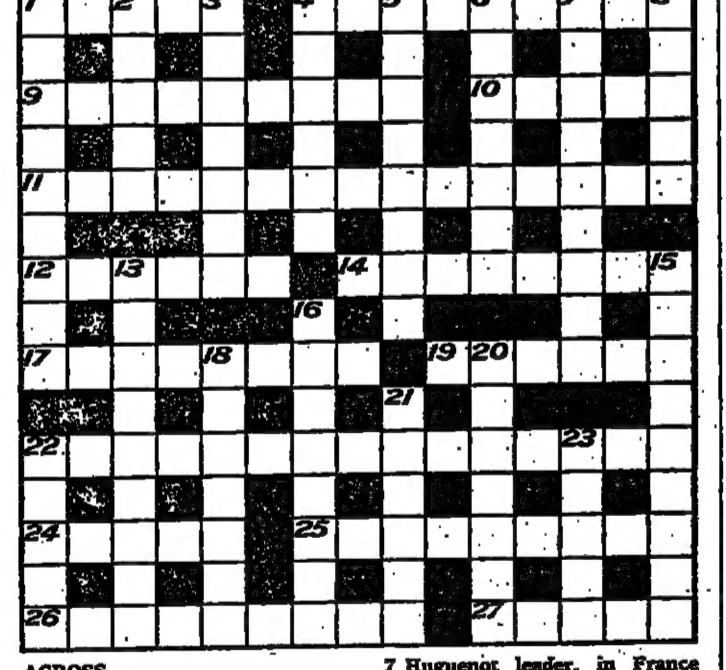
Solo riders' tests

Riders applying for a solo motorcycle test from March 29 next will have to take the new two-part examination, Mr Kenneth Clarke, Transport Under Secretary, said yesterday. The first part would be manoeuvres off the road. Once motorcyclists pass that they can apply for part II, which will be essentially the same as the present L test.

CB radio

Citizens' band is available on two wavebands—27MHz and 934MHz. Maximum range is 10 to 12 miles, depending on terrain. One £10 licence fee available from post offices covers up to three sets. New legal service sets must bear on the front panel a circle containing the legend CB 27/81 or CB 934/81.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,671



ACROSS

1 Practice dress (5).
4 With taste, about back and front of old girl's gown (9).
9 This noted soldier could be drunk (9).
10 The herald sees red (5).
11 "Race with the Gods" — it's fully illustrated (8, 7).
12 The old sign of smallholders (6).
14 It helps to track down the drink (4, 4).
17 Loose? Not interested (8).
19 Head, not empty, being 24 (6).
22 Composer who may give us rewarding dreams (3,6,6).
24 Left in distress — that's unattractive (5).
25 Rash fellow challenged to keep going in reverse (9).
26 Inflation did this (9).
27 Given a draught, same again but Roman style (5).

DOWN

1 Longing to get up, gets kicked around — so trite (9).
2 Give lift to saint in back of car (5).
3 Twain's book about climbing plant (7).
4 Pay attention, 'e said, this is an abalone (3-3).
5 Untidy grove, rank, spread too far (8).
6 Financial backer leads us in devotional exercise (7).
7 Huguenot leader, in France she carried a Christmas rose (9).
8 Time-worn place of debauchery after football (5).
13 Blooming holidays lead to disturbances (9).
15 Gentle, and worried, being involved (9).
16 Husband and daughter act around, it's claimed (8).
18 Rhythm of dance — unusual in church (7).
20 A maiden over! That's improved things a bit (7).
21 Greatly loved, a painter, Gustave, died (6).
22 What is said about soft savoury? (5).
23 Song-thrush, she (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,670

ATHLETIC CROCUS
MURMUR NAPOLEON
WISHBONE LAVISH
STOUP ABATEMENT
BLUEBEARD STOIC
RELENT TORTOISE
TROPICAL TRIFLE
CLEAVE SERGEANT

The Times list of best-selling books

Hardback

Robot	Jan Pienkowski	Heinemann	£5.95
Guinness Book of Records 1982		Guinness	£4.99
Fighter Pilot	Colin Strong and Duff Hart Davis	MacDonald	£8.95
Day Job	Terry Wogan	MacDonald	£5.25
Patchwork Cat	Nicola Bayley	Cape	£3.95
Go Slowly, Come Back Quickly	David Niven	Hamish Hamilton	£8.50
Champion's Story	Bob Champion	Gollancz	£5.95
Twice Shy	Dick Francis	Michael Joseph	£6.95
Hidden Places of Britain	Leslie Thomas	Arlington	£9.95
Mrs Hurst Dancing	Diana Sperling	Gollancz	£8.50

Paperback

Brideshead Revisited	Evelyn Waugh	Penguin	£2.50
Giles Cartoon Book 35	Giles	Express Newspapers	£1.35
French Lieutenant's Woman	John Fowles	Panther	£1.95
101 Uses of a Dead Cat	Simon Bond	Methuen	£2.25
Unreliable Memoirs	Clive James	Picador	£1.50
Emma VIP	Sheila Hocken	Sphere	£1.25
Paint	John Fitzmaurice Mills	BBC	£2.75
Duncton Wood	William Horwood	Hamlyn Paperbacks	£1.95
Not 1982		Faber	£2.99
Tales From a Long Room	Peter Tinniswood	Arrow	£1.50

The Times list is based on trade sales through Hammick's to 400 bookshops and verified retail sales through eight Hammick's bookshops and 20 others.

Christian Book Fortnight is under way with more than 600 enthusiasts organizing a variety of local activities to encourage more people to read Christian literature. Books are being sold in church halls, people's front rooms and community centres

The papers

In a front-page report dealing with the local elections in the United States, the Washington Post says there is growing nervousness within the Republican Party ahead of next year's mid-term elections. The report says that President Reagan has lost his aura of invincibility and many Republican supporters are openly resisting his economic proposals and defence plans.

At home, the Daily Mirror comments that although the BL strike is ended, the bitterness and suspicion will linger a while yet. But with luck, union common sense and good management, BL could even emerge stronger. But that would not happen unless this, the worst crisis, is also the last one!

Parliament today

Lords: State opening of Parliament by the Queen (11.30). Start of debate on the Queen's Speech (3.30). Commons: MPs attend House of Lords for state opening

Streets closed

Because of the State opening of Parliament today, the following streets and parts of streets will be closed to traffic from 9.45 until normal traffic operations can be resumed after the Queen has returned to Buckingham Palace: Abingdon St, Barton St, Birdcage Walk, Bridge St, Broad Sanctuary, Cannon Row, Constitution Hill, Cowley St, Craig's Court, Dean Bradley St, Dean Stanley St, Dean Trench St, Derby Gate, Downing St, Gayfere St, Great College St (except cabs proceeding to ranks), Great George St, Great Peter St (east of Great Smith St), Great Scotland Yard (west of Scotland Place), Horse Guards Approach Rd, Horse Guards Avenue (west of Whitehall Court), King Charles St, Little College St, Little George St, Little Sanctuary, Little Smith St, Lord North St, Marlborough Rd, Matthew Parker St, Millbank (north of Lambeth Bridge), Old Palace Yard, Old Queen St, Parliament Sq, Parliament St, Queen's Gardens, Romney St, Smith Sq, Spring Gardens, Spur Rd, St Margaret St, Storey's Gate, The Mall, Tufton St (except cabs proceeding to ranks), Whitehall and Whitehall Place (west of Scotland Place).

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.69	1.62
Austria Sch	30.70	28.60
Belgium Fr	79.50	75.50
Canada $	2.32	2.23
Denmark Kr	13.95	13.25
Finland Mkk	8.55	8.10
France Fr	10.88	10.28
Germany DM	4.34	4.10
Greece Dr	119.00	112.00
Hongkong $	11.20	10.60
Italy Lira	2265.00	2165.00
Japan Yen	454.00	428.00
Netherlands Gld	4.76	4.52
Portugal Esc	126.50	119.50
S Africa Rd	1.82	1.66
Spain Pta	183.50	175.50
Sweden Kr	10.73	10.19
Switzerland Fr	3.57	3.35
USA $	1.92	1.85
Yugoslavia Dnr	86.00	81.00

London: The FT Index rose 13.3 to 492.2.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average rose 1.90 to 868.72.

Auctions today

Bonhams, Montpelier Street: watercolours and drawings, 11; charity auction of modern art for leukaemia research, 7.30. Christie's, King Street: valuable autograph letters, historical documents and music manuscripts, 11; fine Greek and Russian icons, 11.

Viewing

Christie's, King Street: English furniture; wine tasting of fine claret and white Bordeaux, 12-1; modern British and Irish paintings, drawings and sculpture. Phillips, Blenheim Street: lead soldiers and figures (until 11); furs; postage stamps of Israel, etc; silver and plate. Sotheby's, New Bond Street: Chinese works of art; musical instruments; stamps; medals; Old Master drawings. Sotheby's, Belgravia: furniture, clocks and watches, Staffordshire ware.

Weather forecast

General situation: A deep depression will be slow-moving to the N of Scotland with a W to NW airstream covering the United Kingdom.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight

London, SE, Central S, SW England, Channel Islands: Rather cloudy at first with rain in places, sunny intervals developing; wind W to NW moderate to fresh, locally strong; max temp 12C (54F).

East Anglia, Midlands (E), E England: Sunny intervals, mainly dry; wind to NW fresh to strong; max temp 11C (52F).

Midlands (W), Wales, NW, Central N England, Lake District, Isle of Man: Bright or sunny intervals, scattered showers; wind NW strong, perhaps gale in places; max temp 10 to 12C (50 to 54F).

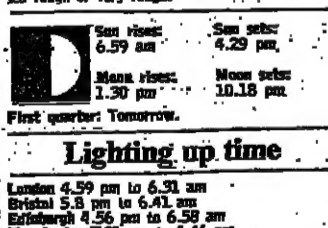
NE England, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee: Sunny intervals, a few showers; wind W to NW strong, probably gale in places especially at first; max temp 9C (48F).

Aberdeen, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, Argyll, N Ireland: Bright intervals, showers, some heavy; wind W to NW gales, stormy in places at first; max temp 9 to 10C (48 to 50F).

NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Rather cloudy, frequent showers, some heavy and prolonged; wind W veering NW gales, stormy in places; max temp 7 to 8C (45 to 46F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: Sunny intervals and showers, chiefly in the N but NW Scotland may have cloudier weather and drizzle later; rather cold with night frost; overnight fog possible later.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind SW, 5 to 7 veering W and moderating later, sea rough becoming moderate. St George's Channel: Wind W, 6 to gale 8, decreasing 4; sea rough, becoming moderate. Irish Sea: Wind W, 7 to severe gale 9, decreasing 5 or 6; sea rough or very rough.



Sun rises: 6.59 am. Sun sets: 4.29 pm.
Moon rises: 1.30 pm. Moon sets: 10.18 pm.
First quarter: Tomorrow.

Lighting up time

London 4.59 pm to 6.31 am
Bristol 5.8 pm to 6.41 am
Edinburgh 4.56 pm to 6.58 am
Manchester 5.01 pm to 6.46 am
Penzance 5.24 pm to 6.49 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	13	55	Guernsey	c	13	55
Birmingham	f	14	57	Inverness	r	10	50
Blackpool	c	13	55	Jersey	c	13	55
Bristol	c	13	55	London	c	14	57
Cardiff	s	13	55	Manchester	s	14	57
Edinburgh	c	14	57	Newcastle	c	15	59
Glasgow	c	13	55	Ronaldsway	c	13	55

London

Temp: max, 6 am to 6 pm, 14C (57F); min, 6 pm to 6 am, 12C (54F). Humidity: 6 pm, 75 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, a trace. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,021.2 millibars, falling. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

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NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)

NOON TODAY

b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	5.43	6.3	6.18	6.0
Aberdeen	5.50	3.4	5.56	3.5
Avonmouth	10.58	10.5	11.21	10.1
Belfast	3.31	2.9	3.43	3.0
Cardiff	10.41	9.8	11.04	9.5
Devonport	9.23	4.7	9.53	4.5
Dover	2.39	5.7	2.58	5.4
Falmouth	8.53	4.5	9.23	4.1
Glasgow	4.41	4.3	4.52	4.4
Harwich	3.39	3.7	4.10	3.6
Holyhead	2.27	4.5	2.54	4.6
Hull	10.26	5.8	10.35	5.9
Ilfracombe	9.55	7.2	10.24	6.9
Leith	7.05	4.5	7.25	4.5
Liverpool	3.11	7.4	3.40	7.6
Lowestoft	1.04	2.3	2.08	2.0
Margate	3.53	4.3	4.28	4.1
Milford Haven	10.14	5.4	10.40	5.1
Newquay	9.10	5.5	9.37	5.2
Oban	9.51	3.1	9.53	2.9
Penzance	8.33	4.7	9.06	4.3
Portland	10.10	1.7	10.34	1.4
Portsmouth	3.31	3.9	3.46	3.8
Shoreham	2.54	5.0	3.23	4.8
Southampton	3.04	3.8	3.22	3.8
Swansea	10.23	7.6	10.48	7.3
Tees	8.16	4.3	8.29	4.4
Wltn-on-the-Naze	3.31	3.7	4.07	3.6

Tide measurement in metres: 1m = 3.2808ft.

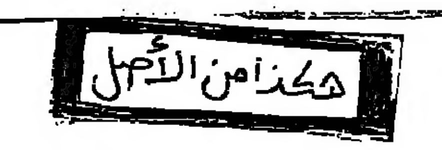
Around Britain

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
E COAST					
Scarborough	4.3	—	14	57	Sun pds
Bridlington	4.9	—	14	57	Sun pds
Cromer	2.3	.01	14	57	Sun ints
Lowestoft	0.3	—	14	57	Cloudy
Clacton	3.4	—	14	57	Sun ints
Margate	3.0	—	15	59	Sun ints
S COAST					
Folkestone	—	.01	14	57	Cloudy
Hastings	—	—	14	57	Cloudy
Eastbourne	—	—	14	57	Cloudy
Worthing	—	—	14	57	Cloudy
Littlehampton	—	—	14	57	Dull
Bognor Regis	—	—	14	57	Cloudy
Shanklin	—	—	14	57	Cloudy
Bournemouth	0.2	—	13	55	Cloudy
Poole	0.1	—	14	57	Cloudy
Swanage	—	—	13	55	Cloudy
Weymouth	—	—	13	55	Cloudy
Exmouth	1.8	—	15	59	Cloudy
Teignmouth	2.1	—	15	59	Cloudy
Torquay	0.8	—	14	57	Cloudy
Falmouth	3.1	.02	15	59	Sun ints
Penzance	1.3	.05	15	59	Cloudy
Jersey	—	—	14	57	Cloudy
W COAST					
Scilly Isles	2.2	.02	13	55	Cloudy
Ilfracombe	5.6	—	15	59	Sun pds
Tenby	—	.02	14	57	Cloudy
Anglesey	0.1	.25	13	55	Rain
Colwyn Bay	6.5	.01	14	57	Rain pm
Southport	5.0	.01	16	61	Sun pds
Blackpool	4.5	—	14	57	Rain pm
Douglas	—	.17	12	54	Rain pm
SCOTLAND					
Eskdalemuir	—	.39	11	52	Rain
Prestwick	—	.48	13	55	Rain
Abbotsinch	—	.47	14	57	Rain pm
Tiree	—	.50	13	55	Rain pm
Stornoway	—	.64	13	55	Rain
Lerwick	—	.43	12	54	Rain
Wick	—	.31	13	55	Rain
Kinloss	—	.28	16	61	Rain
Dyce	—	.25	13	55	Rain

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	f	19	66	Bordeaux	c	13	55	Innsbruck	s	15	59	Rome	c	17	63
Akrotiri	s	25	77	Brussels	c	14	57	Locarno	s	16	61	Salzburg	c	14	57
Algiers	s	25	77	Cape Town	s	30	86	Luxembourg	c	12	54	Stockholm	sn	−2	28
Amsterdam	c	14	57	Casablanca	s	26	79	Majorca	s	22	72	Strasbourg	f	14	57
Athens	s	24	75	Cologne	c	15	59	Milan	c	11	52	Tangier	f	24	75
Barcelona	s	19	66	Copenhagen	c	9	48	Munich	s	14	57	Tunis	s	22	72
Belgrade	f	18	64	Corfu	s	22	72	Naples	c	18	64	Valencia	s	22	72
Berlin	c	11	52	Florence	c	16	61	Nice	c	17	63	Venice	f	17	63
Biarritz	c	13	55	Funchal	f	23	73	Paris	c	13	55	Vienna	c	11	52
Boulogne	c	13	55	Geneva	c	8	46	Rhodes	s	23	73	Zurich	s	14	57



Judge tells jury to examine baby doctor's intention

The jury hearing the case of the paediatrician charged with attempting to murder a baby with Down's syndrome were told yesterday that they must distinguish between his intent and his motives.

Mr Justice Farquharson, resuming his summing up at Leicester Crown Court, said it was universally accepted that the motives of Dr Leonard Arthur were of the highest order. But the jury must distinguish his intent.

Dr Arthur, aged 55, a consultant paediatrician, of Church Broughton, Derbyshire, denies attempting to kill three-day-old John Pearson at Derby City Hospital in July last year.

The prosecution alleges that the doctor prescribed a course of non-treatment by the administration of the drug DF118, which suppressed appetite and impaired breathing.

Mr Justice Farquharson told the jury today that Mr Douglas Draycott, QC, for the prosecution, had alleged the baby was doomed from the moment Dr Arthur wrote out his treatment card.

The judge said the baby had been rejected by his parents and Dr Arthur thought it kinder, more humane and more in keeping with informed medical opinion to let the child die.

But whatever Dr Arthur's motive, however noble it was, it was irrelevant in law compared to what he intended to do. As an example, the judge instanced the case of someone putting a pillow over the head of a sick and elderly relative suffering from an incurable disease.

Although the act could be kind, there was a definite intention to kill. The jury had to decide whether Dr Arthur's treatment of the baby was intended to cause his death.

Mr Draycott had said the child had an 80 per cent of survival at birth, but alleged the baby was relegated to a side ward to be allowed to die. Mr Justice Farquharson said: "Certainly in this country no individual is given sole power of life or death over another".

The defence had argued that the prosecution was in total disarray on the question of medical treatment, and that it had failed to understand the medical evidence.

It claimed the baby had been put on to a "holding operation" until a decision was made about his future or until something overtook the child which caused death. "The 'hope' of infection was realized rather more swiftly than anyone may have thought", the judge said.

Evidence from doctors at the top of their fields had said Dr Arthur acted within accepted limits.

But the judge told the jury: "All must be alive to the danger of giving too much power to anyone, in the medical or other professions, to exert influence over the life and health of the public at large".

The judge said that rarely could there have been a case in the criminal courts in which such emotion pervaded. But it was vital that the jury's consideration should be cool and objective. "Strong feelings are of no help in this case and they should be eschewed and cut out", he said.

Of the evidence of Professor Alan Usher, the Home Office consultant pathologist, who performed the post-mortem examination on the child, the judge said more detailed examination of slides made by the defence showed that his findings were incomplete and resulted in the murder charge being dropped.

"It is a prospect one views with some alarm that expert evidence can be given to you in a case of murder which turns out to be incomplete and in that sense inaccurate", Mr Justice Farquharson said.

"If this man had not been represented by those with such skill and thoroughness it may have been there was no conceivable way to challenge Professor Usher with all the respect and dignity his position commands—and then where should we be?

"Happily, the limitations of Professor Usher's first findings were accepted. That witness, when he did come back after seeing the evidence, made no effort to fudge the issue and did not maintain an opinion that no longer held water, but frankly came to a different conclusion which he readily laid before you. He behaved most admirably."

Whatever ethics a profession might evolve, they could not stand on their own or survive if they were in conflict with the law.

He told the jury: "I imagine you will think long and hard before concluding that doctors of the eminence we have heard here, and others in that great profession, have evolved standards that amount to committing crime".

The jury must have an overwhelming sense of relief that they were not in the position of the doctors, he said.

The judge suggested that when they retire to consider their verdict today they consider the issues in two parts.

First, the jury must decide if the prosecution had convinced them that Dr Arthur, in prescribing the regime he did, took steps to bring about the death of the child with the intention that he should die.

"Did he take active steps to ensure that the baby would die, with the intention of bringing that event about?"

If the jury concluded that that had been proved, then a second question faced them: had the prosecution convinced them that the steps taken by Dr Arthur amounted to an attempt to murder the child?

The judge said witnesses had spoken of Dr Arthur in the highest terms. "Seldom in a court can one hear so many testaments to a man's character, gentleness and care for others, all remote from the suggestion that he would bring about the death of a patient", he said.

The trial continues today.

All the spies uncovered, Blunt says

By Craig Seton

Professor Anthony Blunt, who was publicly exposed two years ago as having worked as a Soviet spy, insisted yesterday that he had recruited only two men as undercover agents for Russia.

One was Mr Leo Long, aged 64, who confessed last week that he had supplied the Russians with military intelligence during the war while he worked for MI14, which dealt with the deployment of German forces.

The other was Mr Michael Whitney Straight, an American communist who was at Cambridge University in the 1930s. In 1963 Mr Straight told British intelligence that Professor Blunt was a Soviet recruiter and that Mr Long had probably been taken on as an agent. In 1964 both men confessed to MI5 that they were Soviet spies, but they were never prosecuted.

In written answers supplied to questions posed by the Press Association yesterday, Professor Blunt, who was stripped of his knighthood when the Prime Minister named him in the Commons in 1979, said he had not operated a team and that Mr Long was the only person he was "in control of".

Commenting on Mr Long's public statement that other Cambridge communists could have been recruited and could now be in senior positions in public life, Professor Blunt said: "As far as I know there are not any such former spies."

He said that he had channelled information to Russia only for Mr Long and Guy Burgess, for whom he carried an occasional message.

Mr Straight, aged 65, said from his home in Maryland that he had been approached by Blunt in the late 1930s to supply information from the United States to the Russians.

"I did not supply classified information," he said.

FATAL TURN BY HELICOPTER

Open verdicts were returned yesterday at an inquest at Gosport into the death of five men in a crash between two helicopters off the Isle of Wight on March 6.

But Mr Michael Baker, the Coroner, suggested that the pilot of one of the aircraft might have been testing air traffic controllers when he took a right turn instead of a left.

The crew of four in one of the helicopters died, and a man in the other helicopter was also killed. The Sea Kings, from the aircraft carrier HMS Invincible, were on exercises.

HANG-GLIDERS LAW 'UNFAIR'

Three members of the Dunstable Hang Gliding Club were cleared yesterday of breaking a by-law which prevented them from flying, after Dunstable magistrates agreed that it was biased against them.

The defence claimed that the Bedfordshire County Council by-law, drawn up in 1976 to regulate hang-gliding on Dunstable Downs, showed partiality towards the London Gliding Club, which flies the more traditional bliders.

Howard Edwards, aged 35, of Great Horwood, Buckinghamshire, Graeme Baird, aged 33, of St Ives, Cambridgeshire, and John Fennel, aged 31, of Swindon, were awarded £100 costs each against the council.

Surgeon denies he was besotted by mistress

From Ronald Kershaw, Middlesbrough

Paul Vickers, the Newcastle upon Tyne surgeon charged with the murder of his wife, was accused yesterday of "cleverly and systematically" poisoning her and of dispassionately observing his wife declining and dying.

Those allegations were made by Mr Harry Ognall, QC, for the prosecution, at Teesside Crown Court in the case in which Mr Vickers, aged 47, of Moor Crescent, Gosforth, Newcastle, and Pamela Collison, aged 34, a political researcher, of Margaret Road, New Barnet, Hertfordshire, are charged with the murder on June 14, 1979, of Mr Vickers's wife, Margaret, aged 43. Both have denied the charge.

To the accusation that he systematically poisoned his wife, Mr Vickers replied: "False and not in accordance with medical evidence."

In reply to the suggestion that he was besotted and had intended to marry Miss Collison in 1978 or 1979, Mr Vickers said: "That is false."

Mr Ognall then said: "In 1978 to 1979, certainly until near its end, you wished to have her as your wife in order to further your ambitions." Mr Vickers laughed: "I can not see how she would have furthered my ambitions. I find that prospect rather ludicrous and certainly it is not true."

Mr Ognall put it to Mr Vickers: "After your wife's death, towards the back end of 1979, the enormity of what you had done was borne in on you." Mr Vickers replied: "I do not think I can deny that in a sense, but it is a different sense to what you are putting.

"I very much fear that the CCNU Margaret received and which I was the instrument of providing her with is almost overwhelmingly likely to have contributed substantially to her death. But there are, thank goodness, one or two question marks, certainly at the time of the police interviews."

Mr Ognall suggested that Mr Vickers had been overwhelmed by the enormity of what he had done "in deliberately killing his wife by reason of passion" but Mr Vickers replied: "That is not correct".

Mr Ognall: "It was your sense of guilt and fear which gradually drove a wedge between you and Pamela Collison".

That is why you fell out."

Mr Vickers said: "No, we fell out at the end of April and the beginning of May, 1978".

Mr Ognall: "You have lied in three essential respects in this case. You have lied in effect to those to whom you professed or displayed distress at your wife's illness and death." Mr Vickers: "That is not true".

Mr Ognall: "you lied and lied repeatedly to the police". —"That again is not true. I was trying to be as truthful as I possibly could."

Mr Ognall: "In the last two and a half days, before my lord and this jury, you have repeatedly told deliberate lies".—"I have taken the oath. I do believe in God. I have endeavoured to speak the truth as far I am able."

Mr Ognall suggested that before his wife died he was not sleeping with a relentless blackmailer at all, but "with a woman with whom you were besotted". Mr Vickers said Miss Collison descended on him.

Mr Ognall: "You were so besotted it formed a substantial part of your motive for murder." Mr Vickers: "No, it is not."

The trial continues today.

Censorship battle call by minister

By David Cross

The Government has called on newspaper proprietors, editors and writers to join it in an international campaign to prevent other nations from trying to impose press censorship on both foreign and domestic journalists.

Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, told a meeting of the Newspaper Society in London yesterday that Britain had worked hard to protect press freedom from being eroded under the "respectable cover" of a new international code approved approved by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Oragization (Unesco).

One of the methods of countries that opposed press freedom was "to secure international agreement for lofty principles which would, among other things, encourage the belief that governments have power to control the media, or should take such power if they do not already have it", Mr Hurd said.

"This would be accompanied by attempts to regulate the activities of journalists, under the guise of protecting them."

Such tendencies lurked behind the current quest for a so-called new world information and communication order,

PAY OFFER PEGGED TO MINERS

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

Unions in the water and sewerage industry are due to receive an opening pay offer today that would ensure water workers received about the same increase as the miners, who have been made an initial offer of between 6 and 8 per cent.

The water unions have in the past three years won increases in line with the miners and other powerful unions in the public sector.

It is unlikely that the employers will feel bound by the Government's 4 per cent recommendation for pay increases in the public services. They may make a straight money offer.

As union opposition to the 4 per cent limit for the public services increased the national executive of the Confederation of Health Service Employees yesterday launched its campaign against the limit.

Mr Albert Spanswick, general secretary of the 226,000-strong health service union, said after the meeting: "NHS unions are united as never before in opposition to the arbitrary policy discriminating against the public services."

British Rail said last night that it was hopeful of securing the unions' agreement soon on wide-ranging productivity agreements which were suggested in the 11 per cent pay settlement in August, which averted the threatened national rail strike.

Brian Harris



Front bench 1984?

Demonstrating their emergence as a challenging centrist force in British politics, the Liberals and Social Democrats got to the Commons 45 minutes early for the opening of Parliament yesterday (George Clark writes). They captured the two front benches below the gangway on the Opposition side of the House, territory which might have been regarded as the preserve of Labour MPs, including left-wingers. Of that phalanx (their voting strength totals 34), the MPs shown in the front row are (from left): Dr David Owen, Mr William Rodgers, Mr Robert Maclennan, Mr Edward Lyons, Dr Dickson Mabon, Mr John Horam, Mr James Wellbeloved and Mr John Cartwright. Back row: Mr David Steel, Mr Alan Beith, Mr David Penhaligon, Mr William Pitt, Mr Richard Wainwright, Mr Christopher Brocklebank-Fowler and Mr Eric Ogden.

IN BRIEF

Confidential reports left in street

An inquiry has been launched after the discovery of confidential medical reports scattered in a street at West Mersea, near Colchester. The records revealed details of couple's sex lives and psychological problems of their children.

Mr Ben Ford, Labour MP for Bradford, North, is among parents mentioned in the reports.

They were made by a trainee psychologist working for Essex education department and contain personal details of 18 children referred to the child guidance clinic in 1966 and 1967.

Mr Ford said yesterday: "The discovery shows gross negligence on the part of the authorities. Any information included in such a report must be regarded as absolutely confidential."

The education department said the papers had been kept by a former social worker who lived in West Mersea. She had recently died and the papers had probably been sorted out for disposal.

Woman in news team

Linda Alexander, who has written and presented Newsnight on BBC Television, has joined television news on three months' attachment to deputize for John Humphrys and John Simpson on the Nine O'Clock News on BBC 1.

£½m pools win

Mr Ian Hughes, of West Kirby, Merseyside, collected £565,292.20 on the pools yesterday, but he owes his wife 60p. The winner, aged 30, a self-employed plasterer, had to borrow the small change to pay for his Littlewoods entry.

Singer fined

Marianne Faithfull, the singer, was yesterday fined £100 for possessing heroin. The jury at Snaresbrook Crown Court, London, rejected her story about a friend called Nicky, who, she said, left the drug in her bedside cabinet.

Rates ruling appeal

The London Borough of Bromley is to appeal against the dismissal of its challenge in the High Court to the legality of the GLC's supplementary rate. The case is to be heard today.

Birch youth sentenced

A youth who was to have been birched for assaulting another youth but had his sentence quashed by the Isle of Man Court of Appeal was sentenced to three months' detention by magistrates in Douglas yesterday.

Award cat is killed

Lucky, the black cat which received a Post Office bravery award earlier this year, after fighting off raiders at Abbotts Moreton post office, near Redditch, Worcestershire, has been killed by a car.

Funds investigation

Suspected irregularities in the accounts of Wootton Bassett Council, Wiltshire, are being investigaated by the police. Mr Eric Hodges, the mayor, said about £40,000 was missing from funds.

Barlaston Hall flats

Plans to convert Barlaston Hall, the listed building sold to conservationists for £1 by the Wedgwood company, into seven flats were approved by Stafford council's development control subcommittee yesterday.

Newspaper to shut

The Evening Herald, launched less than two years ago by the Essex Chronicle series, of Chelmsford, is to cease publication because of a shortfall in revenue.

Dogma doubters need support, report says

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

Controversial churchmen who call in question some of the fundamental beliefs of Christianity need encouragement rather than censure, the Doctrine Commission of the Church of England says in its latest report, published today.

"Those who are willing to follow the spirit of inquiry wherever it leads them deserve the sympathetic support of their fellow Christians", the report states. "They risk not only the dismay and distrust of their Christian friends but also periods of doubt and disorientation in their personal faith."

Their activity was essential to the health of the faith, and it was not the custom of the Church of England to engage in official denunciations that brought speculation to a halt.

Referring to a radical tradition of questioning, ranging from Honest to God to The Myth of God Incarnate, the commission acknowledges that there has been pressure within the church for the disciplining of theologians.

It argues that the conflict between individual freedom of inquiry and the corporate belief of the church would arise only if a clergyman "is genuinely led to doubt the existence of anything that would normally be meant by the word 'God', or who cannot see in Jesus anything more out of the ordinary than a gifted Galilean rabbi".

The church might have to remove from such a person any responsibility for teaching and preaching in its name, while leaving it to him to decide whether he could still conscientiously take part in forms of worship and service as an individual member of the church.

The report, running to 300 pages and representing three years' work, is a diffuse discussion of the nature of belief in the Church of England.

Believing in the Church: The Doctrine Commission of the Church of England (Church Information Office, Church House, London, SW1, £8.50).

Singer tried blackmail, court told

From Our Correspondent
Halifax

After agreeing to sing for a fee of £1,500, Stuart Burrows, the international tenor, tried to blackmail a Yorkshire choral society into letting him reduce his programme, a court was told yesterday.

He even gave a warning that if anyone in the audience complained that he would accuse officials of the Halifax Choral Society of incompetence from the stage, according to a letter from his agent, Judge Vivian Hurwitz said at Halifax County Court.

The court heard that the concert should have taken place at Halifax Civic Theatre in September last year, with Mr Burrows, the choral society and the English Northern Philharmonic Orchestra. Although 1,000 tickets had been sold the concert was cancelled.

The society is claiming damages for breach of contract from Mr Burrows' promotion company, Melody Music Company Ltd. The case continues today.

Irish talks will focus on sharing of energy

From Christopher Thomas
Belfast

Dr Garret FitzGerald, Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, will get short shrift tomorrow from Mrs Margaret Thatcher over his plans for an Anglo-Irish council.

She will also pour cold water on his proposal for an all-Ireland court that would try terrorists in Northern Ireland and the Republic irrespective of where the offence occurred.

The only immediate issue of substance likely to be advanced tomorrow is that of energy-sharing. Mr Nigel Lawson, Secretary of State for Energy, will join the talks, which are expected to begin in the afternoon.

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, and Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, will be present.

There are indications that Mr Prior may in the next month take a tentative step to a new devolution attempt, but he seems in no hurry to get caught up in another failed initiative. Suggestions that tomorrow's summit heralds any substantial shift in Britain's relationship with Ireland are misguided.

Mr Charles Haughey, the Opposition leader, and Dr FitzGerald have built up expectation. Sections of Irish opinion are convinced that a breakthrough is imminent.

Ulster Unionists have whipped up fears among Loyalists about impending "betrayal" but that is for public consumption. In private Mr James Molyneaux, of the official Unionists, and the Rev Ian Paisley, of the Democratic Unionists, are less alarmed.

The energy question is important to both sides. The Republic is in dire need of electricity, and Northern Ireland's generating capacity is well above needs.

The big question is how to stop the IRA destroying the interconnector that straddles the border in South Armagh. It has been blown up repeatedly.

☐ Mr William Clark, United States Deputy Secretary of State, will visit Dublin early next month for talks about the Northern Ireland situation (Nicholas Ashford writes from Washington). He will go on to London for discussions with the British Government.

Mr Clark has recently been given overall responsibility for American policy towards Ireland

FIRE STIRS FANS OF 'CROSSROADS'

Hundreds of viewers jammed ATV's switchboard last night clamouring to know the fate of Meg Mortimer, the Crossroads character. They had just watched the famous Midlands hotel go up in flames

The producer, Jack Barton, is intent on keeping viewers of the 16-year-old soap opera in suspense for at least three episodes.

BL agrees to seek more aid as new cars roll out

By Edward Townsend and Clifford Webb

Sir Michael Edwardes and the board of BL agreed yesterday to recommend continuing financial support from the Government for the loss-making group 24 hours after resistance from workers to its 3.8 per cent pay offer crumbled.

The company said that it was delighted with employees' response to the return to work appeals which it put out on local radio and television stations on Tuesday night. Normal production restarted at all plants, with nearly full turnouts.

BL's seven-man board, meeting at the company's London headquarters, retracted, apparently without conditions, its letters delivered last month to the transport and engineering unions and to Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, threatening to liquidate those parts of the car business affected by strike action.

The latest BL corporate plan, completed before the pay dispute arose, will now be submitted to Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Industry.

It envisages that the company will reach break even point by 1983-84 and does not seek additional public funding beyond the £990m approved by the Cabinet in January and intended to cover much of BL's capital spending and rationalization plans up to the end of next year.

The Department of Industry said yesterday there were no plans for a meeting between Mr Jenkin and Sir Michael to discuss the plan, which covers BL's proposals for the five years to 1987, but it is clear that the document will be subjected to the usual detailed scrutiny by officials.

In the past the department's experts have taken several weeks to study BL's plans before making recommendations to ministers. A Commons statement by Mr Jenkin on the new corporate plan is not expected for at least six weeks.

The latest tranche of state aid for BL brings the total amount of public money earmarked for the group since 1975 to more than £2,300m. About £450m of the £990m has been drawn, leaving a balance of £540m for use up to the end of next year.

The company's 1981 corporate plan foresaw the need for government funds totalling £620m in 1981-82, followed by £370m in 1982-83 and the possibility of a further £150m in 1983-85. It was hoped that the latter could be generated internally but the BL board is more likely to seek the topping-up tranche from the Government.

After the successful introduction of the Metro a year ago, and the Japanese-designed Triumph Acclaim, BL's hopes for a return to profitability and a boost to market share are pinned on the launching early in 1983 of the LC10 range of medium cars to be built at the Cowley plant.

The LC10 project will account for about £200m of the remaining £540m of public money, the rest being spent on the Ambassador (the Princess replacement), a new Rover, Metro derivatives, Land-Rover, the TM5 truck range and Unipart, together with continuing expenditure on streamlining the business.

BL also hopes to raise funds with the sale of such factories as the Speke plant at Liverpool and Rover assembly facilities at Solihull, and from the disposal of fringe operations, possibly including the Coventry Climax fork lift truck operation.

The new corporate plan is certain to include revised estimates for capital expenditure, particularly towards the end of the five-year period.

The last plan put total capital spending for 1981-85 at £1,650m, of which £930m was for BL Cars, £200m for Land-Rover, and £430m for the Leyland truck and bus group. Spending for this year was put at £335m.

The optimism implicit in BL's statement yesterday was shared by a Birmingham-based firm of estate agents, Shipways. It was so relieved that a closure which could have had dire consequences for the Midlands housing market had been averted that it immediately offered a 50 per cent reduction in house sale fees to BL workers, meaning a saving of £225 on a £30,000 house.

Night shift workers at three key BL plants were so eager to resume that they jumped their union's official starting gun. In the flurry of telephone calls after the 6 pm back-to-work vote on Tuesday, BL urged union leaders to recall their members for the night shift at the component feeder plants at Longbridge.

But Mr Grenville Hawley, national automotive officer of the Transport and General Workers' Union and leader of the joint union negotiating committee, said the recall was impossible in the few hours remaining.

BL managers went ahead, however, and appealed for night shift workers to report for the Metro shift at Longbridge, the big Swindon plant which supplies body pressings, and the Birmingham transmissions factory.

About half the 3,500-strong night shift turned out at Longbridge.

Talks on ending union deadlock

By Our Midlands Industrial Correspondent

BL executives will meet representatives of the 11 manual unions with members in its car plants in the next two days to try to break the year-old deadlock over the composition of the unions' official negotiating team.

The company hopes that with both sides now acknowledging how close they came to shutting Britain's only surviving big motor manufacturer, there will be a more determined effort to solve one of the issues that led to the latest confrontation.

The BL Cars joint negotiating committee was set up four years ago to introduce corporate bargaining in place of the plant level negotiations, which laid the company open to wage leap-frogging demands.

The committee collapsed in the wave of recriminations that followed the 6.8 per cent settlement in November, 1980. Union leaders admitted that it was unwieldy and dominated by a hard core of militant shop stewards.

The company sai dthe committee had deteriorated into an undisciplined talking shop which made responsible decision-making impossible.

Throughout last winter Mr Geoffrey Armstrong, BL Cars director of employee relations, urged the unions to come to the conference table to draw up plans for a new committee. Finally, in March, he submitted controversial company proposals which brought the unions hurrying to the long-delayed meeting.

A big stumbling block to progress was immediately apparent. The Transport and General Workers' Union demanded half the seats and the chairman's casting vote. It based that on its 55 per cent share of the manual labour force.

Six more meetings followed, with Mr Terence Duffy's Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers just as vehemently refusing to accept domination by the more militant transport union.

With time runnin gout for the start of the 1981-82 wage negotiations, due for completion by November 1, BL insisted that wage talks must start in August. The outcome was a still unwieldy ad hoc negotiating body containing one national official from each of the 11 unions, but still dominated by shop stewards.

Both sides were unhappy with its composition but reluctantly agreed that it was the best they could achieve in such a short time.

Some moderate union leaders taking part now admit privately that the compressed time scale in which the negotiations took place was a factor in the decision to call a strike in response to the company's first offer.

BL is proposing that a new and much smaller 23-man committee should include one full-time officer from each of the 11 manual unions, and 12 more union representatives, who

How the left took over Bermondsey

Old guard socialists routed by radicals

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

A comprehensive takeover of all the main levers of political power in Bermondsey, London, will be completed on Sunday when a left-wing successor to Mr Robert Mellish, the former government chief whip and a stalwart of the right, is chosen as the local Labour party's prospective candidate for the next general election.

It is the climax of a two-year struggle for control in which the right-wing old guard unhappily, but readily, confesses that it has been outmanoeuvred by the organizational tactics of the left.

Five men and two women will gather nervously in the back room of a local youth club on Sunday afternoon. They will face the ordeal of a 10-minute speech, followed by questions, before a critical 90-member selection conference. After an exhaustive ballot one of them will almost certainly, barring an astonishing electoral catastrophe for Labour, be on the way to Westminster.

But the victor cannot expect the blessing of Mr Mellish, who has represented the area for 35 years.

When he announced his decision not to stand at the next election, he protested at the leftward drift of the party locally and nationally; and Sunday's event will proceed against the background of a further cry of foul play from the right, which has made an apparently futile attempt to fight back.

Since the left gained a majority on the local party's general management committee about 18 months ago, it has:
Replaced Sir Reg Goodwin, the area's GLC member since 1964 and former GLC leader, with a left-winger, Mr George Nicholson;
Removed from its list of candidates for the Southwark council elections next year several moderares including Mr John O'Grady, the council leader for the past 14 years. Several appeals against exclusions will be heard by the Greater London Labour Party's finance and general purposes committee on November 16;
Drawn up a clearly left-wing shortlist of seven to replace Mr Mellish.

As in other constituencies, Mr Frank Chapple's electricians' union attempted to arrest the trend by affiliating branches to the party and sending delegates to the GMC, a move which brought a gibe of "right infiltration" from the left and a complaint to party headquarters.

But Mr John Spellar, the union's national officer, has failed to get on the short list. He received 16 nominations, more than any other candidate, but 13 of them were from EETPU branches.

He was also backed by Rotherhithe, one of the constituency's eight wards, a GMWU branch and Dulwich Fabian Society, but was rejected by the party's executive committee when it settled the list on October 19. (It was confirmed by the GMC last week).

Mr Nicholas Murray, assistant secretary of the party, denies there was any attempt to reduce political choice. Those shortlisted were thought suitable to represent the people of Bermondsey in Parliament. The role of Mr Spellar in the attempted EETPU coup was not forgotten.

Instead, Sunday's conference will have before it seven candidates who will proudly proclaim their left-wing radical credentials. One of the favourites is Mr Peter Tatchell, aged 29, secretary of the Bermondsey party.

Although he has a strong guaranteed body of support behind him, informed opinion locally suggests that he might be denied victory by the remaining right-wings on the GMC, who identify him with the move against them and will wish to take their revenge.

If that happens, it is suggested, the most likely winner would be either Mr Arthur Latham, chairmman of the London Labour Party and former MP for Paddington, or Mr Christopher Mullin, a *Tribune* journalist, one of the organizers behind Mr Wedgwood Benn's campaign for Labour's deputy leadership, and author of a guide to constituency parties on the reselection of MPs.

The other runners are Mr Sandy McPherson, a member of the suspended central London branch of the electricians' union, Mr Anthony Mooney, an Islington councillor, Mrs Edna Mathieson, a member of the Inner London Education Authority, and Ms Clare Short, director of Youthaid.

In moving to the left, they say, Bermondsey is returning to its halcyon prewar days, when it had one of the most pioneering local authorities in the country and a radical, still revered MP, Mr Alfred Salter.

The right sees it differently. Those, such as Mr O'Grady, aged 61, a party member for 36 years and Southwark councillor for 23, who now have to plead their case to stay on before an appeals committee, are finding it hard to take.

Mr O'Grady said: "The left have taken over in the classic style. They have gone along to ward branch meetings, upset the traditional Labour workers with their intolerance and intemperate language, and because our people could not stand the way these meetings were being conducted the membership was whittled down to a small number and the left could take over.

Early start by Tories at Crosby

From John Chartres
Liverpool

The Crosby by-election campaign is expected to begin in earnest next Monday but there was much activity in the area yesterday.

Mr John Butcher, aged 39, the newly selected Conservative prospective candidate, held his first press conference and the Liberal-Social Democratic Alliance had painters and joiners in action setting up a headquarters alongside a solicitor's office in the Great Crosby area of the straggling constituency.

Mrs Shirley Williams, the alliance candidate, is almost certain to appear in the area today.

The Conservatives announced that they intended to hold daily press conferences from Monday onwards at 8.45 am. They warned other parties that they would have to adjust their arrangements to that timing if they expected to attract visits from a large international press corps.

There were no signs of activity yesterday at the Crosby Labour headquarters, in a Victorian terrace house at the southern, and most seedy, extremity of the constituency, which stretches from the top end of Formby down to Seaforth Docks. Labour's prospective candidate, Mr John Backhouse, aged 28, a teacher of the Bennite persuasion, was selected last Sunday night.

Mr Butcher, selected on Tuesday night, declared his stance in the election more fully yesterday. He does not like such labels as "wet" or "dry" but said he was a dedicated supporter of Mrs Margaret Thatcher's policies, however unpopular they may be in some quarters.

He also favours the restoration of capital punishment for murder, without restricting the penalty to terrorist killings or the murder of policemen.

Mr Butcher, who is tall and slim and was educated at Malvern, appears to be something of an "identikit Tory". He was a former official of the Bow Group, saw part-time service in the Royal Naval Reserve and was a former member of the Kensington and Chelsea Council.

He said his enemy remained socialism, which he thought had now taken on a new label. He described the Social Democratic Party as "a lacklustre new party which would not offer anything substantially different from the old Labour Party". Mrs Williams had already pinned the socialist label on herself because of her views on education, he said.

Mr Butcher is the son of Commander Bruce Butcher, a well known figure in the North-west, a former member of Cheshire County Council and Wilmslow District Council, and twice a parliamentary candidate, whose frequently outspoken views aligned to the extreme right of Toryism earned him considerable fame.

His son said yesterday: "My father often stirred things up. I intend to do the same

General election: Sir R. G. Page (C), 34,768; A. Mulhearn (Lab), 15,496; A Hill (L), 9,302; P. Hussey (Ecology), 1,489. C. majority, 19,272.

Ronald Butt, page 12



Lot 1 : Land's End including the State House

Developers and trust may compete for Land's End

By Frances Gibb

The battle for one of Britain's most famous headlands, Land's End, began officially yesterday when the Cornish landmark went on the open market at a price in the region of £1,750,000.

The fight for the 105 acres of cliff top and its few buildings is likely to be between the conservationists on the one hand in the shape of the National Trust, and developers, possibly from overseas, keen to exploit what the estate agents call the area's untapped leisure potential.

Mr Nigel Talbot-Ponsonby, managing partner of Humberts Landplan, the leisure and consultancy division of the chartered surveyors who are handling the sale, said yesterday: "It could easily be bumped up to something very large, but of great calibre".

With a current revenue of £500,000, Land's End was very much a going concern, he said. "It is a substantial business. The existing operation is run in a very low-key manner; there is enormous potential".

The headland, although one of Britain's most popular tourist attractions, drawing a million visitors a year, had not been the subject of marketing and advertising such as had been seen at Windsor Safari Park, Woburn, Longleat and Beaulieu, Humberts said.

Mr Talbot-Ponsonby told a press conference in London that there was overseas interest, but he could not say yet that the potential buyer would come in "at an acceptable level".

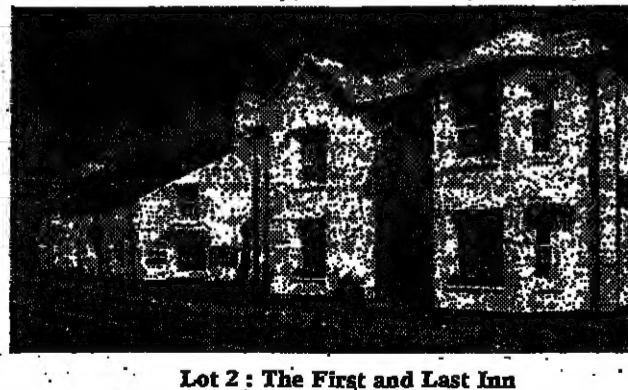
The National Trust said yesterday that for some time it had been interested in buying Land's End under its programme, "Enterprise Neptune", which aims to acquire and protect the best of the country's coastline and already owns 411 miles.

In a statement issued yesterday, the trust said it would consider a purchase "seriously and urgently". The property would be evaluated, outline plans for restoration and improvements prepared and a final decision whether to make an offer would be announced on December 18.

The current owner of Land's End, Mr Charles Neave-Hill, aged 34, the fourteenth Master, who is at present in America, told *The Times* recently that he could no longer carry out the responsibilities he felt necessary to safeguard the future of the headland.

With the cliffs of Land's End, which have been known as the Seat of Storms to the Romans and the Headland of Blood to the Saxons, are the State House, now a public house and home of the owner; the famous First and Last House, now a gift shop and snack bar; the First and Last Inn at Sennen, and other cottages and houses.

The property will be sold as one lot or as five separate lots.



Lot 2 : The First and Last Inn

Tourist air fares to US to rise by a third

By Michael Baily, Transport Correspondent

Tourist fares across the Atlantic, which fell by as much as 60 per cent in recent price-cutting, are to rise by 30 per cent over the next six months.

The higher fares will be charged by Laker Airways as well as big airlines such as British Airways and Pan American, who cut theirs to match Sir Freddie Laker's new prices last weekend.

The first stage of the rise will be about 20 per cent in March, with a further 10 per cent in July. But the summer tourist fare of £169 to New York from July will still be much less than last summer's £253.

The present New York single of £124 will rise at the end of March to £153.

□ Cuts of up to a half on air fares to European capitals are being offered, without waiting for EEC changes, by British Airways and British Caledonian in association with Lunn Poly, the travel agency.

The new "Cost-Cutter" fares will offer seats on scheduled services.

£2,500 FOR MAN BEATEN BY PC

A bank representative who was beaten in a police car six years ago was awarded £2,500 damages and costs by the High Court in Sheffield yesterday.

A settlement was announced when Mr Paul Donnor, of Church Lane, Eagle, near Lincoln, claimed damages against the former Chief Constable of South Yorkshire, Mr Phillip Knights, and Police Constable Matthew Meek.

After claiming that he was wrongfully arrested outside a Sheffield nightclub and beaten, he brought a prosecution against PC Meek, who, in April, 1976, was found guilty by a jury at Sheffield Crown Court of assault causing bodily harm.

Warning by Healey of SDP threat

By Anthony Bevins
Political Correspondent

Mr Denis Healey yesterday appealed to the Labour Party to move away from the policies and the intolerance of the hard left. The Labour deputy leader said in the latest edition of *New Socialist* that on present form the Social Democrats could prevent Labour winning the next election.

"Despite their public jealousies over the leadership, their unresolved battle with the Liberals for winnable constituencies, their middle-class image and the political vacuum at their heart, the Social Democrats are still winning safe Labour seats in working-class wards all over the country", he wrote.

"The polls show their support as strong among working people as anywhere else."

If such success was maintained, then Labour might be forced to return to the opposition benches after the next election, Mr Healey said.

The alternative would be to accept proportional representation as the price of alliance support, "with the risk that if we refused, the Tories would accept its terms in any case".

Mr Healey said that it was wrong to attribute the success of the SDP to expensive razzamatazz or to prejudice in the media. "The root cause is the failure of the Labour Party over the last two years to present an alternative to Thatcherism which commands the confidence of working people."

Now that the party had been given a three-year respite from its constitutional wrangling by last month's Brighton conference the opportunity should be taken to win back the millions of past and potential Labour voters who had been deserting over the past thirty years.

"That means above all showing them that we are still a party of humanity and common sense, tolerant of the great diversity of attitudes and opinions which the Labour Party must always contain if it is genuinely to represent half of the British people."

In a sentence which might be addressed to either Mrs Margaret Thatcher or Mr Wedgwood Benn, he said that a search for consensus did not entail an abandorment of conviction. "The type of conviction which rejects consensus is incompatible with the democratic management of a modern industrial economy."

Owen challenges Foot to head-on contest

Dr David Owen, parliamentary leader of the Social Democratic Party, yesterday reacted strongly to a charge made at the beginning of the Queen's Speech debate that SDP MPs were sitting in the Commons under false pretences (Philip Webster writes).

In a letter to Mr Foot, Dr Owen called on him to resign his Ebbw Vale seat and to fight him in a by-election in his Plymouth, Devonport, constituency, with each putting his respective party's case. Mr Foot represented that constituency from 1945 to 1955.

The challenge was later described by Mr Foot as infantile and absurd, but it indicated the obvious deterioration in public relations between the Social Democrats and their former colleagues.

Science report

New clues to cancer link with viruses

By the Staff of "Nature"

Sections of a virus known to cause cancer in monkeys have been isolated from human brain tumours, a German research group has announced. The results emerge just at the moment when a flurry of papers from the United States and Japan is confirming the role of another virus in a form of human leukaemia; so it seems that after long years of doubt, the theory that some forms of human cancer are caused by viruses is being vindicated.

□ The German work concerns the green monkey virus called SV40, which causes cancer in animals from monkeys to hamsters. It has been well studied in the laboratory, so biologists now have a number of precise molecular tools with which to recognize it.

Researchers at the German Cancer Research Centre, Heidelberg, put those to work on cells isolated from 35 human brain tumours and detected pieces of the SV40 gene in eight of the tumours. However, there are some pecularities which indicate that if the virus is at work in the tumours it must be operating in an unusual way.

In animals, SV40 operates by integrating its DNA—its genetic material—into the DNA of the cell it attacks; so when the cell multiplies, the DNA of the virus is also multiplied. But in the German work, the SV40 DNA is found to be in pieces outside the cell's nucleus (where the cell keeps its DNA). Moreover the SV40 DNA is fairly thinly spread, at the rate of about one complete unit every 10 or 20 cells, and in some respects it appears to be defective.

However, that may operate in the virus's favour, the scientists speculate: It may manage to escape the body's immune defence system by failing to produce protein antigens which the immune system could attack.

Source: *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA*.

BLACKLISTED CHOIR CHIEF RESIGNS

From Our Correspondent
Swansea

The tour of South Africa by the Welsh Jones Boys Choir has led to the resignation of Mr Dan Leahay, chairman of the world-famous Morriston Orpheus.

He feared the Morriston Orpheus would suffer after his name appeared on a United Nations blacklist containing details of 31 of the 70 Welsh choristers who joined a tour of South Africa in the face of international opposition from Anti-Apartheid Movement.

Two other Morriston Orpheus men were on the list, Mr Evan Roberts and Mr Gwyn Harris.

Mr Leahay, chairman of the choir for two years and before that its general secretary for six, said he had been told by members of the committee that he, Mr Roberts and Mr Harris would be expelled.

"As long as it was not illegal to go there then a choir's management committee should not take it upon itself to punish those who exercise their personal freedom", he added.

PLAN TO ASSESS SPENDING POLICY

Whitehall released details yesterday about how it would measure the effectiveness of its public spending programmes (Peter Hennessy writes).

Sir Anthony Rawlinson, Second Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, told the Commons Select Committee on the Treasury and Civil Service that it was hoped that the practice of output measurement could be extended to cover half of public expenditure, about £52,000m, by the end of 1982.

The concept was a difficult one to introduce, but the Department of Health and Social Security in particular had shown it could be done, Sir Anthony added.

CORRECTION

The list of local councils where Liberals have recently won seats from the Conservatives, published on October 31, should not have included Canterbury, where there have been no recent by-elections.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 25; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 35; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 500 mils; Denmark Dkr 6.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 6.50; France Frs 6.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 75; Holland Gl 3; Iran IR 135; Iraq LD 0.600; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1600; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 6.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 75; Qatar QR 7.80; Saudi Arabia SR 3.25; Singapore $4.5; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 7.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L$5.50; Tunisia Din .600; USA $1.80; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 50.

PARLIAMENT (from page 4)

Time for lame ducks to go

MR STEEL

Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party (Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles) said there was a new mood of realism sweeping the country, particularly evidenced at Croydon and in the local government by-elections last week.

The main achievement of the Government had been to translate the short queues of actors they had seen in the election programmes into long queues of unemployed. That was why people were reacting as they were.

It was increasingly unrealistic to arrange the business of the House as the exclusive preserve of the two Front Benches. If they went on in that way, there was a danger that Parliament would be seen to be completely out of touch with the prevailing mood.

It was the thinnest Queen's Speech he had seen in 16 years in the House.

The provisions on the economy were a dreary repetition of no hope for the country.

One of the most important new influences the Liberal/SDP alliance could bring to British politics was a genuine commitment to making the mixed economy work. Instead of which there were more proposals in the Queen's Speech for privatization. If the Opposition came to power there would no doubt be more proposals for nationalization.

One of the main causes of Britain's 30 year economic decline involved whole sections of industry being marched backwards and forwards over the frontier of the public and private sector.

That was why the Liberals were right in opposing the tinkering with the financial arrangements of the oil, coal and gas industry. That was not the way to make industries more efficient.

The reliance on monetary and fiscal policies was one of the main reasons for the decline over the past two years. The lessons should be learnt and the policie changed.

As we see unemployment continuing to grow (he said) we are right to ask for a change in the Government's obsession with the public sector borrowing requirement and to ask, not for a general reflation, but for the kind of sensible investment in the public sector which will produce jobs in the private sector in the short run and help our economy in the long run.

If inflation was to be controlled, and at the same time more jobs were to be produced, an incomes policy was inescapable. There must be a move to a system of industrial relations which involved modern practice and joint participation.

I am not ashamed of the word consensus (he went on) because it implies consent of the people and that is what this Government now lacks. We are faced with a position of a lame duck Government opposed by a lame duck Opposition and it is time this lame duck Parliament came to an end.

Sir Hector Monro (Dumfries, C), the former Minister of Sport, said that sport today had an increasing importance in terms of greater leisure in the future than governments of either party had recognized. Sport and recreation should receive the same priority and prestige as the arts.

Mr Gregor Mackenzie (Rutherglen, Lab) said that British gas and oil belonged to the people of Britain, and should not be simply given as a gift to private enterprise nor frittered away in unemployment benefit.

Mr Geoffrey Rippon (Hexham, C) said the Prime Minister should enforce what ought to be an iron rule of collective Cabinet responsibility once decisions were taken. The waters should not be muddied by coded speeches in which people tried to imply that they were not really responsible.

I dislike intensely (he said) being described as a "wet". I would much rather be called a "dry". Since I am concerned, like other MPs, not with easy options but with difficult choices, this distinction is both artificial and to a great degree offensive.

If I must give myself a description, I would like to call myself a manifesto man. I find myself in great agreement with what the Prime Minister said before the election and with what the Conservative election manifesto had to say. I did not read the arid monetary theories on which I have had cause to comment from time to time.

Legislation on the trade unions, unless it was accompanied by a degree of consent, would do nothing to solve the problem of unneccessary and foolish strikes nor reestablish good industrial relations. Any Prime Minister who sought to act as a leader of the nation rather than the party must always be trying to seek as wide a consensus of public opinion as possible.

Without that effort, with its acknowledgement of the role of the trade unions and their basic patriotism, then policies and laws even if based on the deepest convictions, might fail to persuade the electorate of their fairness and justice and fail even when they deserved to succeed.

In the present economic crisis, the Government should make every effort to ensure that it did not have needlessly divisive legislation, whether dealing with trade unions, local authorities, or anybody else.

Mr Stanley Thorne (Preston South, Lab) said Mrs Thatcher's speech gave not one iota of evidence as on what basis the assumption was made of an upturn in the economy even in the medium term, let alone the short term. Previous economic history showed the need for active intervention by Government through the promotion of public works.

Lord James Douglas-Hamilton (Edinburgh, West, C) said that it would be sensible and cost effective to expand the Territorial Army. Many who joined it would have the opportunity to learn a trade which would stand them in good stead later.

Mr Gordon Wilson (Dundee East, Scot Nat) said the content of the speech was very thin gruel for Scotland. It was as if Scotland had been in the wilderness without any attempt being made to look at its problems.

It was being treated as an unimportant province and its assets were being used by the Government in a way which had never been approved in Scotland.

Mr Roy Hughes (Newport, Lab) said it seemed that the Government had returned to the old adage that the unemployed, like the poor, would always be with us.

Mr John Browne (Winchester, C) said there had to be considerable action on industrial relations. There had to be democracy within trade unions which would benefit the workers rather than the shirkers and union officials.

Mr John Horam (Gateshead, West, SDP) said the Government should draw up a fiscal package, totalling about £5,000m, to include a reduction in the employers' national insurance surcharge, extra public sector investment, some trimming of public sector prices, and a cut in VAT.

Mr Frank Hooley (Sheffield, Heeley, Lab) said in spite of the desperate slashing and hacking of public expenditure, public expenditure was now higher because of money poured uselessly into the dole queues. A massive injection of public money was needed into housing, the railways and industry.

Mr Patrick McNair-Wilson (New Forest, C) said the Government's scheme to help industries with high energy costs fell far short of what was required.

The debate was adjourned until today.

Welcome for commitment to Europe

COMMONS

The new Secretary of State for Employment, Mr Norman Tebbit, should publish a discussion document before the Bill on employment and labour relations was introduced, Mr Michael Shaw (Scarborough, C) said when moving the *motion to present a humble* address to her Majesty in reply to the Queen's speech at the opening of the new session.

I am glad to note (he said) that the speech indicates that there will be substantially less legislation during the coming year—(Cheers)—than during the last few years. Whoever is responsible for that deserves our heartfelt thanks, but I suspect it could well be a demanding Parliament.

In all the various enterprises he had visited recently, he had found the same two overriding wishes—that interest rates might be contained and reduced and the pound continued at a realistic and industrially competitive level.

He welcomed the need to agree internationally on verifiable measures of arms control. For too long there had been allowed to grow up the idea that those who believed in the need for an adequate defence force, both nuclear and conventional, were in some way warmongers, guilty of bringing nearer the horror and destruction of modern warfare.

The opposite was true. History showed that where people had not been prepared to defend themselves, they had often been attacked and overwhelmed. A strong defence must always be the best means of preserving peace.

Mr Robert Dunn (Dartford, C), seconding, said that he welcomed the Government's commitment for direct help to those hard pressed by the recession, and also that the Queen's speech had far fewer legislative provisions than in previous years.

He had found that employment prospects had started to improve. Many firms had a new aggressive determination to win back some of the markets lost to the Japanese French, Germans and Americans. There was a new resolve among employers and employees to fight back and stay on top.

Some local firms were not so well placed. ecause of the relative improvement of industrial performance, it was even more essential for all aspects of state activity and especially the public utilities to take steps to reduce the burden on industry.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Continuation of debate on the Queen's Speech. Main topic will be foreign affairs. Lords (3): Continuation of Queen's Speech. Main topic will be home affairs.

Mental Health Bill to be among first

LORDS

There could be no movement towards greater unity of peoples in Europe until those people were able to travel from country to country at a reasonable cost, Lord Bethell (C) said in the House of Lords in moving the loyal address *in reply to the Queen's Speech* and opening the debate on it.

The Treaty of Rome guaranteed this right, he said, and forbade the sort of monopoly state price rigging which was the order of the day at present.

Lord Bethell, who is a member of the European Parliament, said Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, was in Ryadh to discuss a proposal for peace in the Middle East. He spoke there on behalf not only of Britain but of the Community.

This was not the first time Lord Carrington had done so. A few days ago the Council of Foreign Ministers, under his presidency, discussed the possibility of assembling a European force to police the Sinai peninsular after the Israeli withdrawal from that territory early next year.

These were ventures which Lord Carrington could not have undertaken in his capacity as British Foreign Secretary. It was by virtue of the support of his nine colleagues in the Community that he had the power to take these initiatives, push them forward and speak on behalf of not tens of millions but hundreds of millions.

Lord Fairfax of Cameron (C), seconding the motion, said they were all dismayed at the obstinate scourge of unemployment.

There was a danger that an unemployment culture might develop with the loss altogether of some of the work ethic and these might develop problems of increasing juvenile delinquency, vandalism and growing disrespect for the law and those who attempted to uphold it.

If leisure had become more widespread, it must no longer be stigmatised as socially undesirable. What might be needed was not just compassion, but a change in attitude by many people.

Lady Young, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Leader of the House, said they would have a good deal to do in considering the legislation necessary to implement the proposals set out in the Queen's Speech, but after two busy sessions the volume of legislation would be less. It was to be hoped that the legislative programme would maintain a better balance between the Houses of Parliament.

The Government would introduce important and interesting Bills in the Lords in the next few days, one of which would review aspects of the law on mental health.

The debate was adjourned until today.

'Times' reporters examine details of the Government's programme

Tories still frustrated by council spending

By David Walker

The speech began another chapter in Mrs Thatcher's unhappy history of solving the local government problem by new laws. The problem appears simple to the Government's supporters: to stop excess spending by councils, mainly Labour, and mainly in London. But solutions have so far proved to be beyond the grasp of Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment.

Council spending has continued to fill the Cabinet with dread. It is currently about £1,000m, somewhere between 6 and 9 per cent above official spending plans. The Queen's Speech promised fresh measures to make councils more accountable, and by implication to cut their spending. Mention of constitutional change in the relationship of parliament and town halls was absent from yesterday's announcement.

The likely shape of Mr Heseltine's new measures is visible in a technical memorandum from the Department of the Environment issued on September 30. Response from councillors, MPs and—probably more important—Tory peers, has been hostile. This guarantees a messy parliamentary episode.

Delay in setting out his plans in detail is not however due to the £500,000 campaign begun last month by the Association of Metropolitan Authorities to alert the public to the impending "threat to local government". The public has remained indifferent, except to supplementary rate demands.

Delay has been caused by last-minute tinkering with the essence of Mr Heseltine's proposals: a scheme requiring councils to hold a referendum of electors to gain approval before they levy a second supplementary rate. Relief for business ratepayers is certain in the Bill; likewise, for the first time, a centrally determined limit on how much a council can levy in rates.

It now seems likely that the Department of the Environment has dropped plans for a referendum conditional on two supplementary rates. Mr Heseltine's bill will probably specify that a council planning a supplementary levy to carry its spending up to 40 per cent above a government target level will be required to hold a referendum.

However, when a supplementary rate can be levied and whether a referendum has then to be called, are questions with a tail of unknowns attached, for example, who decides the wording of a referendum.

□ At its meeting in London yesterday, members of the Conservative-controlled Association of County Councils described the Queen's Speech local government proposals as a threat to the future independence of local authorities (the Press Association reports). Mr Michael Cowans, of Nottinghamshire, said the plans would lead to cuts on a scale which are unthinkable.

The association agreed to fight to avoid what it called any further encroachment on local government autonomy and rejected the referendum scheme.

Of the Government's plan to introduce legislation on local government accountability, Dr Tony Hart, chairman of the Greater London Council's finance and general purposes committee, said: "We have heard what could spell the end of local democracy as we know it in this country. If the Government has its way it will be no use next year coming to the powerless town halls complaining when the old people's home closes, the school runs out of text books, and the park and library go on a three-day week.

Housing: Over a million rent rebates cut

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

About 1,800,000 tenants will lose a maximum of 75p a week in rent rebates when the new unified housing benefit, *announced in the Queen's speech, is* implemented in November, 1982. Full details of the new benefit will be disclosed in a new Bill, which will also transfer responsibility for sick pay from the state to employers, to be published shortly.

Both new schemes involve savings in civil service jobs at the Department of Health and Social Security, but it is not clear whether there will be an overall saving in public spending. The new housing benefit is expected to save about 2,000 jobs, but that will be offset by the need for more local authority staff to administer the new scheme. The sick pay proposals will save between 2,000 and 3,000 jobs and £400 million in unpaid sickness benefit, but the overall public spending estimated in June at £25 million is likely to have been lost because *of the extra compensation the* Government has now agreed to give employees.

The housing benefit scheme, outlined in a consultative document in March, has been modified in the light of criticisms about the number of tenants likely to lose financially under it. Approximately 250,000 fewer people under pension age will lose, and the maximum loss has been reduced from over £1 to 75p a week.

The scheme is intended to unify the housing assistance paid to supplementary benefit *claimants by the DHSS with* the rent rebates and allowances schemes in a single system administered by local authorities. But the scheme will still mean that supplementary benefit claimants in effect live rent free, while other tenants on low incomes will have to pay minimum rents of a proportion of their gross rents.

Other concessions made by the Government since the consultation document was published include special payments for some supplementary benefit claimants who would otherwise *have lost as a result of the new* scheme, and steps to ensure that potential losers in future would be protected. Those who would no longer be eligible for supplementary benefit under the new scheme would still be able to receive free school meals and lump sum payments if their incomes would make them eligible at present.

Local authority associations will be discussing the proposals with officials next week and hope to see ministers soon to clarify outstanding difficulties.

The new sick pay scheme is *expected to start in April, 1983,* one year later than planned. The delay was caused by the opposition of employers until the Government agreed to reimburse them for all their payments to employees under the new system.

The scheme would transfer responsibility for sick pay from the national insurance system to employers for the first eight weeks of sickness, which would eliminate about 90 per cent of all sickness benefit payments.

Employers would be obliged to pay a flat rate sickness payment to most employees, at £37 a week for people earning £45 a week or more and £25 for those earning less at 1980-81 benefit levels. About half of all adult men would be worse off under the new scheme because they are entitled at present to claim allowances for dependent wives and children under the national insurance scheme, but would have only the flat rate payment under the new. The scheme will also bring sick pay into tax for the first time.



The protagonists: tension etched on the faces of the Prime Minister and Leader of the Opposition as they leave the Commons for the Lords to hear the Queen's Speech.

Health: New rights for mental patients

By Lucy Hodges

Mental patients are to be given new rights to refuse treatment and to appeal against their detention in a Bill to be published shortly. Today the European Court of Human Rights gives judgment in a case which is likely to force the Government to *change the law even further.*

Whether in fact the proposed Bill will meet the criticisms that the Strasbourg court is expected to make remains to be seen. But the Mental Health (Amendment) Bill, to be introduced by Lord Elton, an Under-Secretary of State in the Department of Health and Social Security, could be changed during its passage through Parliament to bring British law into line with the European Convention on Human Rights.

The Bill covers the 7,000 patients detained in psychiatric and special hospitals, not the great majority of mental patients who are in hospital voluntarily. It will give detained patients the right to appeal for their release to mental health review tribunals much more regularly.

It is also expected to give them the automatic right to have their cases reviewed by a tribunal.

The Bill will set up a quango, the Mental Health Commission for England, to act as a watchdog for detained patients.

The Bill is also expected to *reform section 141 of the* Mental Health Act, 1959, which prevents patients or others suing mental health staff for brutality, forced treatment, or detention without the permission of a High Court judge. It is likely to relax the censorship for mail for certain patients, although not for patients in hospitals such as Broadmoor.

Today the European court is expected to decide that the Government broke the convention on human rights by recalling and detaining a Broadmoor patient without giving him proper rights of appeal. *Restricted patients can apply* to a tribunal for release under the present law, but all the tribunal can do is to make recommendations to the Home Secretary. The European Commission of Human Rights has already found Britain to be in breach of the convention, and the case has gone to the court for a binding legal decision.

Unions: Cabinet putting last touches to plans

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Cabinet ministers will meet early next week to plot the final course for the next round of legislation designed to curb trade union power. The main proposals will go into a consultative document that Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, intends to publish in two weeks' time.

Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, *said last night*: "The Queen's Speech is little more than a tired repetition of the prejudices that have underpinned all this Government's policies. At the centre lies their hostility to workers and their unions, with Mr Tebbit preparing to take up where his predecessor left off, despite the fact that their economic policies have so far demonstrably failed."

The main framework of the Government's second-stage reform of labour law has already been set—it will lay union *funds open to court action*—but some points that have caused political dissent have yet to be ironed out.

Mr Tebbit intends that the Bill should be presented to Parliament early in the new year. It should be enacted by midsummer.

The Queen's Speech did not go into details, but it is conceded officially that Mr Tebbit intends to go further in his Bill than his moderate predecessor, Mr James Prior, now Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, would have done.

The main change envisaged by Mr Tebbit would make unions financially responsible at law for the actions of their officials and members, a move that would throw their millions of pounds of assets open to cases brought in the civil courts by employers claiming damages.

There has been a flurry of activity over the past two months to bring forward legislation to alter substantially the balance of power in industry in favour of management and away from the unions.

The main idea proposed by the Secretary of State, which *has broad approval* from the Cabinet "E" committee that meets again next week, is to merge sections 13 and 14 of the Labour Government's Trade Unions and Labour Relations Act so as to restore the corporate status of trade unions. They could then be sued in *their own name* for the actions of their servants and members.

The other key proposal is a change in the rules of collective bargaining law so that employers could implement selective dismissal of strikers, a reform that would go to the heart of shop steward power.

At present, employers are free to dismiss strikers without attracting a claim for unfair dismissal, but they must dismiss everybody and take them all back at the end of the dispute, even strike leaders whom they might prefer to get rid of for good.

Mr Tebbit also plans to introduce a time limit on present closed shop agreements so that employees working in companies covered by such agreements would be free to demand a regular ballot on whether they wanted to continue with the arrangement.

Other changes due to be brought forward in the Bill were already proposed by Mr Prior before he left the department and are being taken up by his successor.

They include measures to increase the damages available to employees dismissed because they refused to join a union in a closed shop company. The present maximum is £16,110. The Bill will also include the outlawing of "union-only" clauses in labour contracts.

□The CBI said last night that it awaited details of the *industrial relations reforms* with interest (Peter Hill writes).

In a statement, the CBI said yesterday that it was particularly anxious to see a continued expansion of safeguards for the individual and that action was needed on union labour-only contract clauses.

In its response to the Government's Green Paper, the CBI suggested that legal protection for industrial action should depend on exhausting agreed disputes procedures, that trade unions should be accountable in the same way as companies and individuals for their unlawful acts and for those of their members.

Transport: Fixed penalty fines of up to £10

By Michael Baily
Transport Correspondent

Fixed fines of up to £10 for minor motoring offences will be proposed in a new Transport Bill in the coming session. This does not mean on-the-spot fines, but it does mean that, as with parking offences now, the motorist will have the option of paying a fixed sum rather than going through the courts. But he can still choose the courts if he prefers.

Offences considered appropriate include those such as speeding, ignoring traffic signs, and riding a motor-cycle without a helmet. Those that are not include careless driving, driving with drink, etc. Maximum fine for parking offences is expected to rise from £20 to £50.

Along with the new "totting-up" system (whereby a motorist will collect points according to the seriousness of the offence before being penalized) already due to come in next summer, the fixed penalties take Britain another step towards the continental method of dealing with traffic offences.

The Automobile Association yesterday welcomed it as "long overdue" but said they would have to study in detail which offences should be included and which should not.

More privatization moves are promised by Mr David Howell, Transport Minister, after the success of his predecessor, Mr Norman Fowler, in this field.

The National Bus Company is a prime candidate, especially its inter-city express services that have been such a conspicuous success through price-cutting against British Rail since last autumn's Transport Act. Ironically the public sector National Bus has been far more successful than the private sector coach companies who actually started the price war, with traffic a third up in a year. Talks are to be held with the Department of Transport over opportunities for introducing private capital. The Government will also press ahead—in the teeth of fierce opposition from the bus and lorry industries—with privatization of safety testing of both these types of vehicle. The Department of Transport rejects accusations that this will reduce road safety, and hopes to lose nearly 1,000 civil servants' jobs.

Justice: New way of dealing with young offenders

By Marcel Berlins
Legal Correspondent

The Criminal Justice Bill which the government is to publish within the next few weeks will, for the most part, give effect to the proposals of last year's White Paper on Young Offenders. It is likely to be a time-consuming measure, and will arouse som econtroversy. The government is attempting to make radical changes to the way juvenile delinquents are dealt with. The theory behind those changes has been criticized by penal reform bodies.

The Bill would abolish the sentence of Borstal training (though the establishments would continue to be used). All sentences passed on youths of between 17 and 21, "youth custody sentences", would be for a determinate period.

Detention centres would be retained, but the minimum sentence would be lowered to three weeks and the maximum to four months. Magistrates would be given the power to pass "residential care" orders on persistent offenders which would oblige them to stay in a residential institution for the duration of their sentence. However, because of the money that would be needed to set up the necessary homes the provision is unlikely to be activated for some time.

Community service orders—obliging convicted youths to do community work—would be extended to 16 year-olds. Magistrates would be given greater powers to order parents to pay the fines of their delinquent children.

Apart from those clauses dealing with young offenders, the Bill will contain a controversial clause which would make it unnecessary for a defendant to be present in court each time he is remanded in custody, provided he has agreed and is legally represented.

There has been considerable criticism of the proposal, on the grounds that it removes an essential and traditional safeguard. But it proved successful, as an emergency measure, during the prison officers' industrial action.

The Bill is likely to contain a clause which would allow judges to suspend part of a sentence, divide a sentence of imprisonment into two: a part that would take effect, and another part which would be suspended.

One probable omission from the Bill will be the government's scheme to extend the system of remission, so that prisoners serving less than three years' imprisonment would be released after only one third of their sentence, the second third being spent under supervision. The government encountered considerable opposition both by probation officers and magistrates.

Wrong to have power to print money

STRASBOURG

In criticizing the European Parliament's own spending, Mr Brian Hord (London, West, ED) declared it was almost as if the assembly had been granted some sort of diplomatic immunity from cost reductions in the present economic climate.

When the Parliament resumed its discussion of the draft EEC budget for 1982, upon which it will vote tomorrow (Thursday), there were calls for more to be done to help industry and to create jobs in the Community.

Mr Hord said it was misleading to use the 1981 estimates as a proper guide to Parliament's spending. The most accurate information was actual expenditure for 1980. If this guide was used, it would show it was proposed that spending on Parliament should rise by 52 per cent since 1980.

It is strange (he said) that our administration can pay itself more in salaries, expenses and fringe benefits. Does the so-called gentleman's agreement with the Council of Ministers give the Parliament a licence to print and spend more taxpayers' money without constraint?

How is it possible (he asked) to spend £3.4m on the secretarial and political expenses of the political groups? How can that be accounted for? Have we reached the ultimate in back stratching operations with the Parliament's bureau?

The rent bill of 25 million European currency units (about £13m) was outrageous.

Most of us (he said) thought we would see a reduction in empire building but now we hear of plans to extend the Rubelliard complex in Brussels. There should be urgent discussions on this sort of thing.

If Parliament could not ensure credibility, MEP would not only have to live with their own consciences but face those who sat in judgment on them, too.

Mr Edward Kellett-Bowman (Lancashire East, ED) said parliament should have more control over spending. It should be possible to show savings on some of its own work, in translation for instance.

Mr Winston Griffiths (South Wales, Soc) said the regional lifeboat was sinking but the Council proposed to give the crew fewer buckets to bale it out.

The Socialist group believed the British Government should do its duty and tell the Commission and Parliament where in the United Kingdom regions it was spending the money under the supplementary measures agreement as part of an additional programme to enable the regions to recover from their wounds. These had been caused mainly by the British Government.

The Government (he said) seems intent on letting the blood flow rather than using the Community rebate to prevent further deterioration and to promote recovery.

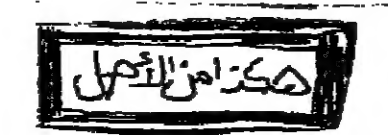
The Rev Ian Paisley (Northern Ireland, Dem U) said the British Government successfully used the economic and social plight of Northern Ireland as a negotiating lever in its campaign for a reduction in its EEC contributions. But it was now playing less than fair.

Instead of using the money from Brussels to help disadvantaged regions, the Government was keeping the money in the Treasury to reduce its borrowing requirement. So the province rightly felt cheated.

Despite the peddling of a lot of misleading propaganda on the supposed benefits of EEC membership, even Ulster was paying more into the Community than it was getting out. But he welcomed aid in the budget for Ulster.

Mr Christopher Tugendhat, EEC Commissioner for the Budget, assured the House that Britain was respecting fully both letter and spirit of the agreement on her contributions rebate.

In general, the United Kingdom were also rather better than some other countries at drawing the people's attention to works undertaken with Community money. He had seen projects in the North East where it had been clearly stated that European Regional Development Fund money was being used.



Killing of 118 seal pups shocks conservationists

By Tony Samstag

Irish conservationists are in a state of shock this week after learning of the killing of grey seal mothers and their pups off the north-west coast of co Mayo.

According to the Irish Department of Fisheries and Forestry, 118 pups and 18 nursing mothers were killed. The pups were bludgeoned to death and skinned; the females were mostly shot in the abdomen with shotgun cartridges and left to die.

The total Irish population of the grey seal is thought to be fewer than 2,000; the site of the killings, the island of Inishkea off the Mullet Peninsula, is one of the largest breeding grounds.

Ssince 1976 seals in Ireland have been protected and licences are needed to hunt them. Mr Thomas Fitzpatrick, Minister for Fisheries and Forestry, said that no licence applications had been submitted from co Mayo.

On Sunday tahe ministry, with army helicopters, mounted a rescue operation on Inishkea with the intention of flying any wounded survivors to a seal hospital on Texel, one of the Dutch Frisian islands. The rescue party found, however, that the wounded animals and the carcasses had been removed.

The slaughter has been front-page news throughout Ireland, not least because of the inhumane way in which the animals were killed. Mr Fergus O'Gorman, of the Irish Wildlife Federation, told *The Times* yesterday: "It was pure bloody bloodlust, just incredible. We have been calling it butchery."

The pups and their mothers "had been shot and ripped apart in a very careless and destructive way. The animals had obviously suffered a great deal before dying. One of the few live pups still on the beach was still attempting to suckle from its dead mother."

It is thought that the killings took place about two weeks ago but came to light only after a visit by the Irish Wildlife Federation to the island last week.

Twelve persons are know to have been responsible, Mr O'Gorman said yesterday; prosecutions were possible but might be difficult because of the removal of the carcasses.

□ Mr David McColl, European director of Sea Shepherd, said yesterday that 650 grey seal pups had been sprayed with blue dye to render their pelts worthless since a seal cull began in Orkney a week ago (Our Kirkwall Correspondent writes).

"In spite of the arrest of seven of our members", he said, "we shall continue with our tactics of direct interference by getting between gun and seal."

Romanian in immigration dispute flies home

By Craig Seton

A Romanian footballer flew home from Heathrow airport yesterday, leaving behind a dispute about why he had withdrawn an application he made to immigration officials to stay in Britain.

Senior officials of the Romanian Embassy in London protested that Gheorghe Viscreanu, aged 19, had never asked to stay in Britain, and through an interpreter from the embassy the footballer said at the airport that he wanted to return home to his family.

But the Home Office said yesterday that Mr Viscreanu, a member of the Romanian World Youth Cup team which had been visiting Australia, had applied for permission to stay in Britain when he landed from Melbourne on Tuesday, but withdrew the application while it was being considered.

Before he flew home he was spoken to by Mr Horia Georgescu, the general secretary of the British-Romania Association, an organization for Romanian exiles, who said that although Mr Viscreanu told him repeatedly that he wanted to return home, the impression was given that he was under pressure to do so.

An official of the Romanian Embassy in London, said: "I cannot for one moment think why they said that he had applied for permission to stay in London and then changed his mind."



Looking back: Colonel Maurice Whitcombe, aged 81, at home in Ware, Hertfordshire, with two of his paintings of Victorian locomotives. Others feature in an exhibition opened yesterday at the Science Museum, London.

£14-a-week woman spent cash on groceries

From Our Correspondent
Stourport

A woman told yesterday how she spent the £14 a week she received for working a six-day week of 54 hours as a shop assistant.

Mrs Joyce Smallman, aged 54, of The Council Houses, Great Whitley, near Stourport, Worcestershire, had been awarded £400 compensation and almost £3,000 in back pay after telling a Birmingham industrial tribunal that she had been dismissed when she complained about her wages.

Mrs Smallman had worked since 1960 at a village shop at Martley, Worcestershire. She said: "I spent almost all my wages on groceries at the shop. I got no discount.

"I began to suspect my wages were very low when our rent rose to over £10 a week."

She started at £10 a week 21 years ago but she did not realize her pay was so far below the national average because she never discussed wages with her husband, a foundry worker, or her son or daughter.

"I was grateful to have a job. There is very little work in this area."

Yesterday Mr Dalton was too distressed to discuss the case. His wife said they were determined to pay Mrs Smallman all the money the tribunal said they owed her, even if it meant selling the business.

Ex-boxing champion jailed for 50 days

John L. Gardner, the former European heavyweight boxing champion, yesterday was jailed for 50 days by magistrates at Highbury, north London, for driving offences. Mrs Ann Wallace, for the defence, had asked Mr David Barr, the magistrate, not to jail Mr Gardner, because he hoped to make a professional comeback and because his wife was pregnant.

But Mr Barr, who had been told that Mr Gardner had been seen three times driving a car while disqualified, the third time driving from the passenger seat, said: "You have deliberately flouted the law".

Mr Gardner, of Winston Road, Stoke Newington, north London, was fined a total of £90 for driving without insurance and banned from driving for a further six months. Last May he was disqualified from driving for a year for having no insurance.

VAN RAIDERS GET £100,000

Four armed men ambushed a Security Express van in New Ash Green, Kent, yesterday and escaped with £100,000.

The raiders blocked the road with a van and a car and smashed the security van's windows to get in. They forced the driver to take them half a mile to a field, where two motor cycles and a car were waiting.

Results of the Law Society's final examination in summer, 1981

The following list sets out the names and places of residence of those students who have completed the Final Examination of the Law Society by passing all the papers they were required to attempt in the examination. It therefore includes those candidates who sat the latest examination and have passed all the papers, but it does not include candidates at that examination who have been referred in one or two papers.

Abell, N Q (Moreton in Marsh). Ablett, G T (Bishop Auckland). Abraham, J F (Bracknell). Ackroyd, R K (Nottingham). Adair, C W (Teddington). Adair, Mary C (London). Adam, Jennifer M (Surbiton). Adams, Beryl D M (Braintree). Adams, G P W (Stratford-on-Avon). Adams, Susan E (Bournemouth). Adamson, I R (London). Alcorn, Christine J E (Londonderry). Alden, Christina A (Sandy). Alderton, Fiona B (London). Aldous, Hilary J (Burnley). Alexander, Caroline (Middlesbrough). Alfreds, M J (Enfield). Allan, G E (London). Allan, N G (Chalfont St Giles). Allchurch, J S (Swansea). Allen, Barbara A R [illegible]

[illegible]

honours. Brown, C M (Newcastle under Lyme). Brown, G (Leeds). Brown, Helen (London). Brown, Jacqueline A (Marlow). Brown, Jennifer A (Bridlington). Brown, Julia I L (London). Brown, M J B (Fordingbridge). Brown, R H (E Molesey). Brown, R T J (Hungerford). Brown, S M (Whitepa[illegible]

[illegible]

(Northampton). Din, Malathi S (Cheam). Dinsdale, R R W (Skipton). Dinwiddie, D J (Thirsk). Dipple, I R T (Birmingham). Dixon, D K (Penarth). Dixon, S (Chesterfield). Dolan, Philippa J (London). Dollar, N M W (Bexhill). Donkin, Karen E (Chippington). Donnellan, R (Reigate). Doran, V [illegible]

[illegible]

Hadaway, Sarah (Salisbury). Haddock, J K (Liverpool). Hadfield, M T (Croydon). Hadfield, S (Rye). Hadi, Fauziei (Hounslow). Hadley, Karen M (Solihull) — 2nd class honours. Hadrill, M (Harrow). Haigh, M R (Halifax). Hale, Sally (London). Halford, T J (Ipswich). Hall, Debra J (Solihull). [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] J (Sunderland). Kennedy, Margaret A (Cheadle Hulme) — 2nd class honours. Kennedy, Marion J (London). Kenny, Katherine C (Brighton). Kent, A D (London). Ker-Reid, Jane M (Knebworth). Kerfoot, A (Swansea). Khan, A A (Ilford). Killip, Julie-Anne (Chiswick). Kincaid, N J (Tynemouth). [illegible]

[illegible]

Mitchell, G J (Harrogate). Mitchell, J E (Nottingham). Mitchell, Valerie A (Baildon). Moffat, Fiona E C (St Ives). Monk, D K (Leicester). Montague, W H (Reading). Montague-Jones, R R (Swanage). Moon, Jane L (Ormskirk). Moore, Bernadette A (Loughborough). Moore, Karen (Sale). Moore, N D [illegible]

[illegible]

(Ware). Rayner, J D (Cambridge). Razzell, Jean R (Llandegfan). Read, D L (Wolverhampton). Read, P J (Taunton). Reardon, J A (Raglan). Redhouse, Naomi (London). Redpath, S J (London). Redrup, R E (London). Reece, J M (Newcastle). Reed, G R (Cardiff). Reed, G D (Epsom). Rees, D [illegible]

[illegible]

(Gloucester). Stanford, J A (London). Stanley, T G (Guildford). Stanton, Frances L (London). Stanton, Ruth S (Wooler). Starky, J T (Church Westcote). Statham, P M (London). Stead, Lesley J (Watford). Stebbings, S B (St Albans). Steele, T A (Reading). Steer, E M J (Brent Knoll). Stephenson, J M (Lechlade). Stewart, M R G (Barnet). Stewart, P D (Croydon). Stockdale, R L (Doncaster). Stocker, M C A (Salisbury). Stone, K M (Cheadle). Storey, Carol A (Carlisle). Storer, T A M (Stratford-on-Avon).

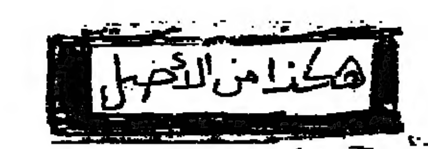
Stoll, M (Huddersfield). Stratton, R J (Stockport). Straw, Helen M (Loughborough). Straw, M K (Lincoln). Stroud, Helen L (Huddersfield). Struthers, W J H (Sevenoaks). Stuart-Ranchev, Anna R (London). Stullaford, A J (Downham Market). Sullivan, M (Alnwick). Sumner, A J (Coventry). Sunter, C B [illegible]

[illegible]

G (Walsall). Wright, T W (Twickenham). Wright, Wendy J (Pinner). Wren, Mandy M (Llandudno). Wyatt, C (Burnley).

Yanez, L P (Swindon). Yardley, J D (Birmingham). Yeates, Victoria A (Blackwood). Yelland, Heather M (Woodford Green). Young, Fiona J P (Tunbridge Wells). Young, K G (London). Young, M L (Sunderland). Young, P D (Manchester).

Zeffman, D C (London). Zoibart, Elizabeth B (Newcastle). Zuck, M S (London). Zukowski, J L (Norwich).


هكذا من الأصل

Saudis hope Arab summit will endorse peace plan

From Edward Mortimer, Riyadh, Nov 4

Saudi Arabia's rulers are very hopeful that their eight-point plan for peace in the Middle East will be endorsed at the Arab summit meeting to be held in Fez, Morocco, later this month.

This was the main point to emerge today during talks between Lord Carrington, the British Foreign Secretary, representing the European Community, and key members of the Saudi royal family.

Lord Carrington met his Saudi opposite number, Prince Saud al-Faisal, for more than two hours this morning. He then had a brief audience of King Khalid, followed by a meeting of more than one hour with Crown Prince Fahd, the Deputy Prime Minister, who first announced the eight-point plan in August.

He resumed discussions with Prince Saud over lunch, and later talked to Prince Sultan, the Defence Minister, and Prince Abdullah, the Commander of the National Guard.

The Saudis were evidently encouraged by their talks yesterday with Mr Yassir Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization. It seems they are now confident that the PLO will support their plan, even though some Palestinian groups are opposed to it, and as a result they are less concerned about the disapproving statements that have come out of Syria and Iraq.

They have noted that among Arab governments only Libya has expressed outright hostility to the plan, and they are apparently hoping that neither Syria nor Iraq will choose to stand in the way of a developing Arab accord supported by the PLO.

The Syrians were able to keep the PLO away from the last Arab summit in Amman a year ago. But relations between the two sides have since deteriorated and Mr Arafat now seems less willing to respond to Syrian pressure.

By welcoming the Saudi plan he is also showing his independence from the Soviet Union, which has come out against it, in spite of the recent Soviet gesture raising the PLO office in Moscow to the status of an embassy.

At the same time, the Saudis seem disposed to make a gesture to the more Moscow orientated states in the Arab world, such as Syria and Algeria, by softening, at least in words, their traditional strongly anti-Soviet position. In an interview published here yesterday, Prince Fahd spoke warmly of the Soviet decision on the PLO's status, and emphasized that both superpowers had responsibilities in the region.

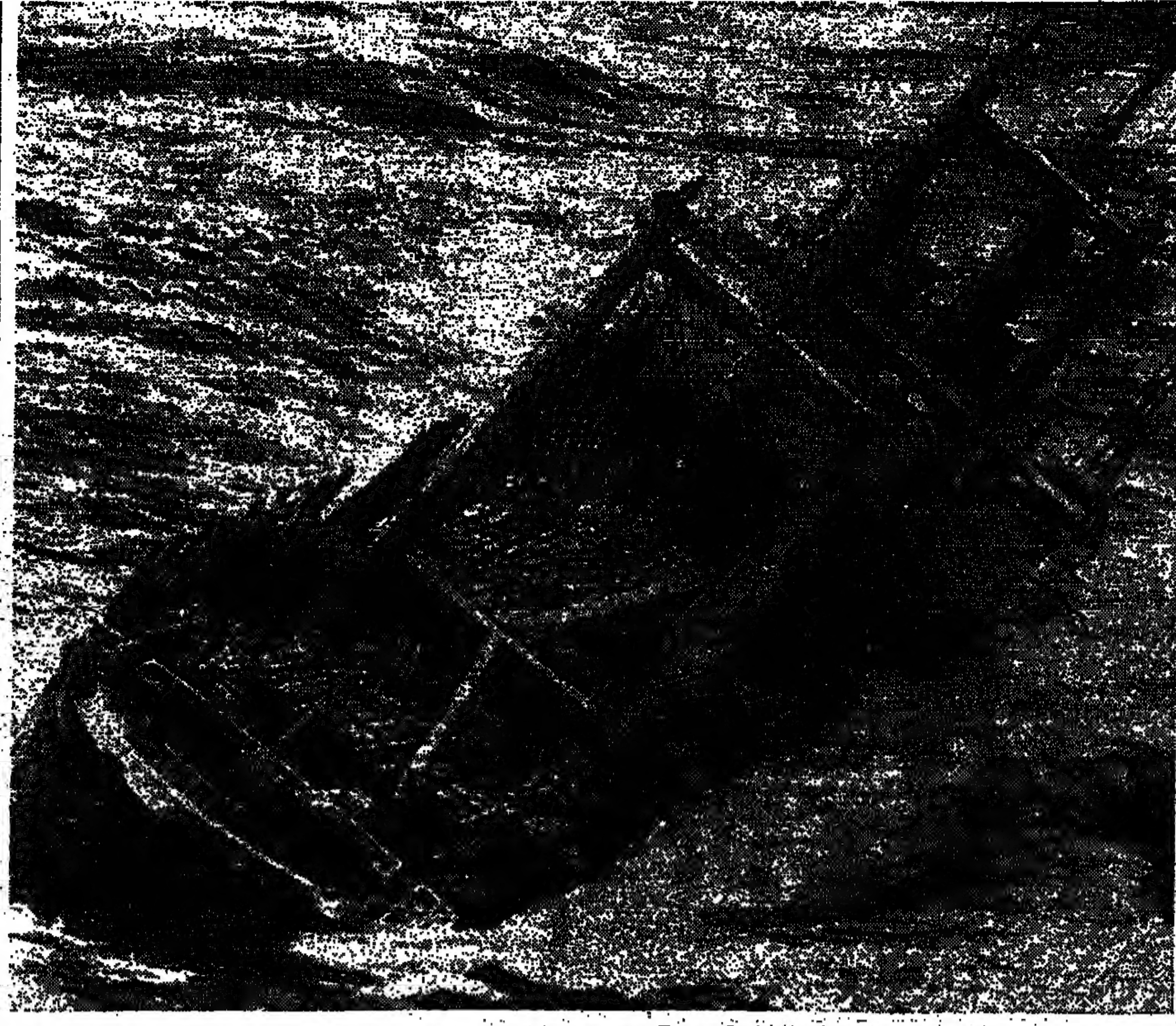
In European eyes the key point in Prince Fahd's peace plan is number seven, which says that "all states in the region should be able to live in peace." The Saudi leaders made it clear to Lord Carrington today that this formula is intended to embrace Israel, if and when Israel accepts a settlement based on the first six points, which include Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territory occupied in 1967 and the setting up of a Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital.

Mr Stuart Christie, a British businessman who has been detained in Saudi Arabia in connexion with a murder case since May last year, is expected to be allowed to leave in the next few days.

On May 26, 1980 a British employee of the company of which he was general manager was found dead. Mr Christie was not arrested or charged but as general manager of the company he was questioned by police and forbidden to leave the country until they completed their enquiries. The British Embassy has repeatedly raised the case with the Saudi authorities.

□ Washington: King Husain of Jordan, enthusiastically optimistic about his two days of talks with President Reagan and members of the Administration, today went to Capitol Hill to explain his views about how a settlement could be reached in the Middle East and to convince Congressmen of his country's need to buy modern American defence equipment (Nicholas Ashford writes).

Following a meeting lasting two hours with Mr Thomas O'Neill, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Mr Clement Zablocki, chairman of the House foreign affairs committee, he said he hoped that the United States would in time be able to "bring to fruition its contribution to the establishment of a just peace in the Middle East."



Adrift and alone: The cargo ship Dragon wallows helplessly in the Japan Sea after the logs it is carrying broke free and caused a 45-degree list. The 24 crew were taken off by helicopter.

Broglie murder trial opens after five years

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Nov 4

Will M Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the former President, be summoned as a witness in the case of Prince Jean de Broglie which opened today before the Paris Assizes?

The Prince, a scion of an illustrious family, was a prominent politician and co-founder, with M Giscard d'Estaing, of the Independent Republican Party in 1968. But, as it turned out, he was also a man with a great need for money and a meddler in a number of unsuccessful business ventures with complex international ramifications. He was shot in broad daylight on a Paris street on December 24, 1976.

That is almost the only thing which is certain about the affair which has remained shrouded in mystery after five years of judicial investigation, marked by a bewildering succession of political and juridical twists and turns.

Four men are charged with instigating, organizing, and executing the crime, but on whose account and for what reason is far from clear. Maitre Roland Dumas, the leading counsel for the defence, insisted that the presence of M Giscard d'Estaing was essential to the disclosure of the truth.

But the court shrank from an immediate ruling in a matter so delicate and politically explosive. It would decide later, in the light of the hearings, M André Giresse, the presiding judge, announced after the court had retired for half an hour to deliberate.

But the court insisted that M Roger Chinaud, the former chairman of the Independent Republican parliamentary party, should be called as a witness, although he has written to say that he was not in a position to shed any light on the case.

Everything is exceptional about this case. M Dowling Carter, the chief public prosecutor, pointed out that "it is not usual for a case to be heard five years after a crime was committed. It is not usual for a former President of the Republic to be called to the witness stand. It is not usual for an affair to be the subject of so much comment and controversy.

"No request was made during the investigation preceding the trial for M Giscard d'Estaing to be heard. But I have no objection to this, if the court thinks it is necessary for the enlightenment of justice."

The four men in the dock are Pierre de Varga, aged 59, a business associate of the Prince for several years who is charged with instigating the murder; Guy Simoné, 33, a former police inspector referred to in the indictment as the organizer of what he described as an "act of euthanasia"; Gérard Freche, 31, a policeman's son turned barman, who is charged with carrying out the deed; and Serge Tessedre, 30, accused of having put M Freche in touch with M Simoné.

Fraudulent practices on an international scale, crime and politics are inextricably bound up in the case. Three successive magistrates were appointed to investigate it. Additional judicial inquiries were ordered twice by the courts.

A parliamentary commission of inquiry after six months of investigations exonerated M Michel Poniatowski, Minister of the Interior at the time, of failing to take steps to prevent the planned murder of the Prince. The police were said to have been informed of the plan six months in advance.

Israel shuts down Arab university on West Bank

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem, Nov 4

After a fresh wave of Palestinian unrest in the occupied West Bank, the Israeli military government today ordered the indefinite closure of Bir Zeit, the largest Arab university in the region. The decision comes in the wake of three days of sporadic anti-Israeli demonstrations.

The closure order was issued as troops were still surrounding the campus and all students and members of the academic staff were ordered to leave. Earlier in the day, Israeli soldiers had used tear gas and fired shots in the air to break up a demonstration against the arrest of a number of students.

Elsewhere in the West Bank, there were further widespread disturbances during the day. Israeli military vehicles were stoned, road blocks set up, tyres burned and illegal Palestinian flags hoisted.

Most of the Arab demonstrators were either university students or schoolchildren. A number of arrests were made.

Coming after the imposition of a curfew in Hebron earlier this week and the demolition of two houses belonging to relatives of Arabs suspected of stabbing a Jewish settler, the Bir Zeit closure was cited by radical Palestinians as further evidence that there has been no softening in Israel's security policies.

In political circles, there was speculation that the shutting of the main West Bank academic institution could harm the atmosphere at the crucial negotiations on Palestinian autonomy due to open in Cairo next week. President Mubarak's Government has repeatedly requested Israel to introduce "confidence-building measures" in the occupied area.

The latest trouble at Bir Ziet began on Monday, when students staged violent demonstrations to protest, on the sixty-fourth anniversary of the Balfour Declaration, against the new Israeli policy of dividing the civilian and military administration in the West Bank. One slogan chanted by the students was: "Yet to the PLO. No to autonomy."

Today's order was issued by Major-General Danny Matt, the Israeli coordinator of government activities in the occupied territory. It followed repeated warnings to Dr Baramki the Palestian vice-president of the university, whose own daughter was injured when Israeli soldiers fired on student demonstrators last year.

A statement from the Israeli Defence Ministry explained: "The policy of the Government of Israel is that every effort should be made to make things easier for the local population, while maintaining absolute order and preventing hostile activity. This policy will continue".

With about 2,000 students Bir Zeit has long been a focal point for the struggle between Arabs and Jews in the West Bank. The university was closed for a week last November, for two months in 1979 and for two weeks in 1973. In 1974, the president and two members of the board of governors were deported to Jordan

PLO urges Britain to stay out of Sinai force

By David Spanier

The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) has added its voice to those Arab countries urging Britain not to take part in the Sinai peacekeeping force.

A memorandum urging Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, "to give serious consideration to the implications of Britain's participation in the Sinai force and the clear association with the Camp David process which such a decision would involve", was delivered to the Foreign Office yesterday by Mr Nabil Ramlawi, the London representative of the PLO.

A Foreign Office spokesman, confirming the call by Mr Ramlawi, said the meeting was at junior official level, but declined to go into details.

In a press statement, Mr Ramlawi said support for the Camp David process was considered by the PLO as "a wholly retrograde move which which must be reflected in future relations between Britain and the Arab states".

Although the PLO wanted Britain to play a role in promoting a new and independent initiative to resolve the Palestinian issue, it claimed that the Camp David process undermined international efforts to secure a just settlement.

Britain's reported decision to join the Sinai force, Mr Ramlawi added, "created a serious obstacle to our mutual desire to improve and strengthen economic and political cooperation between Britain and the Arab nation."

In sharp contrast, Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli Foreign Minister, insisted yesterday that countries providing contingents to the multinational force had been warned they would disqualify themselves if they attempted to deviate from the Camp David accords.

□ Jerusalem: In the wake of the recent serious strain in relations between Israel and America, Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, today received a personal message of reassurance from Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State (Christopher Walker writes).

It was relayed during a private meeting in Jerusalem with the chargé d'affairs from the American Embassy. According to Israel radio, the Reagan Administration pledged in the message to follow the Camp David accords as the only way of achieving further settlements in the middle east.

America pulls out of Arab satellite deal

The United States has withdrawn its proposal to help Arab countries and the Palestine Liberation Organization to set up a communications satellite system, Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, said (Reuter reports from Washington).

Congress was formally notified on Tuesday of the proposed \$79m (£40m) sale by Ford Aerospace. It was to provide equipment for the Arabsat telephone communications satellite being built by Aerospatiale of France for a consortium of 21 Arab and African countries and the PLO.



Smiling through: Jonathan Aungst, aged five, of Pennsylvania, tries to ignore his plaster-clad arm which was sewn back after an accident.

Trudeau has plans to save talks

From John Best
Ottawa, Nov 4

The federal-provincial conference on Canada's constitution took a new twist today when Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Prime Minister, suddenly shifted ground on the issue of a bill of rights for all Canadians.

Mr Trudeau emerged from a closed session with the 10 provincial premiers to say he had "great news". He had put forward a new proposal under which the British North America Act would be brought home immediately from Westminster and the highly contentious issue of the rights bill settled later.

The provinces would have two years to accept or reject the proposed rights declaration. If they rejected it, the issue would put to the people in a referendum. The thorny issue of a constitutional amending formula would also be settled by referendum after two years.

The plan drew initial support from French-speaking Quebec.

Hitherto, Mr Trudeau has always insisted that the bill of rights is an indispensable and inseparable part of his constitutional reform package. He astounded reporters by telling them after this morning's meeting: "There is an alliance developing between Quebec and Canada."

Mr René Lévesque, the Quebec Premier, appeared to confirm that assessment when he described the new Trudeau formula as "an honourable way out" of the constitutional stalemate.

However, others among the eight premiers opposed to the Prime Minister's original plan swung against it.

Yesterday, Mr William Davis, Premier of Ontario, put forward a proposal designed to bridge the wide gap between Mr Trudeau and the majority of premiers on how to bring home the Canadian constitution from Britain.

Mr Davis is one of two provincial leaders who support the Prime Minister's existing plan, now awaiting final parliamentary approval, for askng Westminster to turn the constitution over to Canada with entrenching an amending formulas and a bill of rights.

Eight of the other nine premiers, all except Mr Richard Hatfield of New Brunswick, are against the Prime Minister's package.

Mr Davis's compromise calls for the federal side to abandon its proposed amending formula in favour of one favoured by the eight.

Canadian Indians threaten violence

□ A delegation of Canadian Indian chiefs threatened violence if the Ottawa Government failed to guarantee the rights of their people.

They claimed at a press conference in London that Mr Trudeau was trying to rob them of their old treaty rights through the transfer of the Canadian constitution from London to Ottawa.

Their leader, Chief Solomon Sanderson said: "Our backs are to the wall. We see violence on the television screens in Britain every night. The IRA are fighting for their political independence. It will be no different in Canada."

Life for Canada's Indians was hard, with high unemployment and suicide rates, he said. They wanted more control over their own affairs.

"We are not going away, either in Britain or in Canada, until we have a response," he said.

PINBALL PROTEST

Paris. — More than 2,000 French pinball machine makers, importers, sellers and owner-operators marched through Paris behind a horse-drawn hearse bearing one of the devices. They were protesting about a tax imposed on every public pinball machine.

Democrats' victory hits Reagan standing

From Michael Hamlyn, New York, Nov 4

A stunning victory for the Democrats in Virginia, and a cliff-hanging apparent victory for the Republicans in New Jersey sent mixed signals to President Reagan today on the public attitude to his policies.

It was generally agreed, however, that the results of yesterday's elections—the first statewide votes that have been taken since Mr Reagan's own victory last year—show continued support for conservative policies and financial stringency.

Mr Charles Robb, the Lieutenant-Governor, who is married to former President Lyndon Johnson's daughter, Lynda, won the governorship of the state of Virginia by 54 per cent against 46 per cent. Democrats also won the other two leading state offices which were contended.

Although his opponent had tried to link Mr Robb to President Johnson's big spending "Great Society", he presented himself as differing hardly from President Reagan's economic policies.

However, the President had campaigned in the state for Mr Robb's rival saying that he was "the right kind" of candidate, and Mr Robb's clear victory—the first Democrat governor in the state since 1965—is a personal blow to Mr Reagan's public standing.

In New Jersey, on the other hand, where registered Democrats outnumber Republicans by two-thirds of the two candidates came to a virtual dead heat. With more than two million votes cast, the Republican, Mr Thomas Kean, leads the Democrat Mr James Florio, by 1,090 votes.

After the counting was finished, Mr Kean had 1,143,770 votes to Mr Florio's 1,142,680. But these results must now be certified by county clarks, and both candidates have agreed to a joint review. There is a possibility of a recount, which would take upwards of a week to accomplish.

"This is gonna make history," said a spokeswoman for the state's election office.

Election machines in 5,647 election districts will then have to be impounded and checked whether they function properly. The process will take three to four working days.

If Mr Kean does win, his victory will be even more striking than Mr Robb's. Democrats have held the governorship in 24 of the past 28 years.

Also in New Jersey, two Democratic state senators were re-elected today despite the fact that both have been indicted in separate corruption cases.

Senator William Musto went on trial today on charges of taking bribes from contractors with Mafia connexions, and Senator John Gregorio faces charges of holding undisclosed interests in two bars owned by his son.

In Boston, Massachusetts, a referendum was held on forcing the withdrawal of British troops from Northern Ireland. The question asked: "Shall the President of the United States be requested to do all in his power to effect the withdrawal of all English military forces in Northern Ireland?"

Counting was not completed until late today, but unofficial estimates indicated that the proposal had received overwhelming support.

New York mayor reelected

Koch promises action to help city blacks

From Our Own Correspondent, New York, Nov 4

Mr Edward Koch won reelection as Mayor of New York by a landslide of alpine proportions: 75 per cent of the voters preferred him to his nearest rival. The result had been widely predicted, not least by Mr Koch himself.

For the first time a mayoral candidate was supported by both the Democratic and Republican parties. "I don't just want to beat him", he said before the election about his rival Mr Frank Barbaro: "I want to humiliate him."

Mr Barbaro, a lack-lustre trade union stalwart, was heavily defeated in the Democratic primary and then chose to run again under a different party label. He was duly humiliated.

"If Frank Barbaro makes another speech", said a commentator, "Koch will take Canada as well."

Curiously Mr Koch's popularity has soared while life in New York has become appreciably worse. Crime is increasing, on the streets and on the subways. The mass transit subways are filthy, late and grossly overcrowded, and they are getting filthier, later and more crowded.

The traffic jams become more horrendous, the taxes get higher. And yet more than three quarters of the inhabitants think that the mayor is doing a good job.

Firstly, the mayor is perceived as having led New York, as he himself so frequently puts it, "away from the edge of bankruptcy".

He said: "We have a balanced budget. That means we have some money to hire more cops, to increase the sanitation men. It means that we can borrow money again to build bridges and homes."

Secondly, he is a brilliant performer on the stump. He is rude, witty and outrageous in exactly the proportions that New Yorkers themselves think that they are witty and outrageous.

He can shout "ber-loney" at a civilized questioner. "You don't know what you're talking about", he will tell another. He characterizes his opponents as "schmucks".

His opponents say that he should not get any credit for the improvement in city finances. They claim it would have happened anyway, with the general improvement in the economic climate for cities.

They also say that he is a mayor for big business, and for the property developer. Certainly there is more building going on in mid-town Manhattan today than four years ago. But many people see that as an advantage. They see the jobs and money and tax-revenue being generated there as a gain for the city.

More seriously, he is criticized for being the mayor of only the white communities. It is claimed that he speaks in code formulations. "Law and order", "an end to welfare dodging", and so on, are seen as having exclusive racial connotations.

He is also on the record as being opposed to affirmative action, that discrimination in favour of the underprivileged communities which is widely practised here.

He replies that he is in favour of fairness for all races; that the code words are only in the ear of the listener. He speaks of a genuine concern of these matters a concern of all races.

Mr Koch said he wanted to be a candidate for both the Republicans and Democrats so that he could be mayor of all New Yorkers.

Young tell CDU what is wrong

From Patricia Clough
Hamburg, Nov 4

The fear of nuclear weapons, dissent and pacifist arguments which are dividing the West German Government parties, were also voiced by young people today at the annual congress of the opposition conservative Christian Democrats.

A stream of speakers aged between 16 and 25 who took the microphone made it clear that the peace and protest movement among the West German young had crossed the political spectrum into the CDU's own ranks and its sympathizers.

Their views were generally less extreme than those of many young socialists, but while older Social Democrats and Free Democrats share their feelings, the Christian Democrats gave them a hearing but no support.

"I am afraid", confessed a young man in his early twenties, "we have in Europe incredible machines of destruction ... To think we can blow the globe into space two or three times over. I am afraid because the politicians who can press the button do not think or act rationally."

Several argued that the Christian approach, since the party calls itself Christian, would be to insist that the West took a first step in disarmament

"I am disappointed in the party", a tall youth complained. Christians should love their enemies and urge non-violence rather than the senseless arms race.

"Our fixation with this danger is making us blind to the real danger in the world: the gap between rich and poor countries", another young speaker said amid warm applause.

Herr Helmut Kohl, the party chairman, argued that emotion was not a sufficient basis to make huge and important decisions such as the stationing of nuclear weapons.

Herr Richard von Weizsäcker opened the debate by arguing that the Western defence strategy and the Nato decision to station new medium-range missiles was the only basis for peace and detente.

The congress was dedicated mainly to discussions with 500 specially invited young people in an effort to attract young voters who are increasingly turning their backs on this staid, conservative party.

Herr Kohl, who has been trying to keep controversy out of the party to present a contrast to the strife-ridden Social Democrats, tried to be understanding.

He admitted that mistakes had been made, but insisted that only "the values and virtues which have brought our country affluence and a position of respect in the world" could solve the problems of the future.

Several thousand left wingers took part in a demonstration in Hamburg tonight claiming that the Christian Democratic defence policy was a danger to peace.

IN BRIEF

Danes expel Soviet envoy

Copenhagen. — Mr Vladimir Merkulov, a Second Secretary at the Soviet Embassy in Copenhagen since 1977, has been expelled from Denmark for subversive activities.

The Copenhagen newspaper *Berlingske Tidende* reported that Danish intelligence had discovered that Mr Merkulov was an agent of the KGB, the Soviet secret police.

N Korea accuses US

Tokyo.—North Korea accused the United States of continually violating its air space with fast SR71 reconnaissance aircraft. The North Korean Central News Agency said the latest violation occurred this week. They had penetrated North Korean air space 12 times in October.

Red Brigades trial

Milan.—The second main trial this week of suspected members of the Italian Red Brigades group opened here. A total of 19 alleged members face charges of belonging to an armed gang and of making a number of attacks, including the kneecapping of a newspaper editor.

Frankfurt violence grows

Bonn, Nov 4.—A dozen people were injured in Frankfurt today when police clashed with ecologists still protesting against the building of a third runway through woodland at the city's international airport.

A woman was injured when she was hit by flying glass after a bomb exploded at Frankfurt central railway station. The bomb was placed in a subway telephone kiosk.

Earlier, an arson attack against a branch of the Deutsche Bank in a western residential quarter of the city caused damage estimated at DM100,000 (£24,000) and windows were broken in various districts, the police said. They declined to say whether the incidents were linked to protests over the airport.

The violence came after a night in which thousands of demonstrators protested in Munich, Bremen, Stuttgart, Tubingen, Gottingen and Hamburg against police demolition on Monday of an ecologist village set up on the site of the proposed runway.

A hundred ecologists were today still occupying the runway site where police are standing by while forest clearance work gets under way. Only 300 yards from where the ecologist village stood, three huts have already been rebuilt.—AFP and Reuter.

Pentagon walkout by MP

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, Nov 4

A 12-member deputation from the Socialist International organization walked out in high dudgeon from the Pentagon because of the "discourteous and shameful treatment" they have received from the Reagan Administration.

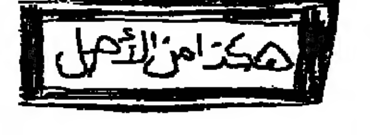
Mr Frank Allaun, Labour MP for Salford East and the British member of the delegation which came to Washington to talk about arms control, said the treatment they had received confirmed his worst fears about the Administration's attitude towards disarmament.

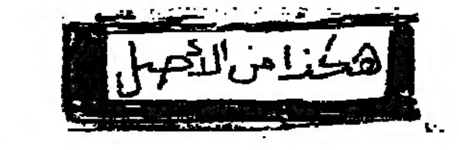
When Socialist International sent a similar deputation to Washington two years ago they were received by President Carter and senior members of his administration.

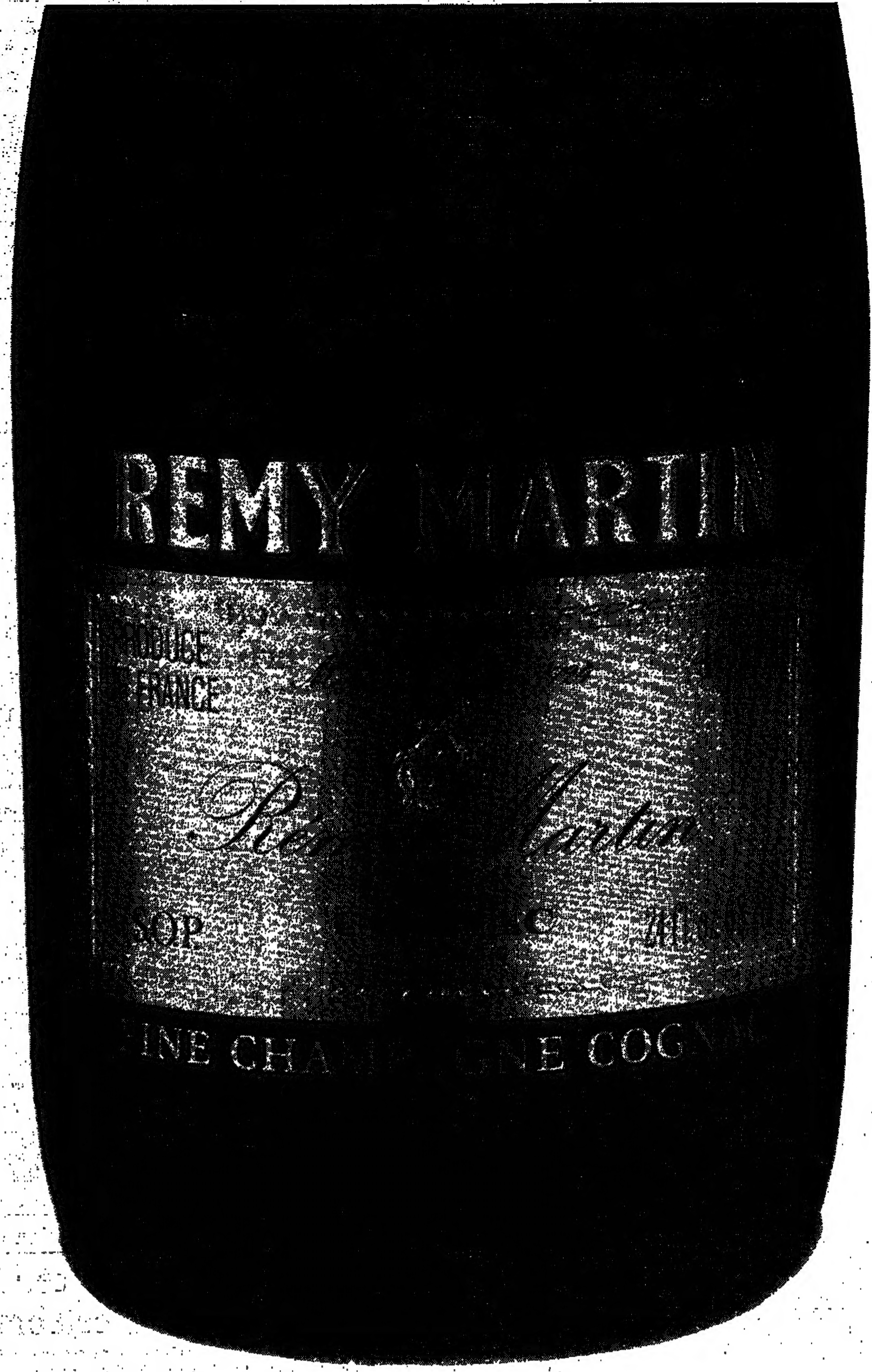
This time they have been received by what Mr Allaun termed "office boys" although they did spend a short time with Mr Walter Stoessel, deputy Secretary for political affairs, and Mr Eugene Rostow, head of the arms control and disarmament agency.

To add insult to injury, when they turned up at the Pentagon yesterday to see Mr Fred Ikle, Under-Secretary for Policy, they were kept waiting over half an hour without explanation. So they all walked out.

"This is no way to treat a group which represents 15 million members and over 80 million voters", Mr Allaun said. He added that during their talks in Washington he had not detected any great sense of awareness or concern about the growing anti-nuclear movement in Europe. "It was as though we were talking to Mrs Thatcher", he commented.




هكذا من الأصل


REMY MARTI

Belgian unity is at stake in general election

From Ian Murray, Brussels, Nov 4

A newspaper headline posed the question which lies behind the general election campaign in Belgium: "Is there such a thing as a Belgian any longer?"

To judge by the politicking that is going on for Sunday's vote, the answer would seem to be "no". The grievances of the taxpayers of Brussels were never more vociferous. The resentment in Flanders against having to foot the bill for a seemingly bankrupt country was never more bitter.

The result is that 24 parties hav put forward a list of candidates in the Brussels area. Only two parties — neither with any obvious chance of success — are national ones.

They are the Communist Party, which has not fragmented into French and Dutch halves, and the Democratic Union for the Respect of Work, a new anti-tax movement with only one deputy in the old parliament but high hopes of a breakthrough in the general atmosphere of political disenchantment.

There are four ecological groups, some of whose candidates give their profession as "subversive" or "squatter". One of them campaigns for a law requiring everyone to cycle to work on Thursdays, claiming that the amount of energy thus saved would be sufficient to obviate the need for nuclear power in Belgium.

Most of these smaller parties are far out to the left of the political spectrum, including the Unified Feminist Party and the Revolutionary Workers' League, which campaigns on the need for a general strike to give power to the workers.

The traditional political formations are grouped in three families: the Social Christians (a member of the Christian Democrat Fraternity, but with strong trade union connexion), the Socialists and the Liberals. Each of these has a Flemish and a Walloon section and in each case the Walloon section is far more radical and regionalist than its staid Flemish brother.

This election, the thirteenth since the war, was precipitated by the Walloon Socialists, who were the junior partners in the last coalition Government beside the Flemish Social Christians. Essentially at stake was the level of government help which would be available to bail out the sick and aging steel industry in Wallonia.

The Flemish were loth to sanction a pay out without guarantees of improved productivity, a euphemism for redundancy. The Socialists were not prepared to sanction any increase in Walloon unemployment, already the highest in Belgium, which in turn is the highest of any Western industrialized nation.

Since then the Socialists have campaigned for the creation of a federal state in Belgium. So much are they at the head of this movement that the founder of the Walloon Party last week rejoined the Socialists after an absence of 20 years, saying that they were now the true defenders of the region.

At a trade union meeting in Liège last week representatives of the main French-speaking parties turned up to support the idea of a popular front style of government for the region in which party differences would be subjected to the essential principle of Walloon autonomy.

Some of the socialists — who have borrowed President Mitterrand's symbol of a rose in a clenched fist for their election campaign — have even gone so far as to suggest that Wallonia might be incorporated more happily into France.

This is an idea voiced by M Lucien Outers, the leader of the dominant party in Brussels, the French-speaking Front (FDF). In an open letter to the King last month he put forth the idea of breaking away to join France, and the letter, in pamphlet form, is now a best-seller in Brussels bookshops.

Opinion polls suggest that the Flemish Social Christian Party will again dominate Parliament without having an overall majority which it achieved just once in 1950. This means that the election is really a battle to discover which partner will join them in coalition.

Again the polls suggest that the most likely partner will be the right-wing Liberal Party, which should in no way be confused with its British namesake.

The economy is teetering on the brink of bankruptcy — Mr Marc Eyskens the caretaker Prime Minister, has given a warning that Belgium could run out of credit next year — and unemployment is spiralling.

"This shuttle still can't defy gravity!"

Arrigo Levi: A personal view

Suspect credibility of Nato strategy

Europe's peace marches and supporters of nuclear disarmament would be more credible and convincing if they simultaneously preached the strengthening of Nato's conventional forces.

General Rogers, the Supreme Allied Commander Europe, once defined the present Nato strategy as a "delayed tripwire strategy". Theoretically Nato has had, for a number of years, a strategy of "flexible response".

This would require Nato to be able (and to be seen to be able) to answer a Soviet attack at any level. But we actually lack that capability due to many weaknesses in reserves, manpower, ammunition as well as to the fading of our former qualitative superiority.

Today, Nato would hardly be able to resist a "second echelon" conventional attack without having to employ some tactical nuclear weapons.

At present the Soviet Union also enjoys superiority in the field of theatre nuclear weapons. That should, however, be taken care of either by the construction and deployment of Nato's new TNF weapons, the cruise and Pershing 2 missiles, or by a successful netotiation reducing, possibly even to zero level, Soviet and Western weapons of that kind.

I believe that, in spite of the efforts of the peace marchers and unilateralists (if their views were to prevail, there would be no chance of cancelling Soviet superiority), the key countries in Europe — Italy, Germany and Britain — will not abandon their plans to acquire the new weapons. By so doing, they will create the necessary precondition for a serious attempt to bring under control these terrifying weapons.

But even if that happens, there would remain a dangerous imbalance, to the West's disadvantage, on the central front. Indeed, NATO's inferiority would become even more glaring once the problem of TNF were out of the way.

We know everything about NATO's "conventional" inferiority. To compensate for that we have always counted upon our relative superiority in tactical nuclear weapons, as well as in the global strategic power relation. We have now lost that superiority.

The new "Euromissiles" would have represented, as a matter of fact, "an additional American strategic option against the Soviet Union, on top of America's strategic triad". (I quote from Gregory Treverton's recent Adelphi paper on "Nuclear Weapons in Europe".

It may still be worth doing without them, in order to eliminate or reduce the number of soviet SS20s; but America's possibly temporary relative inferiority in strategic weapons would then be more manifest to all.

But even in the field of tactical nuclear weapons, as shown by the above quoted paper, the modernization of Soviet shorter-range nuclear weapons (tactical missiles, nuclear-capable artillery and nuclear-capable fighters and medium bombers), has counterbalanced Nato's former superiority.

In Gregory Treverton's conclusion, this new situation "may give rise to the possibility that Nato would either be deterred from using (tactical) nuclear weapons in a losing conventional conflict, or that Nato's existing nuclear delivery systems would be destroyed before they could be used".

Another quite new adelphi paper by Desmond Ball (a piece of superb research, with the title: "Can Nuclear War Be Controlled?"), shows convincingly that it is not reasonable to expect that control can be kept and that all-out nuclear war can be prevented, once strategic weapons are used (except, perhaps, for "small, carefully conducted attacks" for demonstration purposes).

But even the use of tactical weapons on Europe's central front, which would produce fatalities ranging from two to one hundred million, would give rise to an almost uncontrollable and unthinkable situation.

In such circumstances, Nato's present "delayed tripwire strategy" may come to lack the minimal necessary credibility.

So, even if it remains true, as "military balance" of the Institute of Strategic Studies keeps on saying year after year, that "the overall east-west balance in Europe is still such as to make military aggression appear unattractive" since "the consequences for an attacker would be incalculable" the awareness that a relative imbalance exists could have dramatic psychological and political consequences at the time of a confrontation between east and west.

This could increase the ever-existing danger of a miscalculation, leading to nuclear war. In conclusion: if a certain degree of control must be kept on nuclear weapons, so as not to foreclose the chance for future generations to achieve disarmament, we must maintain a clear, undeniable balance of forces in all fields, starting with conventional forces. This is the only rational though costly answer to the present upsurge of nuclear fears in Western Europe.

S African Indians spurn vote

From Our Own Correspondent
Johannesburg, Nov 2

Elections to the Government approved South African Indian Council (SAIC) were boycotted *en masse* by Indians today. Pretoria intends to devolve to the assembly some powers in such fields as education, health and social welfare.

The turnout in the elections, which were held in Natal, the Transvaal and the Cape, was described by one candidate as shockingly low, and was reported by mid-afternoon to be less than five per cent in many places. It seemed unlikely that there would be much pick-up in voting before booths closed.

The result will be regarded as a striking victory for the Natal Indian Congress, founded by Gandhi in the 1890s, which campaigned energetically for a boycott of the poll, arguing that by taking part Indians would be reinforcing apartheid.

There are 800,000 Indians in South Africa, living chiefly in the Durban area of Natal, and also in the Transvaal and parts of the Cape. Their ancestors were mainly indentured labourers brought to work on the Natal sugar plantations between 1860 and 1911 and the merchants and traders who followed them.

The SAIC, an entirely nominated body when set up in the 1960s, but now for the first time almost wholly elected, is one of several concessions offered by the Government to the Indians in an attempt to draw them into the power structure of white South Africa.

Spanish party crisis could force Premier to call early poll

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, Nov 4

Señor Leopold Calvo Sotelo, the Spanish Prime Minister, struggled today to control a crisis threatening his Centre Democratic Union (UCD), which could oblige him to call early general elections.

The feud between the coalition party's Christian Democratic and Social Democratic wings, basically over tactics for the next election, came to a head last night. Fifteen MPs, headed by Señor Francisco Fernandez Ordonez, the former Justice Minister and the Social Democratic leader, indicated that they were quitting the UCD, with plans to form a separate party.

But disintegration is also under way at the other end of the party — a Christian Democrat MP has joined the Democratic Coalition of Señor Manuel Fraga Iribarne and three other MPs, one a Deputy Speaker of the Lower House, look like following.

The Social Democrats have, however, said they will continue to support the UCD in Parliament for the moment, so as not to bring down the Government.

The Prime Minister held talks almost continuously today, taking advantage of the breathing space the Social Democrats have given him. One solution may be to take over the party leadership as well. It was split after Señor Adolfo Suárez resigned the premiership in January.

The Prime Minister is striving to avoid elections because three generals allegedly implicated in February's failed coup, have still to be tried. This hangs over everything and must somehow be got out of the way first.

It explains why the UCD crisis has caused such great nervousness, with stock exchange prices dropping today.

An element of bad luck for the Government, as often happens in Spain, has added to its difficulties. Señor Alberto Oliart, the Defence Minister, last night ordered the dismissal of General Fernando Ortiz, who decided to approve the award of a medal "for sacrifices to the fatherland", according to the citation, to General Jaime Milans del Basch, who is awaiting trial for alleged rebellion in the February coup attempt.

The award for General Milans del Bosch, who received slight injuries when a helicopter he was travelling in made a forced land in September 1980 — reported on the front page of *El Alcazar*, a right wing daily newspaper, though neither the Defence Minister nor General José Gabeiras, the Army chief, knew about it beforehand.

General Ortiz, now in charge of promotions and decorations at Army headquarters, commanded a unit of the Brunete armoured division in February. It was destined to play a leading role in the coup attempt intol it was ended by King Juan Carlos and loyalist officers.

The medal incident raised two crucial issues underlining the seriousness of the UCD's squabblings — the degree of effective control the Government exercises over the Army hierarchy and the existence of groups within the Army openly willing to challenge the authorityf a democratically elected administration.

General Milans del Bosch: Centre of medal dispute.

Pledge by Kaunda on Namibia

Lusaka, Nov 4. — President Kaunda today pledged Zambia's cooperation in seeking an early and peaceful settlement in Namibia (South-West Africa), but added that the support depended "on certain approaches being made to the whole issue".

Dr Kaunda did not elaborate. He was speaking before a half-hour meeting with representatives of the so-called Western contact group on Namibia, comprising the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada.

But a member of his staff told reporters the Zambian attitude to the latest Western efforts to find an independence formula for the territory would depend greatly on the position adopted by South Africa, which rules Namibia in defiance of the United Nations.

The staff member said Zambia wanted to discuss a joint response to the group's new proposals with its partners in the organization of African Unity Front-Line States Committee — Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zimbabwe — and with the South-West Africa People's organization, which is fighting a bush war against South African forces in the territory.

The group met Mr Naluming Mundia, the Prime Minister, and Dr Lameck Goma, the Foreign Minister, last night to outline its proposals and was due to meet Dr Goma again before leaving this afternoon for Tanzania.— Reuter.

Heath's view, page 12

Aborigines get their land back

Alice Springs, November 4. — The state of South Australia today handed over a tract of land the size of Austria and Hungary combined to an Aboriginal tribe.

In a ceremony at the remote settlement of Itjinpiri, Mr David Tonkin, the state Premier, gave leaders of the Pitjantjatjara people a certificate granting them inalienable freehold title to 40,000 square miles, a tenth of the state.

The ceremony followed the first land rights agreement of its kind signed in Australia. Restoration of their traditional lands is the major demand of Aborigines, displaced by two centuries of white settlement. The desert area in the north-west of South Australia contains an opal field and most of the Officer River basin which is thought to be potentially rich in minerals.

Mining companies will now have to negotiate with the Pitjantjatjara on conditions for entering the area. Disputes will be settled by an independent tribunal, charged with protecting Aboriginal wishes and culture.

Aborigines do not have similar rights anywhere else in the country except the Northern Territory, which is administered by the federal government.

The mineral-rich states of Queensland and Western Australia have resisted granting such rights and have supported mining companies exploring for resources. In Queensland, Aborigines are prohibited by law from acquiring freehold rights.

DUTCHMAN TIPPED FOR STRASBOURG

From David Wood,
Strasbourg, Nov 4

As 434 members of the European Parliament yesterday received Sir James Scott-Hopkins' election address for the presidency, the Socialist Group, the majority party at Strasbourg chose its candidate, Mr Pieter Dankert, aged 47, a Dutchman.

Although he is unlikely to win until the second secret ballot, Mr Dankert is expected to be the successor to Mme Simone Veil, a Liberal MEP.

The first ballot will be largely a question of party loyalties, with Sir James, leader of the conservative-dominated European Democratic Group, and Herr Egon Klepsch, the Christian Democratic leader, in the list. Many backbenchers consider themselves free on the second ballot to vote for their favourite son.

The winner must have an absolute majority of votes cast

Hopes fade for neutral independent Cambodia

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok, Nov 4

A split in the Khmer Peoples National Liberation Front (KPNLF) may have removed the last, slim chance of a neutral, independent Cambodia emerging.

Cambodians in Bangkok associated with the non-Communist front said Mr Son Sann, the leader, had decided, after disagreements with senior colleagues, to withdraw from attempts to form a coalition with the Khmer Rouge (the former Communist government) and forces of Prince Sihanouk, former head of state.

The front would continue to participate, but, without Mr Sann, who is regarded as the only man fit to lead an independent Cambodia, it will have little authority or support.

The question of collaboration with the Khmer Rouge, which is accused of mass killings after its victory in 1975, caused the split. Mr Sann had insisted that he would allow the Khmer Rouge only a limited role in any coalition government he headed and would not tolerate Mr Pol Pot, Mr Ieng Sary, or other disgraced Khmer Rouge leaders in any official position.

Mr. Sann appears to be willing to accept Mr Khieu Samphan, President and Prime Minister of Democratic Kampuchea, who was made chief of government in succession to Mr Pol Pot in an effort to improve the regime's image.

Mr. Sann said the front would lose support if it conceded any more to the Khmer Rouge. He said some people already accuse the front of bringing back the Khmer Rouge. However, others in the KPNLF leadership apparently belive that he is unrealistic and say the Khmer Rouge cannot be denied a larger role.

The Khmer Rouge show no readiness to surrender their dominant position. They have five times as many soldiers as the non-Communists, better weapons and supplies

Foreign diplomats say the governments of the Association of South East Asian Nations (Asean) are warning the Khmer Rouge that they will withdraw political support if it does not make concessions to the KPNLF.

25 years of television in Spain

Spectre of censorship haunts celebrations

From Our Own Correspondent, Madrid, Nov 4

Spain's state television is celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary, but the spectre of a relapse into the mediocrity and censorship of the Franco era is haunting the party.

The man who has no doubt about the risks is Señor Fernando Castedo, the former director-general of Spanish State Radio and Television (RTVE). He was forced to resign by Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Prime Minister, on the eve of the anniversary, despite being a member of his own Centre Democrat Party (UCD).

Since then others have mocked the celebrations, and Mingote, one of this country's best cartoonists, has caught the mood now prevailing in the state broadcasting system. In *ABC*, the Madrid conservative daily, he depicts a man carrying a huge pair of scissors across his shoulders and proudly telling his friend: "It seems my name is now being canvassed for a top job at RTVE". The censors' scissors appear to have already been wielded, with one of the first victims a serialized version of D. H. Lawrence's *Sons and Lovers*.

"My departure represents a change of objectives. Television can be an instrument of the state but never of a party or, a government and the director-general should shield the professionals running the programmes from the government," Señor Castedo told me.

Señor Castedo, who is going back to his law practice, has been replaced by Señor Carlos Robles Piquer, a veteran diplomat, who was director-general of information and of popular culture at the information ministry during the Franco era. He is also a brother-in-law of Señor Manuel Fraga, a former Franco minister who now leads the conservative Democratic Coalition. He has faced an icy reception from the best professionals at RTVE who do not want to see the clock put back.

Señor Castedo had to be pushed out at a midnight meeting in the Prime Minster's office because the state broadcasting statute under which he was appointed last January lays down that the director-general enjoys office for a four-year period. He was appointed by Señor Adolfo Suárez, the former prime minister, with the approval of both the ruling party and the opposition Socialists, to inaugurate a new era of television and radio free from daily government pressure.

But Spain's broadcasting statute, now at risk, differs in two important respects from practice at the BBC. The director-general is a political figure and the board of governors is nominated by the varions parties according to their strength in parliament.

But if the Spanish system is to work, the politicians have to understand the true nature of the media and respect the man they put in the hot seat as director-general. Nine months in that seat seems to have convinced Señor Castedo that three basic changes are essential if Spain's new democracy is to get the television it deserves.

The country's politicians have to grasp the force of the confession made by former President Giscard d'Estaing of France on a recent visit to Madrid. One of the principal factors of his defeat last May, he said, was French government-run television.

"I believe experience shows the television which most favours the establishment is a state television as objective as possible; organized to highlight a government's achievements, it only produces a boomerang effect with public opinion", Señor Castedo said.

"The average Spanish father prefers a television which does not raise individual or social problems for him with his family", he went on, for this gave the politicians their opportunity to domesticate the box in the name of public morality and high principle. Ordinary Spaniards must learn to abandon their "tremendous paternalism" and the hypocrisy "which seems a part of our education".

He also argued that greater professionalism in the media must accompany the politicians' restraint.

EEC may freeze aid to Turkey

From Our Own Correspondent
Brussels, Nov 4

Turkey risks having loans and aid worth a total of £290m blocked or frozen by the European Commission as a result of the four-month prison sentence passed by an Ankara court martial on Mr Bulent Ecevit, the former Turkish Prime Minister.

Today, Mr Cenap Keskin, the Turkish Ambassador to the European Community, was called in by Signor Lorenzo Natali, the Commission's vice-president responsible for the Mediterranean countries.

The ambassador was told that the sentence had aroused serious doubt within the Commission about whether Turkey was now really going through with a promised process of return to a pluralist parliamentary democracy. The European Community, the ambassador was told, attached great importance to this commitment.

Concern about the way in which the military regime in Turkey was treating politicians led EEC foreign ministers to issue a statement a year ago saying how worried they were about developments in the country. The ministers, however, agreed to accept the assurances then being given by the military authorities that the democratic institutions would be quickly re-established and that human rights would be respected. On this basis, they agreed to continue cooperation with Turkey.

These hopes of a year ago have yet to be realized. The Commission has been increasingly concerned about the lack of progress towards democracy in Turkey, especially as the country wants to become a full member of the European Community.

A speech made last month by General Kenan Evren, the military head of state, suggesting the way forward to democracy, was viewed in Brussels as having fine sentiments but little real commitment.

The four-month sentence on Mr Ecevit for making political statements comes at a time when the Community is scheduled to agree a fourth financial protocol with Turkey worth a total of £290m.

How South Africa helps Lesotho tap its resources

From Michael Hornsby, Maseru, Nov 4

Despite the apparent deterioration in their political relations, South Africa and Lesotho are quietly proceeding with a joint water management scheme that could become one of the biggest and most ambitious regional development projects in Africa.

It is a striking example of how relations between white-ruled South Africa and its black neighbours, however publicly hostile, often conceal a private acceptance of the reality of their economic interdependence.

The project, known as the Highland Water Scheme, would divert water for sale to South Africa from the upper Malibamatso and Orange rivers, which rise in Lesotho, and at the same time generate sufficient hydro-electric power to meet the tiny kingdom's own energy needs.

A mountainous enclave about the size of Belgium encircled by South Africa, Lesotho, known until 1966 as the British High Commission territory of Basutoland, is entirely dependent on the South Africans for its electricity supplies, and indeed for its economic survival generally.

Between 150,000 and 200,000 Basutos, as Lesotho's 1,200,000 inhabitants are called, work in South Africa's gold and coal mines. They account for about half the adult male population, and the remittances of their wages make up more than 40 per cent of the kingdom's gross national product.

There is almost no industry in Lesotho itself, and agriculture is poor owing to overgrazing and unsuitable terrain and weather conditions. Soil erosion carries away 2 per cent of the arable area every year, and Lesotho has to import increasingly large quantities of grain from South Africa.

A diamond mine, operated by De Beers of South Africa, was opened in the northern mountains in 1977, but the portion of the deposits recoverable on economic terms will be exhausted within the next 10 years. Tourism is still in its infancy and unlikely to expand fast.

This leaves water as the only untapped asset of real revenue-earning potential. The Highlands Water Scheme has been talked of for nearly 20 years, but hitherto has never come to anything because the South Africans were not prepared to pay a price for Lesotho's water that would have made the project viable. Now, it appears, the South Africans attitude has changed.

According to informed sources here, the two countries have agreed to share equally the £6m cost of a two-year feasibility study of the project, starting in June 1982. The EEC has indicated willingness to pay for Lesotho's share under the terms of the Lomé Convention, and is expected to give its formal approval later this year.

In addition, technical assistance worth some £650,000 will be provided by the United Nations through the World Bank, in the form of a team of engineers and financial analysts, to help Lesotho to carry out the study.

Map labels: AFRICA; PRETORIA; Johannesburg; WITWATERSRAND; Vereeniging; ORANGE FREE STATE; Malibamatso; Orange; MASERU; LESOTHO; NATAL; 100 miles; Orange

As now envisaged, the scheme would entail the building of five storage dams, a 60-mile diversion tunnel through the mountains, three power stations and a pumping sstation in northern Lesotho. Construction would be completed in four stages, ending in 1992, 1996, 2000, and 2004.

About 35 cubic metres of water a second would be diverted northwards from the south-flowing Malibamatso and Orange rivers into the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area of South Africa, mainly for industrial use. South Africa would pay a royalty for each cubic metre exported on a costs-plus basis.

The scheme is politically sensitive since it will be of benefit to South Africa and enable the South Africans to meet their water needs into the next century more cheaply than by alternative methods. This could well provoke sharp criticism from other black African states.

Old men forget

Churchill's Indian Summer
The Conservative Government, 1951-55
By Anthony Seldon
(Hodder & Stoughton, £14.95)

Anthony Seldon's account of the Conservative Government of 1951-55 raises a historiographical question of much importance. Mr Seldon is engaged in setting up the "British Oral Archive of Political and Administrative History", an archive consisting of interviews with influential figures in post-war British politics. When I made the grade and was interviewed, I insisted on reading into the record a stern and comprehensive disavowal of the reliability of my recollection, having repeatedly experienced the manner in which events are altered in the actor's memory, without his knowledge and against his will.

The period 1951-55 is one for which the official records are not yet available under the "thirty-year rule" of 1968 — a rule incidentally to which I was opposed at the time of its introduction, and still remain opposed, because a public figure may well be actively and responsibly engaged in political life for over three decades. Mr Seldon, however, has (as the blurb puts it) "circumvented the problem" by interviews as well as access to "unpublished papers and diaries".

The contribution of the interviews, sometimes (at the request of the person interviewed) anonymous, is considerable. For example, out of 37 sources cited for Chapter 3, Part 3, 19 are interviews. It occurred to me to make a minor, and not necessarily scientific, test. "Enoch Powell" occurs in the index six times: four refer to impeccable statements of fact — that I was employed in the Conservative Research Department before 1949, belonged to the One Nation Group and the "Suez Group" in 1950-54 and was co-author of *Needs and Means* with Iain Macleod. The remaining two surprised me greatly. Harold Macmillan, "in his early days at the Ministry [of Housing], held a monthly lunch to which he invited Nicholls, Enoch Powell and others who might be critical of his policy on the pretext that he wished to hear their views. They were naturally flattered at his courting of them, and did not appreciate that Macmillan by his gesture was effectively defusing their political opposition". How interesting. And the source? "Interview with Lord Harmar Nicholls". I do not know on how many monthly occasions my old (and ennobled) friend was thus "defused"; but I do know that throughout the period I was an elected officer of the Party's housing committee and agreed anyhow with Macmillan's policies. The lunches, alas, have passed from my recollection.

"William Deedes was (in 1954) a Whips' choice for the new Parliamentary Secretary (at Housing): Powell had been approached first but had turned it down". The source? "Interview with William Deedes". It was characteristically self-effacing of my old friend to award himself the derogatory description of "Whips' choice"; but in fact he transmuted my refusal in 1952 of an Under-Secretaryship at the Housing Office (which Sir John Colville, if "interviewed", would for certain reasons confirm) into a non-existent offer and a non-existent refusal two years later.

All this, no doubt, is small beer; but it is a worrying specimen of the reliability and quality of the interviews which have contributed so largely to the content — sometimes grotesquely so, as when the authority for the statement that "throughout 1951-55 [Eden] was not able to build up a body of support among those men primarily interested in economic and social issues" turns out to be "interview with Julian Amery".

With or without the opening of public records, much political history must always depend on the fallible or falsifiable statements of individuals in letters, diaries and (worst of all) memoirs; but these at least are sources which can be compared, contrasted and analysed in the eventual light of day. For all their separate unreliability, work based on them has an integrity which the product of private interviews will lack.

All that said, I do not dissent from Mr Seldon's verdict that Churchill's ministry of 1951-55 can be shown to compare favourably in its political and administrative output, yes, and in its correspondence with the intentions and expectations of those who voted it into office, with any subsequent slab of government of equal length. It had one feature distinguishing it from its successors which Mr Seldon implies but nowhere directly states. Never again did a ministry contain so many men who, if they had decided to leave it, would have bulked at least as large outside as inside office. It was the last Cabinet which in this quality still belonged to the parliamentary past of the gentleman and not yet to the parliamentary future of the paid careerists.

Enoch Powell



Churchill by Michael Cummings from Masters of Caricature by William Feaver (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £15)

The keys to the kingdom

The House of Saud
By David Holden & Richard Johns
(Sidgwick & Jackson, £9.95)

The Kingdom
By Robert Lacey
(Hutchinson, £9.95)

It never rains but it pours. For years the hundreds of thousands of Westerners who have to deal, in one capacity or other, with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, have lacked any up-to-date book giving them an adequate general introduction to that most baffling of countries. Even officials of the British Embassy in Jeddah were reduced to recommending, with suitable apologies, *A House Built on Sand* by Helen Lackner — a Marxist hatchet-job compiled, with some care, from secondary sources. Now at last here come not one but two blockbusters (569 and 631 pp. respectively) from what one might call mainstream British authors, while a third, American version by Peter Iseman is known to be in an advanced stage of preparation.

David Holden, who was killed in 1977 after completing only ten out of twenty-six chapters, was a gifted writer and also a long-respected specialist in Arab affairs; Richard Johns, who wrote most of *The House of Saud* inherits Holden's mantle in the latter rather than the former respect. Robert Lacey, by contrast, is a highly successful writer whose earlier work had not touched the Middle East at all. He is, as the dustjacket firmly reminds us, "author of *Majesty*".

It was, presumably, as a sensitive chronicler of royalty that Lacey was recommended to King Khalid — for his, though not an officially sponsored portrait of the kingdom, was intended as an "authorized one. But what seems sensitive to satire-hardened Brenda and Keith can still affront the majesty of the House of Saud as an intolerable invasion of family privacy. The Saudi Ministry of Information, Lacey records, "has requested changes to my manuscript which I feel unable to make: at the time of writing, it does not seem likely that this book will be permitted to enter the Kingdom." At least, it will not be on public sale there. It will enter the kingdom all right and no one is likely to be thrown into gaol for merely possessing a copy. But Lacey himself may have some difficulty getting another visa.

One hopes that Richard Johns will not have that trouble, since he, as a journalist, must need to visit Saudi Arabia from time to time. On the face of it, his book should be the more offensive of the two: it takes a more jaundiced view of the royal family, and of the kingdom's future. But he has not sought intimacy with princes, nor tried to present his work as an insider's view. He may perhaps escape the taint of privacy breached and hospitality abused which Lacey — like his predecessor Linda Blandford, author of *Oil Sheikhs* — inevitably if perhaps unintentionally incurs.

Most Western readers will find Lacey the more entertaining read of the two, amply stocked with personal anecdote, most of it with the sources carefully identified, (which does not automatically mean true.) they will find less detail on many events of the 1960s and 70s than in Johns, but a surprising amount of the substance, and on some episodes the anecdotes help made a complex story more intelligible, or even enable one to correct some of Johns's historical judgments. It is hard, for instance, after reading Lacey, to accept without reservation Johns; statement that the Egyptian Syrian attack on Israel in October 1973 "came as a surprise and a shock for the Saudi royal court". It would be wrong to write off Lacey's book as merely "colourful". A great deal of serious research has gone into it.

On the other hand, many readers will tire of Lacey's unremitting search for literary effect, and those who settle for him only will miss one of the best things: the chapter on the Mecca insurrection of 1979 contributed to Johns's book by his colleague on the *Financial Times*, James Buchan. But on the whole the similarity between the two is more stiking than the difference. Both have adopted a chronological structure, where one might have hoped for an isolation of certain key themes in modern Saudi society; and both conclude by hedging their bets on the future.

Edward Mortimer

Nothing like a Dame or two

Flora
By Kenneth Barrow
(Heinemann, £12.50)

If the stage were the world (and enough people have told us that the world is a stage) I think Flora Robson would be no mere Dame, but a saint. Among all the minutiae of a lifetime's productions her goodness and magnamity come over brightly and without a trace of sickness. And, unlike some actors who move us to tears, she drew her sympathy with characters from a human understanding that she showed unfailingly on and off the stage. (It was not general: a colleague in *For Services Rendered* scotched a suggestion with "Why should I do that to help you?).

She first stepped on to a West End stage nearly 70 years ago; at times this seems pre-history. Her loving and fiercely determined Scots father found his friends disgusted at her choice of profession; and there are splendid horror stories of Ben Greet's company ("D'yer know Ariel?... That's a pity, yer playing it tomorrow night.")

If miracles are a saint's essential attribute, there have been plenty of those. It is chastening to discover how much of her career was spent in indifferent plays and films, partly because she had trouble finding strongly written parts in sufficient number and variety. It was the price she had to pay, in Hollywood especially, for her lack of conventional glamour.

For her personal life, Mr Barrow finds the right dignity and delicacy. As is well known, she was close to Sir Tyrone Gutherie all her adult life and almost married him; only her desire for a family, it seems, was the bar. After his death, fifty years later, it "nearly broke her heart" when "someone said that the only thing Tony had missed out of life was having a son".

I canot fault Mr Barrow's homework, except that he puts the old Little Theatre in the John Street in our parish here instead of John Street Aldelphi, and gives Flora only six weeks in *For Services Rendered* when in fact she transferred with it from the Globe to the Queen's. And eloquent tributes a has collected from Flora's friends are illuminating as well as patently sincere.

Anthony Masters

Edith Sitwell
By Geoffrey Elborn
(Sheldon Press, £10)

It's a pity that two biographies of Dame Edith Sitwell, both of them excellent but vastly different in tone and manner, should have appeared right on top of one another.

Elborn's book is warm and anecdotal. Dame Edith's sharp tongue is allowed to wag freely, and this makes for a good read. She could be outrageous, malicious, witty, generously affectionate, and litigious; she was tragically unhappy in love, and easily taken in — but always through everything a *grande dame* with a majestic and intimidating personality. The scenic background could crash about her during one of her many poetry readings and leave her fluting away unperturbed. And if, in her later time when her voice carried less well, an audience should grow restive, she never panicked but gave the mutineers a wigging instead. "I know how to hold my own ... There are always people who have something to complain about. Do you think, after all the reciting I have done that I don't know my onions?" But she didn't really know how to hold her own. Underneath the make-up and the fantastic get-up there was someone who had been irreparably wounded by life and who tended always to be far too trustful of people — of the painter Tchelitchew who broke her heart and kept on sponging on her, of Dylan Thomas who went round Fitrovian pubs mimmicking her and then wrote her hollow, boomy letters in order to creep back into favour.

Her early work in poetry is the stuff which keeps its value, but Elborn attempts himself no sustained appraisal of her writing. He lets others give judgment, hostile or enthusiastic — and this is exactly right for the manner of book he is writing. Above all Dame Edith is given plenty of room to speak up for herself. Leavis wasn't of her party, and when they met he entertained her on Cydrax which may account for the *de-haut-en-bas* attitude she adopted towards the guru. "Mr Leavis is small and harassed-looking and does coaching."

David Williams

Science fiction

The Golden Age of Science Fiction
Selected and introduced by Kingsley Amis
(Hutchinson, £6.95)

Kingsley Amis, the critical godfather of the genre, here puts a loaded argument to SF's head and presses the trigger of his dismay. *Et tu, Brute*? In presenting an anthology of memorable short stories, whose title speaks for their origins, his introduction blasts off in a direction that tells more of his condition than that of science fiction. The author of the wonderful *New Maps Of Hell* feels himself unable to define land masses that have grown out of his reach. "Science fiction has come from Chaucer to *Finnegan's Wake* in less than fifty years, within the lifetime of plenty of people who are still trying to read it." And, again: "Now you can take it anywhere and it is not worth taking."

When a man of such regard pronounces thus, one speaks softly and carries a big rebuttal in disagreeing with him: Mr Amis aligns SF along with jazz as having become too self-aware: as ingrown as a toe-nail, perhaps? He is against the class-room approach. But the New Wave was something lived through — and survived. Something as vital as SF can outlast even the kind of over-intellectualizing that it underwent. Herbert, Le Guin, Watson, Ballard — just a few of the names to illuminate our path.

Mr Amis's choice of stories to anthologize is of that early post-war period, when pulp was solidifying into new forms. His lamentation now seems to be that SF has grown up, and can no longer be patted on its many heads. Critics are lucky enough to be able to rationalize an addiction and that Kingsley Amis feels himself no longer a junkie is a matter for regret. "Science fiction has lost its innocence, a quality notoriously hard to recapture." Perhaps it is the innocence of the beholder that we're really talking about.

Deathhunter, by Ian Watson (Gollancz, £6.95). Weird, wonderful departure for Mr Watson who envisages a future world in which death is ritually an honourably accepted. Then comes the warning that Death itself is a predatory creature-reality, hawk-like, attracted by a chemical agent released by the body.

Project Pope, by Clifford D. Simak (Sidgwick & Jackson, £7.95). The Pope as ultimate computer. Startling idea played more for effect than insight, but Mr Simak is one of those veterans who really know how to tell a story.

The Claw Of The Conciliator, by Gene Wolfe (Sidgwick & Jackson, £7.95). Being the second volume in a quest begun with *The Shadow Of The Torturer*, as the exiled Severian continues his journey to the distant city of Thrax high in the mountains of the Commonwealth. Second impressions reinforce the first: a progress which is a unique fulfilment of our need to marvel.

Shakehole, by R. W. Mackelworth (Hale, £6.25). Britain is on the brink of chaos and a returning Marcus searches for the girl whom he thinks can restore order. Some déjà-vu concepts, but it has a surprising poignancy and power.

Tom Hutchinson

The correct title of Harry J. Greenwald's book reviewed last month is *Chinaman's Choice* (Hale, £6.25)

Fiction

Mission
By Patrick Tilley
(Michael Joseph, £7.95, £4.95)

Lost and Found
By Julian Gloag
(Secker & Warburg, £5.95)

Ladies and gentlemen — I mean, dearly beloved brethren — meet our preacher for today. He is Patrick Tilley, author of *Mission*, a title sufficient to warn you that it's time to be up and doing, and his text, I think I can safely affirm, will have even the most cynical among you sitting up with a jolt in your pews.

For Mr Tilley posits a scene in which Jesus of Nazareth — he calls him The Man most of the time, just for novelty — appears in New York to a couple called Leo and Miriam.

Leo is a lawyer, sharp, Jewish, and full of chutzpah. Miriam, his girl friend, is a doctor and a lapsed Catholic. My friends, if The Man suddenly turned up in your hospital, apparently dead and certainly badly beaten up, and later, in your apartment, drank six glasses of your wine while leaving the bottle still full, what would you do? I suggest it's a good question.

Mr Tilley's answer makes a very long sermon — 396 pages, in fact. By the end we have travelled through the realms of science fiction and spaceships, called on Carlos Castenada, not to mention Rudolph Steiner, stopped off in Glastonbury (energy source, of course), had the relevant parts of the Bible re-written for us and watched St Paul and the Vatican being thumped once again.

There are times when the esoteric tale wags the dog — whole chunks where the book turns from novel into tract. But Mr Tilley is a real original and when writing at his best is brilliant, a master of the short, taut, gruesomely exciting scene and of the cunningly planted twist.

A year or two back, and several years after he had published his moving novel, *Our Mother's House*, a very funny thing happened to Julian Gloag. A novel by a younger writer, Ian McEwan, appeared with — unwittingly — a remarkably similar plot.

Why that coincidence came back to me as I read Mr Gloag's new book, *Lost and Found*, I would rather not say. All I hope is that a little deliberate mystification will send readers to the novel for themselves, for it is a magnificent piece of work, intense in feeling, economical in construction, above all, both through its characterizations and its plot, a most skilful evocation of a period already the subject of much excellent writing — life in France during the Second World War.

Paul Molphey, country schoolteacher, has lost most things he truly values — his wife, his daughters, even the chance of publishing his book. Torn between rival loyalties to his grandfather, a stubborn admirer of Pétain, and his father, a Resistance hero, he seems the archetypal loser.

There will, I hope, be a reaction before too long against the over-complicated use of the flashback and cross-cutting technique, but in Mr Gloag's hands the device is justified. The effect is to bring out the maturing of a man's character, from weakness to wise endurance, against the background of his life in the isolation of a French village, with all its cruelties, bigotries and lusts.

Genetic engineering — that explosive theme of our time — is the subject of Maureen Duffy's *Gor Saga* (Eyre Methuen, £6.95). Gor, or Gordon, is the offspring of a female gorilla successfully fertilized by an ambitious and unpleasant scientist with human semen. The scene is set some years into the future, when society is polarized between the upper classes and the "nons", nobody wants to live in cities any more, and you don't exist if your records are not in the data bank.

Despite a strong start and some thought-provoking reflections, this book disappoints through — of all things — amiability. Gor is much favoured by the chances of his genes. His friends and helpers come up trumps. So why worry? I think the future could hold nastier surprises than Miss Duffy offers us here.

Rivers Scott

Paperbacks on the Arts Page, page 15: Romantic novels, pornography, and Rose Macaulay.

Namibia: why Western hesitation is playing into Moscow's hands

by Edward Heath

The need to find a way of bringing Namibia independence has become one of the most important tasks for the foreign policy of the West.

In black African eyes it is an acid test of our opposition to apartheid. Many black African leaders agree privately that economic and other sanctions against South Africa are of doubtful value or even counter-productive in their effects on black political rights. Whatever else we do they will *not* accept that we are genuinely committed to the removal of apartheid from Africa if we continue to dither or prevaricate over this key issue.

Namibia, a huge country about four times the size of Britain but with only just over one million inhabitants, has been the subject of international attention since 1946, when the South African government refused to give up its mandate to administer it granted by the League of Nations in 1919.

The persistence of the Namibian problem over the last 35 years is now endangering the stability of the entire Southern African region. It is the cause of a bitter war between South Africa and the South-West African People's Organization (Swapo), which is fighting for the independence of the territory. As Swapo is based largely in Angola, the Namibian issue is also a source of conflict between Angola and South Africa.

This in turn covers Luanda with all the legitimacy it needs within the Third World for the continuing presence of thousands of Cuban troops on Angolan soil. As a result it provides the Soviet Union with an entrée into Southern Africa which has become more valuable to it than ever since the settlement in Zimbabwe

The longer a settlement in Namibia is delayed the greater the danger that SWAPO will be pushed into the hands of the Soviet Union, its principal source of economic and military assistance, and the only country that stands to gain from the West's current hesitation. This would make a settlement more difficult to achieve, not only because South Africa would be increasingly able to use the Soviet threat as an alibi for obstructing the process of peacemaking but also because Moscow itself may not want a settlement — especially a settlement of western parentage. It may suit its purposes very well to see the West alienated more and more from black Africa and increasingly incapable of achieving the diplomatic aims it has set itself. I must add that both the Anglican and the Roman Catholic bishops and the Moderator of the nonconformist denominations, all of whom have close contacts with SWAPO in Angola, emphasized to me that their members came largely from the Ovambo tribe, which has a deeply religious Christian background. They considered that if returned to power in free elections their Christianity would exclude the adoption of Marxist and uncritically pro-Soviet policies.



Cuban troops in Angola: a Namibian settlement would put pressure on Fidel Castro to withdraw them

Namibia is strategically very important. Not only does it supply about 50 per cent of Britain's consumption of uranium for nuclear power and 16 per cent of the West's total production of that essential mineral, but it borders four countries besides Angola which are of key importance to stability on the African continent: South Africa, Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Since 1977, five western powers — the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada — have worked as an informal "contact" group to break the deadlock over Namibia. Considerable progress has been made, but despite the more hopeful recent public statements of the South African Government, which appear to indicate that it is now readier to accept a settlement if Pretoria's concerns and those of the internal parties in Windhoek can be satisfied, independence still appears to be some way off. On a recent visit to South Africa and Namibia, it became clearer to me that the reasons for the continuing absence of a settlement were not confined to obstinacy and backtracking on the part of Pretoria.

I was struck by the contrast between the determination of most of the internally-based parties to achieve independence and their failure to cooperate in achieving that aim. This paradox was all the more striking for the fact that a large number of these parties, grouped within the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) and a broad Centre Group, had far from incompatible visions of what the aims of a settlement should be and how they might be achieved.

It soon emerged that the basic reason for this was that the centrist leaders in Namibia outside the DTA feared that cooperation with it would be an electoral liability for them and their parties. There are three main reasons for this.

The first is Namibia's deteriorating economy. Agricultural production, in which over half the population of Namibia is engaged, has suffered severely because of the worst drought in 50 years; the uranium industry is in trouble because of the depressed state of the world commodity market; and the fishing industry has been damaged by prolonged over-fishing in the waters off Walvis Bay by overseas countries such as Spain, Poland and the Soviet Union.

Although none of these factors can reasonably be attributed to the DTA's record in government, the leadership is associated in the mind of the electorate with the deterioration in these sectors of the economy.

The second, and more intractable, reason for the reluctance of other moderate parties to cooperate with the DTA is that the Alliance is seen by a great part of the non-white population as the lackey of Pretoria. It is difficult to envisage how this perception can change. Not only was the DTA born out of the Turnhalle Conference, sponsored by South Africa for two years from September, 1975; it is inevitably vulnerable to South African leverage as a result of Namibia's considerable economic dependence on Pretoria and the latter's strong military presence in Namibia.

Nevertheless, the DTA is far from being a puppet of Pretoria, and tension between the two has characterized their relationship from the outset. Indeed, the DTA is a multiracial party, led by a man — Dirk Mudge — who broke away from the South West African National Party, and who is therefore regarded by many in South Africa's ruling National Party as a renegade and a traitor. In particular, Mudge is extremely wary of any kind of "internal settlement" constructed independently of the international community. Such a settlement would not only perpetuate and even deepen Namibia's dependence on South Africa; it would also do nothing to stop the fighting on her northern borders.

Third, the personal ambitions of the leaders of the 40-odd political parties thought to exist in Namibia have prevented even those parties whose views coincide closely from cooperating to achieve their common purposes. This inevitably plays into the hands of the extremists on both right and left.

It points to the next main problem which has handicapped the search for Namibian independence: the absence of any external power which is acceptable to all sides and possesses the necessary leverage to force them to compromise with one another. Britain's ability to play such a role in Zimbabwe was crucial to the success of the negotiations at Lancaster House. The western contact group, for all its prestige, lacks the legal responsibility for Namibia without which it has proved impossible to speed up the pace of negotiations.

Finally, the western contact group has been right to make it clear that it does not seek to make the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola *a condition* for the pursuit of a settlement in Namibia. As I explained earlier an internationally-recognized settlement to the Namibian problem *is in its own right* of vital interest to the West. To make it conditional on anything else would be to create an unnecessary and potentially dangerous hostage to fortune. It would strengthen the hand of the hardliners in both Pretoria and Windhoek by giving greater weight to their arguments for keeping Namibia under South African rule in order to defend her against Angola, and it would run the risk of playing directly into Soviet hands.

On the other hand an *implicit* link does exist between the objectives of independence for Namibia and withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. The attainment of the former would render the continuing presence of the Cubans in Angola far less acceptable in the eyes of world opinion and thus far more difficult for Luanda to sustain. But the converse is also true: if Namibia is not soon brought to independence and if brutal South African attacks on Angola persist, there is the danger that these very Cuban troops may become drawn increasingly into the conflict.

This is a "link" which western policy must certainly try to avert — for the Soviet Union is the only country which would really stand to gain from it.

Ronald Butt

Can Crosby forget the Williams record?

Despite opinion poll indications that the SDP/Liberal Alliance will take Crosby from the Conservatives in the coming by-election, the seat might well resist the political charms of Mrs Shirley Williams and the allure of the "new" politics. She may find that local constituency characteristics are rather less on her side than she had supposed when she precipitately staked her claim to the candidature without even a by-your-leave to her rather disconcerted Liberal allies.

Among both Social Democrats and Conservatives, there is little doubt that what especially persuaded Mrs Williams to bid for Crosby was the fact that it is a quite heavily Roman Catholic seat (perhaps 25 per cent of the voters) and she is, of course, a Roman Catholic.

The Roman Catholic element in this largely middle-class constituency is not however, simply derived from the Liverpool-Irish connexion — important though that is in the working-class margin of the consituency, where the Catholic vote has traditionally inclined to Labour. Whether Labour's Bennite candidate will lose much of this vote to Mrs Williams is anyone's guess.

Elsewhere in the constituency, however, much of the Roman Catholic vote is of the kind that descends directly from pre-Reformation Catholicism, which survived more strongly in that part of England than elsewhere. To this section of the electorate, Mrs Williams's appeal (as to many others in Crosby who might be tempted to vote for her to teach Mrs Thatcher a lesson) might be counteracted by her ministerial and political record.

It was under Mrs Williams's tenure of the Department of Education that three prominent schools in the area, St Mary's (Catholic) and two Merchant Taylors' schools (one for boys; one for girls) were deprived of direct grant status. Many families in the area have always been proud of these schools and have relied on them (and on other direct grants schools outside the constituency) to provide a high quality academic education cheaply.

Mrs Williams forced them to become independent: to survive. Each one now takes 25 to 30 children from poor families under the Government's means-tested assisted places scheme. However, not content with having obliged a large number of other local families to pay much more expensively for their children at these schools than they would have done in direct grant days, Mrs Williams and her party now threaten to abolish the assisted places.



Mrs Williams: schools policy could stand against her

What is more, she does not disguise her own personal wish to outlaw independent schools altogether (though this is not, of course, endorsed by the Social Democrats as a party). This hardly makes her good news to the local supporters of these and the other independent schools in the area.

Not least, she is not seen as a very convincing friend to the independence of church schools since in office she had proposed giving local authorities over-riding powers over admissions to them.

Still, this by-election will be a close-run thing whatever the outcome, and the Alliance will probably achieve a good result, pushing Labour badly into third place, as it did at Croydon, and adding momentum to the Alliance bandwagon. If it is to secure a lasting place in the British political spectrum, the Alliance must then move steadily towards the position now held by Labour as the dominant party of the left of centre.

The SDP's greatest danger is, of course, that should it hold the balance in a hung parliament after the next election, it will be driven to form a coalition with the Tories which could (as happened with the Liberal Unionists) end in its absorption by the Conservatives.

Dr David Owen recently made some predictions about what the Alliance would do in such circumstances that are ominous for the constitution. Travelling on a train between SDP conferences, he told the *Sunday Telegraph* that if the party held the balance of power it would give an ultimatum to the Queen, making the introduction of proportional representation (and the holding of the next election under PR) the key condition for forming a government with whichever was the largest political party in Parliament.

The Alliance, he was reported as saying, would also demand the dropping of Mrs Thatcher or Mr Foot, as the case might be, from the leadership of whichever party the Alliance was pleased to put into power, but the essential condition of allowing a government to be formed at all would be a promise that the Queen would not grant a dissolution until electoral reform was law. It seems that Dr Owen used the word "ultimatum" several times.

This is a threat of quite extraordinary arrogance, which is also downright unconstitutional. It is not simply a matter of the delicate instrument of the royal prerogative, or of involving the Queen in political controversy in such a way as to risk damaging the very real discretion of the Crown to act impartially as negotiator or umpire of last resort in a constitutional crisis.

Dr Owen's threat is also a breach of the fundamental principle of our constitution that the Queen's government must be carried on, and that the duty of parties, and of individuals acting together in the House of Commons, is to see that it can be carried on. They do this when an overall majority for a single party is lacking, either by creating a majority for a coalition or by tolerating a minority government (usually by the largest single party) for the time being.

Such a government can be brought down if it acts unacceptably to the majority but it must be given a fair crack of the whip within these constraints to give a new parliament at least some short life before the electors are asked to vote again. It is quite unreasonable for any one party (especially if it were the smallest) to put a pistol to the head of the Queen and the constitution by saying that no government can be allowed except on SDP terms.

If the SDP found it impossible in such circumstances to enter a coalition, its duty would be to allow the largest party to form a government and when that government had enjoyed a reasonable life (which might be six months but not six weeks) the Prime Minister would have the right to advise a dissolution and an election to seek a new verdict from the people.

Dr Owen is rather given to overstating his case, and he will have to be careful that he does not prick his own balloon. The SDP enjoys much public goodwill because it is believed to be moderate in its attitudes, and people are prepared to accept the idea of moderation until such time as the new party had been able to produce some firm policies, which is not yet.

Last weekend, Dr Owen claimed not only that the Alliance is the "most powerful political force in the country" but that it is a "new party that has arisen to match the extraordinary political situation." There is, however, nothing new about the leading Social Democrats. They are old familiar faces who once tried and failed to make social democratic policies work from inside the Labour Party, and now try to make the same policies work in a new setting. It is hard to discern a "new" thought in anything they have said so far.

If Mrs Thatcher (or Mr Foot, if it comes to that) heads the largest party after the next election, but without an overall majority, and Dr Owen's ultimatum is delivered to the Queen, Mrs Thatcher (or Mr Foot) will have one simple answer: to accept the invitation to form a government and stay in office so long as the House of Commons does not bring it down. The other opposition party, Labour or Tory, should not connive at an immediate SDP vote of censure.

If, however, the Alliance does bring down the government almost immediately for lack of a PR bill, the Prime Minister, even after a fortnight, should seek and obtain a dissolution. The SDP could then see if it could afford the cost of another election in the hope of an outright majority.

What would be intolerable would be to allow the Alliance to make a monkey out of the constitution in order to contrive an electoral system designed to perpetuate the hegemony of the centre which would then have power to decide which of the other parties it would admit to a share of government.

If, of course, the Alliance were to get an overall majority itself, it would then be perfectly entitled to introduce proportional representation. It would be interesting to see whether, if it enjoyed a landslide victory, it would still want to.

How the crunch came for the compulsive crusader

You do not need a number to find Tony Smythe's rambling family house in Finsbury Park, you simply look for the posters in the window. They have been there for more than 25 years in support of one cause or another, and the latest, "Nuclear Power — No Thanks" rests beside a CND symbol testifying to the persistence of a pacifism which has put him in prison three times, once as a conscientious objector to military service and twice as a result of non-violent demonstrations.

Now at 43 one of Britain's most experienced pressure group organizers, Smythe has just created his own bombshell by resigning after eight years as director of the mental health charity, Mind, following a clash with the staff union. This could be written off as insignificant but in the voluntary service world it is an event of considerable importance for three reasons.

First, it reflects the considerable financial pressures felt by some voluntary organizations at a time when national policy is to encourage volunteers to undertake more of the welfare responsibilities previously met by the state.

Mind ended its last financial year with a deficit of £60,000 after breaking even satisfactorily for three years. This year it may lose more than £100,000. This is not a result of reckless spending for it has been cutting back for 18 months. The problem is loss of income.

Nicholas Hinton, director of the National Council for Voluntary Organizations, confirms Tony Smythe's experience that while Exchequer grants have kept up with inflation, donations from the public are falling. Disaster appeals and one-offs such as the BBC's *Blue Peter* Christmas appeal are raising more money than ever before, but, says Hinton, "the losers are the unpopular causes whose need is secure core income year in and year out. Mind is one of those."

Financial pressures inevitably create insecurity and insecurity brings out the worst in people, even those who work for charities. Mind's staff, convinced that some of their number would be casualties of further cutbacks, decided this week to withdraw their labour from some of the charity's work. Smythe argued they should wait until a review of options was carried out in December and said that unless they abandoned their stance he would resign. They wouldn't and he did.

"While I can understand the Mind staff's concern, such action by a union within a voluntary organization fills me with foreboding," says Nicholas Hinton. "There is a potential tragedy for voluntary organizations in the growth of union activity within them. They have always offered a flexibility and a spirit so different from the traditional inflexible structures existing in industry and in the bureaucracy, and in their management-staff relationships have always been informal and strengthened by commitment to the cause."

It is, of course, a fact that for many years society exploited its volunteers by demanding that they not only give long hours and great human qualities to their work but also settle for low pay without security. No fair-minded person would deny the need for more progressive attitudes. Whether the union road is the one for workers in charities to take is another matter.

The third cause for concern is the removal from the mental health field of its most talented and seasoned campaigner just when he is needed most. Smythe came to Mind in 1973 from a success at the National Council for Civil Liberties where he effectively promoted the whole concept of individual rights.

He had previously worked in pacifist movements and even at the NCCL was accustomed to being surrounded by younger radicals in jumpers and jeans. Many in the voluntary world wondered how he would adjust to the conservatism of the traditional middle class, middle-aged charity world.

He adjusted surprisingly well and Mind's achievement over the past few years has been to overcome generations of prejudice towards the mentally ill and handicapped and gain acceptance for policies intended to enable them to live in the community instead of being locked up in outdated mental institutions.

Because he has promoted his causes while being self-effacing himself, Smythe has usually only made the headlines personally when attacked, as he was recently in the House of Commons by William Van Straubenzee, who sought to argue that Smythe had communist sympathies and was manipulating Mind for sinister ends. In fact the campaigner has never belonged to a political party, and in some respects is moderate to conservative in his approach.

In keeping with his pacifism is a belief in persuasion by argument and his present problems are partly caused by his dislike of exerting authority. His image is of a radical because many of the causes he has advocated were ahead of their time and unwelcome to the authorities. Many are now taken for granted.

He is now a major figure in voluntary service and one Mind really cannot do without. It is to be hoped they will still attempt to achieve reconciliation.

Des Wilson

The author was the Director of Shelter from 1967 to 1971.

THE TIMES DIARY



The Indian tribes of British Columbia are coming to London in 10 days to supplement the Westminster lobbying now being conducted by the eight Canadian provincial governments which are opposed to Mr Pierre Trudeau's package for "bringing home" the Canadian constitution. While talks between the provincial premier and Mr Trudeau continue in Ottawa with the object of finding a compromise, the native or original peoples of Canada seem determined to continue their protests.

If Mr Trudeau could achieve a "consensus", most MPs would breath a sigh of relief and the Bill endorsing the Canadian package would go through without much opposition. But the Indians, the Eskimos and the Mètis (half breeds) maintain that they will still have a grievance. They claim that their rights laid down in treaties made with the original colonists are not properly safeguarded in the new provisions.

To attract attention the Indians from British Columbia intend to hold a "potlatch" ceremony at Central Hall, Westminster, on November 16. In their advance notice to British MPs, who are all invited, they say: "Potlatch, which was banned in British Columbia for nearly 75 years . . . is an event rich in ceremony; ancestral songs and dances, oratory, and a giving-away of traditional objects to those they wish to honour.

At potlatch ceremonies, Indian chiefs used to give away most of their property to gain popularity and respect. The chiefs may not realize it but that could pose problems for British MPs. There are certain conventions about receiving benefits for political action.

The official gaps in the MI5 story

In the wake of the Blunt and Long saga I can reveal that a secret official wartime history of MI5 *does* exist — but that it makes no mention of either man. I understand that the work was completed recently by Anthony Simkins, deputy director of MI5 at the time of his retirement in 1971. Simkins's account has been seen by only a very limited circle of Cabinet Office officials and senior intelligence officers and is to be consigned to the archives.

Simkins was of course closely involved in the negotiations to give both Blunt and Long immunity. Apparently, he left them out of his account because, at the time, he did not know who would see his report and the existence of both spies was then top secret.

It is surely ironical (to put it no higher) that the official and secret histories contain so many "gaps" when compared with the unofficial ones, like Nigel West's *MI5: 1909-1945.*

Numbers game

At 42 Professor John Kingman — who today takes over as chairman of the Science and Engineering Research Council — is the youngest academic to be appointed to this most senior of administrative jobs in British science. He is also unique in being a mathematician, and is in fact a perfect example of the adage that brilliant mathematicians' bloom early.

He took his first degree at Pembroke, Cambridge, in 1960; he did research in Oxford, then back to Cambridge and, by the age of 26, was professor of mathematics at Sussex. At the age of 32 he had been made a Fellow of the Royal Society and had been awarded his present chair at Oxford.

Young and fit though he is, Professor Kingman will probably need all our sympathy in his new post. His predecessor, Sir Geoffrey Allen, during his five year stint, has had to oversee an era of stagnation in the council's spending of £150m a year to support the bulk of research in the natural sciences.

Times are likely to get even harder, with rumours circulating that since taking over the Department of Education and Science, Sir Keith Joseph is looking for cuts that include the "science vote" from which research money comes.

Tut - tut

The theft of treasures from the tombs of the Pharaohs has now got so bad that the Egyptian government is to seek assistance from Unesco in a bid to stamp out the illegal traffic. Grave robbers have even taken to removing precious wall paintings from burial chambers at Luxor.

These have included a relief from the 3,200-year-old temple of Pharaoh Amenhotep III and wall paintings from the last resting place of Hur-min, a royal scribe to one of the kings of the New Dynasty (1580-1085 BC).

The Egyptians are concerned that the relaxation in trading restrictions with the West after the October 1973 war have helped the thieves smuggle their plunder out of the country to be sold to unscrupulous museums in America and Europe.

Dr Ibrahim Fawsi, cultural counsellor at the Egyptian Embassy in London, told me: "There is not a thorough system of maintenance so a relief may be taken without its absence being noticed for some time. It is easy then to get it out of the country."



Where am I?

Retired miner Joseph Bell had the shock of his life when an ornament he has had on his bedroom dressing table for more than three years suddenly came to life. Mr Bell aged 74, stood dumbstruck as the ornament crawled off across his fridge top. The object, a highly polished sea-snail shell stuck on top of an oyster and another shell, had stood on the table since a friend bought the cluster as a souvenir from a seaside shop in Skegness exactly three years and three months ago.

The snail was accidently knocked off its oyster base and Bell's wife asked him to mend it. "I put it on top of the fridge and blow me the little fellow crawled along the top and went down the side. He gave me a bit of a shock, I can tell you. The knock must have wakened it up after all that time. It beats me how it lived so long with nothing to eat and never moving."

Bell, of Langley Mills, Notts, was so amazed that he put the creature in a paper bag overnight ready to take to his local pub the next day to show his pals. But the snail was so hungry after its marathon hibernation that it munched through a good part of the paper bag. He gave it a slap up meal of brussel sprout leaves and took it to Nottingham's Trent Polytechnic for examination. An expert at the college, Dr Christopher Neil, said: "It is a white-lipped snail that lives on the seashore and browses on seaweed. It is definitely alive. I poked it and it came out of its shell."

Lennon's life

John Lennon is to be the next subject for biographer Albert Goldman, whose decline-and-fall study of Elvis Presley is a U.S. best seller. Two American publishers, Morrow and Avon, are to pay about $1m. for the book, despite the fact that they are not expecting revelations anywhere near as sordid as the drugs dependancy that Goldman attributes to Presley. They have reached for their cheque books solely on his reputation and on the basis of a letter of intent from Goldman of about 500 words which contains little concrete information except that he is not going to seek cooperation from the surviving Beatles, or from Yoko Ono.

Goldman, who is due in London next month for the publication of *Elvis*, will do most of his research in America. He interviewed Lennon three or four times and was, in his agent's words, "linked to the Manhattan avant-garde that Yoko Ono inhabited before she met Lennon and in which she immersed him." He plans to spend at most six months, perhaps as little as two, researching Lennon's background in Britain.

What Bliss

The entrance to Sir Edward Elgar's birthplace, at Broadheath, Worcester, has been decorated, I understand, with the command

Please BOULTthe gate

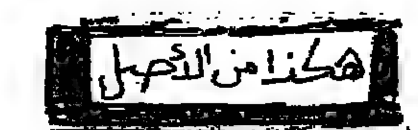
in recognition of Sir Adrian's doughty advocacy of the great composer. This could be catching, as in: "Ring" (Richard Wagner); "Beware of the frog" (Lord Grade); "Cave Carmen" (Georges Bizet).

Count to four

This explains a lot: in the latest issue of the *Soviet Military Review* the section on "Physical Culture and Sport" includes "Training in Grenade Throwing".

Peter Watson







P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH

The voice was that of the Queen, but yesterday's Speech to announce the Government's programme for the new Parliamentary session rang with the unmistakable tones of the *Prime Minister*. Mrs Thatcher's government is fixedly steaming ahead, still following the stars which illuminated her 1979 election manifesto. It will continue to pursue firm monetary and fiscal policies, . . . to cut public expenditure, . . . to reduce the power of the trade unions, . . . to privatize public industries . . . Nothing deters her: not the storms encountered at Croydon and forecast from Crosby, not the mutinous rumblings among her crew, nor indeed the disconcerting way in which that distant port, where inflation and taxes are overcome, remains obstinately beyond the horizon. Only the churlish and the bigots will deny their admiration for the Prime Minister's courage and consistency.

Looked at as a programme for the middle year of a government, however, reservations must mix with admiration. Obviously it is to some extent reactive. The main measures attempt to reduce the power of various institutions which have so far obstructed the Government's will: the trade unions, the local authorities, and the nationalized industries. Politically it would have been better, though requiring more prescience than ministers normally demonstrate, to have moved against them earlier. Taking on the trade unions, and expecially the local authorities so close to the next election will irritate vested interest, including some loyal Conservatives, without leaving much time to reap any benefits.

Timing apart, we look hopefully towards the legislation concerning trade unions and trust that the Cabinet now has the courage of Mr Tebbitt's convictions. This may be the last opportunity for many years to improve Britain's labour relations through *changes in the law*, since *only* a Conservative Government with the mandate of a recent clear majority is likely to attempt it. The ugly nettle of the closed shop should therefore be grasped now. In addition some of the privileged *immunities of trade unions* from the damaging consequences of strike action could also be reduced to the benefit of the community at large.

The nationalized industries, like the trade unions, too often operate like autonomous feudal baronies with little concern for the public interest and so are also quite rightly at the centre of the Government's programme. But there is danger of too much dogma about privatisation and too little sense of priority in the *Government's targets. Selling* off part of BNOCs oilfields will please private investors, but it is basically just a disposal of long-term assets to help finance the short-term PSBR. It is not a sensible policy unless the capital released is put to better use than would be the dividends received from keeping the assets. As for British Gas, ending its purchase monopoly will please the oil companies but will almost certainly raise the price of gas to the consumer. What is required to break British Gas' monopoly powers in retail, distribution and pricing. Privatisation is only a worthy slogan if it ends in benefits to the private citizen. That would require a much more sweeping approach to the whole public utility sector.

Final judgment on Mr Heseltine's proposals to curb local government overspending must await full details. We begin from a position of sympathy towards his personal crusade to cut public extravagance — in his own department as well as in Camden, Lambeth and other outposts of profligacy. But he may be constructing a dangerous hammer to crush some small nuts. The fact is that local government expenditure is at last broadly under control, certainly more so than that of Whitehall itself. It would be imprudent to introduce major constitutional changes in the balance between central and local power in pursuit of isolated deviants.

Some of the less controversial measures announced should be welcomed — especially the promise to improve the criminal justice system, where the frustration of those involved and the bafflement of others lucky enough only to look on, threaten to destroy public confidence. Had the government also pointed to reforms of the law of civil liability and personal injury damages along the lines of the important Pearson Report, our welcome will be even more full-hearted.

A final worrying impression left by this programme, as by this Government, is not of what is there, not the evident courage, the conviction, the consistency, impressive though they are. It is the growing feeling that something is missing. This lacuna is reflected in the absence of any major proposals in the social policy field, but it goes beyond that. We receive no sense of conviction of the society towards which the Government wishes us to move. That port which beckons us and Mrs Thatcher is not only distant but undefined. If we are to stay on board throughout all the storms we should be given some sight of the land and sunshine ahead.

WHERE INSECURITY IS A STATE OF MIND

In condemning both the sale of American arms to Saudi Arabia and the Fahd peace proposals so vehemently, Mr Begin is reflecting the views of the majority of Israelis. His is not the lone, eccentric voice of a man whose outlook was tempered in the underground Jewish struggle. It is a voice of the consensus. The national mood is bitter, and suspicious.

Israel feels friendless. The Europeans — Britain above all — are thought to be anti-Israeli, and their attempts to involve the PLO in the peace process are held to have sabotaged Camp David. As if that were not bad enough, the Reagan Administration is now showing interest in the Saudi peace plan, which — among other things — envisages a Palestinian state on the West Bank with its capital in East Jerusalem.

When Mr Begin points out that any such plan would put Arab artillery within range of the Knesset, he is playing on fears which are grounded in Israeli experience of four wars over the past thirty three years.

Seen in the context of the Middle East as a whole, Israel appears as a thin sliver on the map, clinging on by its fingernails, and vulnerable to pressure from neighbours which do not accept its right to be there in the first place.

For these reasons, Israelis tend to close ranks when confronted by what they perceive to be a common threat. This is what is now happening. The opposition Labour Party has policies on the Palestinian question which differ from those of Mr Begin's Likud. In particular, Labour does not regard Israeli rule over the West Bank as desirable, in the long term, and would wish to come to an arrangement with Jordan for a joint administration leading to Palestinian self-government. But in the present atmosphere, Labour has little choice but to associate itself with Mr Begin's forthcoming campaign to persuade the Reagan Administration that its tilt toward Saudi Arabia is a threat to Israeli existence.

The danger is, however, that in drawing attention to their fears, the Israelis will overstate their case, and in doing so will miss what might be an opportunity for progress toward a comprehensive settlement. Neither the Americans nor the Europeans have accepted the Fahd plan, and are most unlikely to do so. All *they have done is to suggest* — as Lord Carrington has suggested during his visit to Saudi Arabia — that the Saudi proposals might be regarded as a basis for negotiation. Israeli alarm, in other words, is misplaced, since it derives from the wild assumption that the Western powers are about to agree to Arab maximalist demands over Palestine. In reality, any Palestinian settlement will require compromise on both sides. The Israelis would have to consider relinquishing their claim to sovereignty over the West Bank and dismantling the settlements which Mr Begin has erected in a foolish attempt to make the Israeli presence permanent. But in return, the Arabs — including the PLO — would have to recognize fully and unreservedly the Jewish State, and agree to international guarantees of Israel's right to secure borders, free from external threats.

Any guarantees offered to Israel must, it is true, be iron-cast, since anything less will only confirm the Israelis' belief that in the final analysis they must rely on their own military strength and superiority. But if Israel is an island in a hostile sea, it must sooner or later look for ways of making the sea less hostile. The Fahd plan includes the right of "all states in the region to live in peace". While Mr Begin's response is to say contemptuously that in Arab eyes Israel in not a state, many Israelis might, on reflection, take the view that Saudi intentions should at least be tested before being dismissed out of hand. One of the reasons why the Palestinian problem has remain unresolved for so long is that the Arab side has mistakenly rejected successive plans for peace, each one of which has offered terms less favourable than the last. The lesson should not be lost on the Israelis.

PEACEKEEPING IN CHAD

The unpredictable Colonel Gaddafi has introduced new confusion into the already muddled affairs of Chad by suddenly agreeing to a request from President Goukouni *Oueddei to withdraw Libyan* troops from the territory. It is said that all his troops will be out of the country in two of three days. This, if it happens, is good news in that it would immediately reduce what had been a growing threat of the conflict becoming internationalized. There is a danger, however, that it might bring an end to the peace that has been imposed on the capital, Ndjamena, and much of the territory since last December.

What is urgently needed is the presence in the country of the force that the Organization of African Unity agreed to set up when they held a summit meeting in Nairobi last June. The proposal was given new life a few weeks ago when the French offered aircraft to fly the troops into Chad and officers to supervise transport and communications. Nigeria is reported to have agreed to provide 8,000 men, Senegal 2,000 and Ivory Coast 1,500. Previous attempts by the OAU *to mount an intervening force* in Chad have failed.

The Libyans, when they moved in last December, were not so much peacekeepers as peacemakers; they ended the bloodshed in Ndjamena by driving out all opposition to the transitional government of Mr Goukouni. Some fighting has continued, however, notably by the army led by Mr Hissene Habré in the east of the country near the Sudan border. It must be doubtful whether any international force would feel able to deal as effectively with the rebels as the Libyans did, helped by a Goukouni army they were training. The best an OAU force is likely to be able to manage is to keep the two sides apart, allowing the rebels to rebuild their forces, laying the foundations for future trouble.

The temperature rose in the past few weeks partly because the French began to make their presence felt, prodding the OAU and wooing President Goukouni. (President Mitterrand is showing in this and at the Francophone African summit in Paris that, although he has a different style from M Giscard d'Estaing, he too is not afraid of playing an old-fashioned interventionest part in Africa.) Pressure was *mounting on* Libya elsewhere, with increased American help to Egypt and Sudan aimed at Tripoli, and new fighting in the Western Sahara also involving Colonel Gaddafi at a distance. It seemed possible that Chad, for so long an infected area in the centre of Africa, might be the explosive focus of all these tensions. Last week there were reports of a sort of coup against President Goukouni by his pro-Libyan Foreign Minister, Mr Acyl Achmet, but these proved untrue.

It is difficult to understand fully the motives of Colonel Gaddafi if he is indeed abandoning his Chad-Libya "merger" proposals and pulling out his soldiers. (He is not, incidentally, abandoning Libyan claims to the Aouzou Strip in the north of the country, which he has occupied since 1973.) The fact that he is to be the host to the OAU summit in Tripoli next year must make him more sensitive to African accusations that his behaviour was in breach of the OAU charter. He has often complained that his role as a peacemaker in Chad was insufficiently appreciated and his present actions might be inspired by a sort of pique. In any event he places an obligation on the OAU and others to ensure that his departure is not a prelude to chaos.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Next step forward for BL

From the Director of The Industrial Society

Sir, Everyone can congratulate Sir Michael Edwardes on the success of himself and his most senior colleagues in getting over to the workforce the actual economic facts of life at British *Leyland. The workforce is also to* be congratulated on reacting in a highly responsible and wise manner. This so often is the case in Britain if people at last understand the facts.

No one, however, can be happy by the way that the message appears to have been primarily *transmitted through public* relations actively involving television, the press, and writing letters to people.

Your leader of November 4 has drawn attention to the need for a new way. But do not let anyone be led into believing that the new way is the old way of trying to inform the union leadership so that they can put over the message to their members. The union representatives need to be better used in consultation and negotiation; but by far the best way of communicating the management message to employees is for managers to brief supervisors face-to-face, and supervisors to *brief work teams.*

This system, however, is only effective if companies regularly each month brief at each level, what is happening on the job. If the only time we brief people is in times of trouble, it will not be credible. Your picture of November 3 (page 32), of the Japanese at such a briefing each morning in small teams, illustrates precisely the point being made.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN GARNETT,
Director,
The Industrial Society,
Peter Runge House,
3 Carlton House Terrace, SW1.
November 4.

From Mr R. A. G. Chantrill

Sir, I must confess to some amazement when watching *Question Time* on BBC1 last night (October 22), when the question of the British Leyland workforce's pay demand was raised. A number of vague comments were made by the participants, but none of them commented on what, in my opinion, is the fundamental block in communication between the union negotiators and Sir Michael Edwardes,namely his 38 per cent increase in salary while offering his employees 3.8 per cent.

When this nation was at the height of her power it was as a result of her leadership. Mr Leon Brittan tried to tell everyone how well Sir Michael had done. This is not so. BL is still losing hundreds of millions of the taxpayer's money and future prospects and promises look bleak and sound hollow. In another context Sir Peter Parker, the Chairman of British Rail has, with Government's acquiescence, obtained a 25 per cent increase in salary.

We have all been told that good officers look after their troops first. Could it be that a large measure of our problems are a result of the commanders of our nationalized industries failing to understand this principle, thereby destroying the morale of their men?

Yours faithfully,
R. A. G. CHANTRILL,
Flat 4,
11 Marylebone High Street, W1.
October 23.

Racialist attacks

From Mr William Pitt, MP for Croydon North West (Liberal), and others

Sir, We view with great concern the number of racialist attacks to which Britain's ethnic minority communities are being subjected. Accordingly we await with great interest the findings of the special Home Office enquiry established to investigate the incidence of racialist attacks.

The Joint Committee Against Racialism — whose meeting with the Home Secretary in February led to the Home Office enquiry being set up — estimates that between three and eight thousand racialist attacks now occur annually, with the Asian community being subjected to the brunt of the terror. Several members of ethnic minority communities have already died as a result of attacks, and a considerable number of racialist attacks have been preplanned and/or organised by racist groups.

We feel very strongly that although racialism can only be defeated in the long term through education and better social conditions, the phenomenon of racialist attacks should be tackled through the adoption of several immediate measures, including the establishment of specialist dedicated police units.

These units should, in our view, be set up at the earliest opportunity and should be charged with monitoring, collating and investigating racialist offences — including racialist attacks — and coordinating actions to reduce such offences.

We would envisage, of course, that local police would still carry out their normal routine initial investigations but — where appropriate and at the discretion of the units — in depth investigations into suspected racialist offences should be carried out by the units themselves.

We noted with interest the attention given to this issue by *The Times* over the past year, particularly in February.

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM PITT	ROBIN SQUIRE
JO RICHARDSON	ALLAN ROBERTS
CYRIL D. TOWNSEND	RAYMOND FLETCHER
KEN WEETCH	STEPHEN DORRELL
MARTIN STEVENS	D. ANDERSON
DAVID ALTON	PETER BOTTOMLEY
JOHN HUNT	

House of Commons,
October 28.

Protecting the Antarctic wilderness

From the Director of the British Antarctic Survey

Sir, It is regrettable that the letters on Antarctica from Mr Johnson (October 28) and Mr Dawson (October 31) give no inkling of the substantial achievements over the past two decades by the Antarctic Treaty nations and by the international scientific *community through the Scientific* Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR). An uninformed reader would conclude that little or nothing has been done to protect this region, whereas the reverse is true.

Of course, the motivation for the interest shown by the 21 countries that have acceded to the treaty since 1959 varies, within the extremes of unlimited commercial exploitation and complete protection. Any proposals for change need to allow for this if they are to be successful, but immense political problems have had to be overcome in order to reach the present position and a "hands off" policy or the establishment of an International Park (whatever that may be) are impracticable solutions. I would none the less argue that the achievements so far are exceptional.

There has been a common interest in the use of a tenth of the Earth's surface for peaceful purposes only, together with a "freezing" of territorial claims, and provision for inspection of each other's bases (which includes the USSR and USA). Nuclear explosions and the disposal of radioactive waste are prohibited in this area. There is an exceptionally effective freedom for international co-operation in scientific investigation and the discoveries have been made freely available to the rest of the world. Conservation agreements include the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Flora and Fauna, and two related international conventions that extend *the treaty philosophy to the high* seas. There is adequate provision for controlling the impact of tourism, which is increasing.

The agreed measures and subsequent improvements to them are widely recognized as one of the most comprehensive and successful international agreements for wildlife conservation on land that have yet been negotiated and they make provision for specially protected areas and sites of special scientific interest.

Seabirds and seals are protected on land. The Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals has been effective in preventing the start of an industry and is unique in that it was negotiated to conserve a high seas resource that is not yet being exploited; SCAR has accepted an advisory role in connection with it.

The Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources has several unusual features. It applies to a sea area of 14,000,000 square miles bounded by a natural environmental feature, the Antarctic Convergence; it includes all living organisms therein and any harvesting and related activities must be conducted according to stated conservation principles which also break new ground.

Although the treaty does not include the subject of mineral exploration and exploitation, because if it had been raised in 1959 there would have been no treaty, governments are working towards a minerals regime which, it is hoped, will permit controlled exploitation while acknowledging the responsibility they have accepted for environmental protection within the area. Several scientific and expert groups have been established in recent years to define the potential environmental problems of such activities, and their reports have *been published.* They are not so pessimistic as Mr Johnson and the past achievements which I have outlined give grounds for hope of a successful conclusion. The British Antarctic Survey takes a leading part in all these activities.

Yours sincerely,
R. M. LAWS,
Director,
British Antarctic Survey,
Madingley Road,
Cambridge.

The drive towards disarmament

From Lord Noel-Baker and others

Sir, In view of Professor Michael Howard's powerful letter (November 3), may we offer some counter-comment on Lord Carrington's Churchill lecture?

He said that nuclear weapons must be retained to prevent war; to deter the Soviet Union from using its conventional armaments to commit unprovoked aggression against the West. But President John Kennedy showed 20 years ago the fallacy of deterrence. "Every man, woman and child", he said, "now lives under the nuclear sword of Damocles, hanging by the slenderest of threads liable to be cut at any moment by madness, accident, or miscalculation".

As Lord Mountbatten said, any use of any nuclear weapon will almost inexorably escalate into the destruction of civilization. While nuclear weapons exist, mankind will live under Kennedy's sword *of Damocles.*

The only way to safety is the general and complete disarmament — nuclear and conventional, to which 149 governments pledged themselves in the Final Document of the First Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly in 1978.

Lord *Carrington* only used the word "disarmament" once in his Churchill lecture, and then with the prefix "unilateral". Perhaps he was subconsciously inspired to support the armament propagandists who pretend that everyone who advocates disarmament is ready to leave the West defenceless against the ravening zealots of the Kremlin. In reality, the great movements of anti-arms race protest are organised by myriads of people who want to demilitarize the whole of world society, East and West alike.

They demand multilateral disarmament general and complete of all nations down to the level defined by *President* Franklin Roosevelt when he declared the war aims of the victorious allies in the Second World War: "Freedom from fear, that is reduction of armaments down to the level at which no nation has enough armaments to make aggresive war against any neighbour anywhere."

It is because the present governments are doing nothing to carry out the 1978 pledge that the World Disarmament Campaign has been formed to mobilize popular opinion in all the continents. Our amazing success leads us to believe that we can fulfil President Eisenhower's hope that some day "the demand for disarmament by hundreds of millions will become, I hope, so universal and so insistent that no man, no nation can withstand it".

Yours, etc,
PHILIP NOEL-BAKER,
FENNER BROCKWAY,
DONALD BRUCE,
MICHAEL HARBOTTLE,
World Disarmament Campaign,
21 Little Russell Street, WC1.

From Mr F. M. Innes

Sir, I believe most readers will have found Professor Lipson's view (October 28) of the possible consequences of unilateral nuclear disarmament somewhat abhorrent.

He suggests that after two or three centuries of Russian domination "Britain would be a nation again, *possibly better from having* been tempered by foreign occupation".

But for heaven's sake, what sort of a nation after our children and children's children had undergone two or three hundred years of indoctrination in a system in which truth and justice have no *place?*

Surely this is a case of "*et propter vitam vivendi perdere causas*" and too high a price to pay for survival.

Yours sincerely,
F. M. INNES,
The Hippins,
Hook Heath Road,
Woking, Surrey.

From Mr J. B. Priestley, OM.

Sir, May I correct a small point of history? In writing of my friend Canon Collins, Donald Woods states on October 31 that I was among those who joined him in leading the Aldermaston marches. Though a warm supporter of John Collins, and in those days of CND, I never took a step along the road to Trafalgar Square. Rightly or wrongly I believed it must be more effective to talk than to walk. It was my wife who marched in the van with Canon Collins.

Yours,
J. B. PRIESTLEY,
Kissing Tree House,
Alverston,
Stratford-upon-Avon,
Warwickshire.

The Finchley seat

From Mr Rodney Deitch

Sir, Ian Bradley's article on the "Jewish vote" in Finchley (October 29) cannot have been properly researched.

I have lived in Finchley since 1973 (three general elections) and I am a Jew. The linch-pin of Mr Bradley's story is his claim that *there* is a Jewish block vote, which can be marshalled by "leaders of Finchley's Jewish community". This offensive idea is straight out of "The Proctocols of the Elders of Zion". Mr Bradley cannot contradict Peter Thomas's dismissal of the concept, though he mentions Mr *Thomas only in passing.*

Mr Bradley tells us of a "campaign which is now being concentrated on the Barnet constituencies", but offers no shred of evidence in his copy. There is no evidence.

Jews vote as diversely as Christians, Muslims, and Bud*dhists. They do not like Mrs* Thatcher's Middle East policy. But the threat to the Prime Minister's hold on her constituency does not come from any Jewish lobby. It comes from the social democratic idea, whose time has come.

Yours sincerely,
RODNEY DEITCH,
Parliamentary Press Gallery,
House of Commons,

Lost art works

From Dr I. Gottlieb

Sir, At the time the precious items were removed to the West, little facilities were available for their proper care in the country of their origin, nor was the microfilm technique so well developed. There is no excuse whatsoever at present for not returning the heritage to the country of its origin, irrespective whether the art treasures were "looted", "bought" or were a "gift".

There is another aspect which I wish to comment upon. During the past ten years I visited Ethiopia three times, tape-recording the liturgical chants of a two-*millennia-old sect living in the* Gondar region, namely the Falashas, Pentateuchal-practising Jews, whose numbers have dwindled from 250,000 to 10,000 in 150 years.

In my view, one of the contributing factors to their near-disappearance was that many of their *sacred manuscripts* were removed by visitors and research workers. This left a spiritual vacuum, which made it easy for over-zealot Christian missionaries to entice them from their ancestral theological beliefs and practices.

Yours sincerely,
ISAAC GOTTLIEB,
3 Eden Lodge,
Willesden Lane, NW6.

Limit to social legislation

From the Headmaster of Wellington School

Sir, Will this parliamentary session bring a further bumper crop of social legislation? The individual in whose interests all this industry is undertaken already finds himself living in a legislative goods marshalling yard, the buffers of Bills and Acts clanking and chattering with knock-on effect as they move inevitably down the line to land as an increased burden of rates, taxes — direct or indirect, or higher cost of government — central or local — services in our already *squashed laps.*

Even those splendid select committees, so beloved of members, where in the presumed interests of democracy they delight to skewer the ministers and civil servants they haul before them, add to costs as cautious officials cover flanks.

Please may we have inactivity; and a self-denying ordnance that no new Act may enter the statute book unless another is withdrawn?

Yours truly,
J. KENDALL-CARPENTER,
Wellington School,
Wellington,
Somerset.
November 2.

Governors in ILEA

From the Education Officer, Inner London Education Authority

Sir, Mrs Marigold Johnson (November 3) makes one fair and one unfair point about governing bodies of ILEA special schools.

The unfair point is to say "it cannot be right that ILEA schools should be without statutory governing bodies". They are not. Governing bodies remain in office until their successors are appointed.

The fair point is that this year, as in previous election years, *it is* taking some considerable time to secure all the nominations required. This has nothing to do with any debate, ideological or otherwise, about structure. It has to do with the straightforward logistical problem of reconstituting, over the ILEA as a whole, *more than 1,000 governing bodies* with an average membership of about 20 people.

Finally, the particular letter to which Mrs Johnson refers was corrected almost immediately and it was made clear that governors' meetings were being postponed rather than cancelled.

Yours faithfully,
PETER NEWSAM,
Inner London Education Authority,
County Hall, SE1.
November 3.

Reduced rail fares

From Mr L. A. Dumelow

Sir, British Rail's measures to win back custom lost to long-distance coaches (report, October 23) are adding to the general confusion with the present complex position of BR's special fares structure. Not only are passengers confused but my committee have evidence that British Rail staff are having difficulty in understanding the wide range of cheap fares.

There are railcards for families, senior citizens, the under 24s, disabled people and annual season ticket holders as well as the "groceries" offer, Ranger tickets and Inter-City bargains to name but a sample. The situation is so perplexing that we are receiving complaints from the travelling public.

The committee are pressing BR to simplify its reduced fares structure. Certain ideas are being discussed, including the possibility of a national railcard. There is a need for the range of cheap fares to be critically examined so that the benefits can be simply applied and clearly understood by all concerned.

Yours faithfully,
L. A. DUMELOW, Secretary,
Central Transport Consultative Committee,
3-4 Great Marlborough Street, W1.
October 28.

St Mary-le-Strand

From Sir John Betjeman and Sir Osbert Lancaster

Sir, The threatened loss of St Mary-le-Strand is calamitous. It was a chapel dedicated to Our Lady on the north bank of the Thames. It was designed by a Scottish architect, James Gibbs, and completed in 1717; it looks like a grotto inside, and its outside is familiar to all Londoners from the cover of the *Strand Magazine.*

Mr John Young's report on it in *The Times* of October 24 is thoughtful and illuminating.

What money can compensate for the loss of so familiar and loved a building?

Yours faithfully,
JOHN BETJEMAN,
OSBERT LANCASTER,
29 Radnor Walk, SW3.
November 2.

Central to the issue

From Mr John E. Brown

Sir, This really will not do. You must stop it.

I rejoiced when you (in one of your previous incarnations) began printing news on the front page. I welcomed the much more recent regeneration of the back page.

But, Sir, when the middle pages of *The Times* are no longer in the middle, what is the world coming to? The universe lacks a centre. The earth *is* unbalanced. We cannot know whether we are coming or going.

Please — I beg you — put the middle back where it belongs, in the middle.

Sincerely,
JOHN E. BROWN,
22a Sewell House,
Belmont Road,
Winscombe, Avon.
November 2.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
November 4: The Queen, accompanied by The Duke of Edinburgh, The Prince and Princess of Wales and The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips and Captain Mark Phillips, went in State to the Palace of Westminster today to open the Session of Parliament.

The Royal Procession was formed in the following order:

IRISH STATE COACH
(with Four Grey Horses)
THE QUEEN
THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH

SECOND CARRIAGE
(Glass Coach with Two Grey Horses)
The Prince of Wales
The Princess of Wales
The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips
Captain Mark Phillips

THIRD CARRIAGE
(State Landau with Two Grey Horses)
The Duchess of Grafton (Mistress of the Robes)
The Duke of Northumberland (Lord Steward)
The Earl of Westmorland (Master of the Horse)

FOURTH CARRIAGE
(State Landau with Two Bay Horses)
The Countess of Airlie (Lady in Waiting)
Lady Abel Smith (Lady in Waiting)
General Sir Desmond Fitzpatrick (Gold Stick in Waiting)

FIFTH CARRIAGE
(State Landau with Two Bay Horses)
Admiral Sir John Bush (Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom)
The Lord Somerleyton (Lord in Waiting)
The Right Hon Sir Philip Moore (Private Secretary to The Queen)
Mr Peter Miles (Keeper of the Privy Purse)

SIXTH CARRIAGE
(State Landau with Two Bay Horses)
Mr John Stradling Thomas, MP (Treasurer of the Household)
Hon Anthony Berry, MP (Comptroller of the Household)
Lord Rupert Nevill (Private Secretary to The Duke of Edinburgh)
Hon Edward Adeane (Private Secretary to The Prince of Wales)

SEVENTH CARRIAGE
(State Landau with Two Bay Horses)
Colonel Andrew Hartigan (Silver Stick in Waiting)
Colonel David Gordon Lennox (Field Officer in Brigade Waiting)
Squadron Leader Adam Wise (Equerry in Waiting)

MOTOR CAR
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Miller (Crown Equerry)

Her Majesty, with Their Royal Highnesses and Captain Mark Phillips, was conducted to her Carriage by the Master of the Horse and left Buckingham Palace at 11 o'clock, escorted by a Sovereign's escort of the Household Cavalry, under the command of Major Anthony De Ritter, The Life Guards.

The Queen's Guard, found by the 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards, with The Queen's Colour, the Band of the Grenadier Guards and the Corps of Drums of the Battalion, under the command of Major Oliver Breakwell, was mounted in the Quadrangle of Buckingham Palace.

The route of the Procession was lined by troops of the Guards Division and the 1st Battalion 7th Duke of Edinburgh's Own Gurkha Rifles.

A Guard of Honour of the 2nd Battalion Scots Guards, with The State Colour of the Regiment, the Band of the Scots Guards and the Pipes and Drums of the Battalion, under the command of Major Simon Price, was mounted at the Palace of Westminster.

A dismounted party of non-commissioned officers and men of the Household Cavalry, under the command of Captain Nigel Haddon-Paton, The Blues and Royals, was stationed at Victoria Tower, House of Lords.

A salute of 41 guns was fired in Hyde Park by The King's Troop, Royal Horse Artillery, under the command of Captain Ian Vere Nicoll upon the arrival of Her Majesty at the Houses of Parliament, and from the Tower of London Saluting Battery at 12 noon by the Honourable Artillery Company under the command of Captain Anthony O'Hagan.

The Imperial State Crown, the Cap of Maintenance and the Sword of State were conveyed to the House of Lords in a carriage Procession formed in the following order, and escorted by a Regalia Escort of the Household Cavalry:

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S STATE COACH
(Four Bay Horses)
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Johnston (Comptroller, Lord Chamberlain's Office)
Lieutenant-Colonel George West (Assistant Comptroller, Lord Chamberlain's Office)
Air Chief Marshal Sir John Barraclough (Gentleman Usher to the Sword of State)

SECOND CARRIAGE
(Town Coach with Two Bay Horses)
Mr Edmund Grove
Mr George Harris
(Serjeants-at-Arms to The Queen)

Lieutenant-Colonel Blair Stewart-Wilson (Equerry to The Queen) with Mr Richard Lytton-Cobbold, Marquess of Lorne, Mr James Basset and Mr Guy Russell (Pages of Honour to The Queen) were in attendance at the Palace of Westminster.

Her Majesty's Body Guard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms under the command of the Lord Denham (Captain) was on duty in the Prince's chamber.

Colonel Richard Crichton (Lieutenant), Major Derek Allhusen (Standard Bearer), Major David Jamieson (Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant) and Lieutenant-Colonel James Eagles (Harbinger) were on duty with the Corps.

Her Majesty's Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard, under the command of the Lord Sandys (Captain), was on duty in the House of Lords.

Colonel Hugh Brassey (Lieutenant), Colonel Alan Pemberton (Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant), Major Bruce Shand (Ensign) and Colonel Greville Tufnell (Exon) were also on duty.

Her Majesty, with Their Royal Highnesses and Captain Mark Phillips, returned to Buckingham Palace at 12.10 pm and were received by the Lord Maclean (Lord Chamberlain) and Mr Carol Mather, MP (Vice-Chamberlain of the Household).

The Queen this afternoon attended the Founder's Day Festival to celebrate the Centenary of the Church of England Children's Society (Chairman, the Hon Mark Wyndham) at the Royal Albert Hall.

Lady Abel Smith, Mr Robert Fellowes and Lieutenant-Colonel Blair Stewart-Wilson were in attendance.

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh, attended by the Marchioness of Abergavenny, the Right Hon Sir Philip Moore and Mr William Heseltine, were entertained at dinner this evening by His Excellency the Australian High Commissioner and Mrs Garland at Stoke Lodge, Hyde Park Gate.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Colonel-in-Chief, this afternoon at Buckingham Palace received Major-General D. B. Wood upon relinquishing his appointment as Representative Colonel Commandant, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, and Major-General S. K. Lecky upon assuming the appointment.

His Royal Highness, Patron of the Berkeley Square Ball, attended a Reception this evening at St James's Palace for the organizers and sponsors of the Ball.

Major John Cargin was in attendance.

The Crown Prince of Thailand visited The Prince of Wales at Buckingham Palace this afternoon.

His Royal Highness, Patron, accompanied by Her Royal Highness, this evening visited the "Splendours of Gonzaga" Exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, SW7.

Afterwards The Prince of Wales was entertained at dinner by His Excellency the Italian Ambassador and Signora Cagiati at 4 Grosvenor Square, London W1.

The Hon Edward Adeane and Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith were in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, as Patron, gave a Reception at Buckingham Palace this evening for members of the Riding for the Disabled Association.

CLARENCE HOUSE
November 4: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this afternoon visited Queen Mary's London Needlework Guild at St James's Palace.

The Hon Mrs John Mulholland was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
November 4: The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester were present at the State Opening of Parliament this morning.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
November 4: The Duchess of Kent was present at the State Opening of Parliament this morning.

A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Sir John Ogilvy Rennie will be held at Holy Trinity, Sloane Street, on Thursday, November 12, 1981, at noon.

A memorial service for Lady Birley will be held at St James's, Piccadilly, at 11.30 am on Tuesday, November 10.



This sixteenth-century Renaissance portrait of a noble lady by Guilio Romano has been lent by the Queen to the Victoria and Albert Museum for the "Splendours of the Gonzaga" exhibition, which opens to the public today.

Luncheons

HM Government
Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister for Health, was host yesterday at a luncheon given at Admiralty House in honour of Mr D. C. Ugwu, Minister of Health, Nigeria. He was accompanied by Dr B. A. A. Dada.

HM Government
Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon given at 1 Carlton Gardens in honour of the High Commissioner for Nigeria.

Mr C. Irving, MP
Mr Charles Irving, MP, gave a luncheon in the House of Commons yesterday after the state opening of Parliament by the Queen. Among those present were:
Lord and Lady Colwyn, Lord and Lady Graves, Mr Walter Harrison, MP, Miss Elizabeth Welch, Miss Janet Fookes, MP, and Mrs Fookes, Cllr B. Fisher, Mrs Norman Siddall, Mr Stephen Siddall, Miss Evelyn Laye, Mr Fergus Montgomery, MP, Mr and Mrs Colin Read, Miss Jane Richards, Mr and Mrs Cyril Fletcher, Mr and Mrs Dennis Morgan, Mr Danny La Rue, Mr Michael Montague, Miss Sally Ann Howes and Miss Shirley Bassey.

Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales
Mr H. B. Singer, President of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, and members of the council gave a luncheon yesterday at Chartered Accountants' Hall. The guests were the Lord Mayor of London, Colonel Sir Ronald Gardner-Thorpe, Alderman Sir Kenneth Cork, Alderman and Sheriff Lady Donaldson and officers of the Corporation.

Chartered Institute of Transport
The anniversary luncheon of the Chartered Institute of Transport to celebrate the foundation of the institute on November 3, 1919, was held on Tuesday, November 3, at the Connaught Rooms, London, WC2, when Mr Kenneth Clarke, QC, MP, was the principal guest. Mr J G Davis, president of the institute, presided. The guests included:
The Earl of Limerick, Lord Shepherd, Sir Peter Baldwin, Sir Humphrey Browne, Sir Kenneth Clucas, Sir Peter Masefield, Major-General W M Allen, Mr R J Bridle, Mr J P Davidson, Mr J B Fitzpatrick, Mr D A Graham, Councillor N Harris, Mr P E Lazarus, Mr F J Lloyd, Mr J Mills, Mr G E Moore, Mr N J Payne, Mr K Rogers, Mr J T Stamper, Mr A Stewart-Richardson, Mr K J Stuart, Mr J P Wells, Mr K G Wilkinson.

Lloyd's Register of Shipping
Mr R A Huskisson, Chairman of Lloyd's Register of Shipping, members of the general committee and senior staff yesterday entertained at luncheon at the society's headquarters in Fenchurch Street: The Ambassador of Japan, Mr Morris Abbott, the Rev L E M Claxton, Admiral Sir Anthony Griffin, Mr S Higashi, Mr Alderman Anthony S Jolliffe, Mr M V Williams and Sir Hugh Wontner.

Receptions

Speaker
The Speaker gave a reception in Speaker's House yesterday after the state opening of Parliament. The Prime Minister, former prime ministers, members of the Cabinet and Shadow Cabinet, other members of both Houses of Parliament, ambassadors and other guests were present.

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association
Sir Nigel Fisher, MP, deputy chairman, and Mr Ernest Armstrong, MP, joint treasurer, were hosts yesterday at a reception in the Houses of Parliament given by the UK branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association for high commissioners, agents general and visiting Commonwealth members attending the opening of Parliament.

Dinners

Signora Cagiati
The Prince of Wales attended a dinner given in his honour by the Italian Ambassador and Signora Cagiati last night at the Italian Embassy. The dinner was followed by a concert by the Ensemble of the Sabbioneta Festival of Mantua on the occasion of the opening of the "Splendours of the Gonzaga" Exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum. Other guests were:
Senator Professor Amintore Fanfani and Signora Fanfani, Professor Leopoldo Elia, Mr Paul Channon, MP, and Mrs Channon, Onorevole Raffaele Costa, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Carrington, Senator Enrico Novellini, the British Ambassador to Italy and Lady Arculus, Lord and Lady Maclean, Il Principe Corrado Gonzaga, Lord and Lady Hartwell, Mr Denis Healey, MP, Mr Roy Jenkins, Monsignor Clemente Riva, Marchese and Marchesa Pucci, Mr Norman St John-Stevas, MP, Monsignor Osvaldo Mantovani, Earl and Countess St Aldwyn, Viscount and Viscountess Hambleden, Lord and Lady Thorneycroft, Mr and Mrs R du Boulay, Sir Claus and Lady Moser, the Hon Edward Adeane, Sir Alexander and Lady Glen, Dr and Mrs Roy Strong, Ministro Luigi M Fontana Giusti and Signora Fontana Giusti, Mr Robert and Lady Jane Fellowes, Dr and Mrs David Chambers, the Mayor of Mantua and Signora Usvardi, Dr Ilaria Toesca, Miss Anne Beckwith Smith, Dr Antonio d'Amico Avv Sergio Genovesi and Signora Genovesi; Professor Cirillo Bonora and Signora Bonora.

Institute of Incorporated Photographers
The Institute of Incorporated Photographers held its annual fellows and past presidents dinner last night at the Royal Air Force Club, Piccadilly. The president of the institute, Squadron Leader William Brown, presided and the guests included Mr Norman Parkinson, honorary fellow of the institute, and Mrs Parkinson, and the President of the Master Photographers Association and Mrs Britton.

The General Council of British Shipping
Mr Edmund Vestey, president, presided at the annual dinner of the General Council of British Shipping held at Grosvenor House, last night. The other speakers were the principal guest, Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, and Judge James Miskin, QC.

Gunmakers' Company
The nomination dinner of the Gunmakers' Company was held at Carpenters' Hall yesterday. Mr Andrew McMillan was installed as Master by the retiring Master, Mr G. A. Brooks. The toast of the company was proposed by Lord Home of the Hirsel, to which the Master replied.

HM Customs and Excise
The annual dinner of the Higher Management of HM Customs and Excise was held last night at the London Press Centre. The toast to the department was proposed by Mr Jock Bruce-Gardyne, Minister of State, Treasury, and Mr Anthony J Phelps, Deputy Chairman of the Board of HM Customs and Excise, replied. The guests included: Mr Barney Hayhoe, MP, Sir Ian Bancroft, Sir Douglas Wass and Sir Brian Hayes.

Royal visit

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will be visiting Australia for the Commonwealth Games and also Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, Nauru, Kiribati, Tuvalu and Fiji in October, 1982.

Picasso in favour with buyers

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

Picasso was the one artist singled out for uncritical favour when Christie's held their main autumn sale of modern pictures in New York on Tuesday: there were bidders on nearly every lot but no one was prepared to pay excessive prices, and 46 per cent of the sale was left unsold.

A late Cubist Picasso, "Bouteille d'Anis del Mono, Compotier, Pipe", of 1915, brought the top price at $550,000 (unpublished estimate $400,000-$500,000) or £292,553; it was bought by an English private collector.

The high price for a small (15in by 18in), very early, and therefore untypical, Picasso was perhaps more remarkable; "Stand à la Kermesse", of 1900, a view of the Christmas festivities on the Boulevard de Clichy, Paris, made $495,000 (estimate $400,000-$450,000) or £263,298. A portrait of Dora Maar, his mistress, of 1937, with eyes full face and nose in profile, reached $385,000 (estimate $300,000-$400,000) or £204,787.

The gala evening auction began with the sale of a private collection, mainly formed over the last three years, which was mostly unsold; the market is too weak to provide quick profits.

The collection was remarkable for its representation of the Fauve movement; Braque's "Le port d'Anvers", of 1906, was unsold at $220,000 (estimate $250,000-$300,000) or £117,021. Kees van Dongen's "Portrait de Madame Malpel", of c 1908, failed to find a buyer but was sold privately after the auction for $270,000 (unpublished estimate $300,000), or £143,617.

There were some good German works. Franz Marc's "Der rote Stier", of 1913, made $341,000 (unpublished estimate $275,000-$325,000) or £181,383; Kirchner's "Negertänzerin", of 1905, made an auction record price for the artist at $198,000 (estimate $200,000-$300,000), or £105,319.

Sotheby's Belgravia yesterday launched a new experiment, the inclusion of a number of wrist watches in their sale of clocks and watches. Watches by famous makers went far beyond estimate, but good watches without a "name" were more or less unsalable.

At Christie's an autograph draft of Hymphrey Repton's autobiography, beginning in 1788 with his entry into landscape architecture, was sold for £18,7000 (estimate £3,500-£4,000). The manuscript is unpublished and long unlocated; it affords an extraordinary intimate glimpse into the life of a man who crucially affected what Britain looks like.

In the same sale of historical documents (9 per cent unsold) was half a leaf of music in the hand of Johann Sebastien Bach, his cantata No. 188, which sold for £15,400 (estimate £12,000-£14,000) to Otto Haas, a specialist dealer in musical manuscripts.

25 Years ago

A matter of gravity

From The Times of Saturday, November 3 1956

To listen to some people Sir Anthony Eden now stands responsible for almost all the ills of the world this weekend. Should Krakatoa now erupt it would merely be another consequence of the British Government's ill-advised action. To say this is not to treat a grave subject with levity. It is to appeal with the utmost earnestness that it should be treated with the necessary gravity. There is, as the Archbishop of Canterbury said in the House of Lords, "a series of questions which . . . are pressing themselves upon the hearts and minds and consciences of a vast number of citizens of this country." But these citizens are not helped to a satisfactory series of answers by hysterical noisy, and tendentious extravagances. To talk as if it were not the implacable aim of the Arab nations to wipe out Israel, however long it takes; as if Egypt had not been guilty with impunity of both overt and masked aggression; as if the United Nations had been an effective instrument in enforcing the rule of law and order in these matters, let alone among nations generally; as if Russia will act anywhere except as her leaders' assessment of her self-interest dictates is rant, not criticism.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid):

Holland-Martin, Mr Edward, of Tewkesbury, Gloucs. a former director of the Bank of England £249,662.
Simpson, Mr Henry Walter, of Ely, Cambs.................. £649,634.
Sharp, Mr James, of Benfleet, Essex, optician........ £232,352 net.
Wagner, Mr Edgar Manfred, of Hampstead, London, stockbroker £357,071.

OBITUARY

DR KENNETH OAKLEY

Exposure of the Piltdown hoax



Dr Kenneth P. Oakley, FBA, who died on November 2 at the age of 70, was an anthropologist who played a decisive role in the exposure of the Piltdown hoax. Deputy Keeper (Anthropology) of the British Museum (Natural History) from 1959 to 1969, Oakley was a world authority on the dating of fossil remains and prehistoric tools and sites.

By the systematic use and refinement of the fluorine dating method, Oakley had opened a new era in exact chronological study in archaeology and palaeontology, beginning in 1947. But his most widely publicised achievement was in 1953 when he confirmed beyond all doubt, by the application of the fluorine and other methods, the claims which had been advanced by J. S. Weiner of Oxford, that the famous Piltdown remains were fraudulent.

"Piltdown Man" had been unchallenged as an important evolutionary link for over forty years until his unmasking by Weiner and Oakley. The hoax took place in 1912 with the discovery of a skull by Mr Charles Dawson, a solicitor, in a shallow roadside gravel pit at Piltdown in Sussex. Dawson took the "remains" to Sir Arthur Smith Woodward, then Keeper of the Department of Geology at the British Museum, who reconstructed the skull of *Eoanthropus*, the "dawn man", from them. This "missing link" between man and ape was accepted as a scientific find of the greatest importance, an imposition on scientific credulity which remained unshaken until its demolition in 1953.

Kenneth Page Oakley was born on April 7, 1911. He was educated at the Grammar School at Amersham (where he lived all of his life), University College School, Hampstead and at University College, London where he took a B.Sc. in geology and anthropology, proceeding to Ph.D. in 1938. The award of D.Sc. of London University came in 1955. His first post was with the Geological Survey, to which he returned for wartime service.

He joined the British Museum (Natural History) in the Department of Geology (Palaeontology) in 1935 and took charge of a sub-department of Anthropology in 1959. He greatly widened the scope of the activities of this department as well as modernizing the displays and the publications of the museum relating to this subject. He was elected a Fellow of the British Academy in 1957 and Fellow of the University College, 1958, was President of the Anthropological Section of the British Association in 1961 and served on the councils of a number of learned bodies.

Many distinctions came to him, including the Wollaston Fund, Prestwich Medal and the Henry Stokes Memorial Medal. His visits and lecture tours in the USA, Europe and Africa made him many friends and his advice on dating techniques was sought from all over the world including both USSR and China.

In addition to the Piltdown investigations and the redating of many individual specimens he made substantial contributions not only to the chronology but also to the geology and technology of many sites in Britain, notably Swanscombe, Halling and Galley Hill and abroad, including Broken Hill and some of the Pleistocene Transvaal deposits.

His always carefully marshalled evidence gave authority to his views on such matters as the history of fire making (in *Social Life of Early Man*); the definition of the Pliocene-Pleistocene Boundary; the evolution of skill (in Singer's *History of Technology*); the definition of "Man" *(Man the Tool-Maker)*. He was an outstanding lecturer, both to scientific and lay audiences, as he displayed in addresses at the Royal Institution and the British Association, and also as a broadcaster.

His activities were unfortunately somewhat curtailed in his later years owing to chronic ill health. He bore this with great fortitude, but was obliged to refuse the high academic appointments for which he was so well suited. Nevertheless he was latterly able to produce two editions of his *Frameworks for Dating Fossil Man*, which will long hold its place as a key work of reference. He was also part author of the definitive and indispensable *Catalogue of Fossil Man*.

Kenneth Oakley worked with great orderliness and precision, yet behind it there ranged a free and powerful imagination. Time and again as he approached a new problem he would master it in all its detail and very soon produce a fresh interpretation, synthesis or hypothesis. For those who understood his special bent he was a stimulating colleague and delightful companion.

He married in 1941 Edith Margaret Martin. They had two sons.

SIR ROBERT MARETT

Sir Robert Marett, KCMG, OBE, who died on November 2 at the age of 74, was British Ambassador to Peru from 1963 to 1967. He had a lifelong interest in South American affairs and from 1932 to 1938 was *The Times* correspondent in Mexico. In 1970 he was sent out to be special Ambassador for the inauguration of the ill-fated President Allende of Chile.

In later life he was closely involved in the life of Jersey and was Seigneur de Franc Fief; a deputy in the States of the island; and president of the policy advisory committee.

The son of Dr R. R. Marett, sometime Rector of Exeter College, Oxford, he was born on April 20, 1907, and educated at the Dragon School, Oxford and Winchester College. His early adult life was spent in business with, successively, Norton, Megaw and Co Ltd, the Mexican Railway Company and Shell Petroleum, but on the outbreak of war in 1939 he joined the Ministry of Information serving in London, Mexico, Washington and Ottawa.

He entered the Foreign Service in 1946 subsequently holding a variety of posts at home and overseas. In 1952-53 he was secretary of the Drogheda Committee. From 1959 to 1963 he was Assistant Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign Office. He published books on Mexico and Peru and in 1973 a work on British trade and investment in Latin America.

He married Piedad, daughter of Vicente Sanchez Gavito, of Mexico City. They had one daughter.

MR D. J. JONES

Mr David Jeffreys Jones, CMG, who died on November 2 at the age of 72 was Puisne Judge of the High Court of Uganda from 1960 to 1972.

In 1971 he was appointed chairman of a judicial inquiry into the disappearance in the garrison town of Mbarara, of two Americans, Mr Nicholas Strom, a journalist, and Mr Robert Siedle, a university lecturer. In the following summer President Amin directed that the inquiries must be completed almost immediately and Mr Justice Jones, who had reason to believe that his commission was being obstructed, resigned from the Ugandan judiciary. It had been alleged earlier that the Americans had been killed by troops in Mbarara.

Jones was born on October 18, 1909 the son of T. J. Jones and educated at Maesydderwen Grammar School and was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1933. For some years before the Second World War he practised on the London and Wales circuits.

In the war he served in the Public Trustee Office and from 1946 to 1948 was a legal assistant with the Control Commission for Germany. He was Deputy Legal Adviser to the Commissioner at Hamburg from 1948 to 1950 and then went out to Uganda as a resident magistrate. He was appointed Puisne Judge of the High Court in 1960 and for a period in 1969 was acting Chief Justice. He was made CMG in 1969.

PROFESSOR WOLFGANG LOTZ

A colleague writes:

The world of art-history has suffered a great loss in the death at the age of 69 of Professor Wolfgang Lotz.

As a scholar he will be remembered primarily for his outstanding work on Italian Renaissance architecture which was embodied in a series of substantial articles — most of which were reprinted in 1977 in a volume entitled *Studies in Italian Renaissance Architecture* — and in his half of the volume covering the same field in the Pelican History of Art, written in collaboration with Ludwig Heydenreich.

But above all he will be remembered for his personal contribution to the intellectual life of whatever institution he was attached to: first, before the war, at the German Institute in Florence; then, immediately after the war, at the newly founded Zentralinstitut für Kunstgeschichte in Munich; later in the United States at Vassar and the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University; and finally from 1962 onwards at the Hertziana Library in Rome.

No-one who had the privilege of working — and even staying — in the Hertziana will ever forget his unfailing kindness in helping visiting scholars, whether it was by showing them how the lighting system worked, by helping them to find an elusive book or by suggesting a solution to some intricate architectural problem. The Hertziana was a centre where scholars of all nationalities — German, Italian, American, and English — met, and it was largely due to the atmosphere of co-operation created by Lotz that they were able to work so happily and so productively together.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. Morley and Miss D. M. Sheffield
The engagement is announced between Jonathan, youngest son of Brigadier and Mrs Michael Morley, and Davina, younger daughter of the late Mr George and the Hon Mrs Sheffield.

Lieutenant A. C. Davies, RN and Miss J. E. O'Connor
The engagement is announced between Andrew Charles, son of Mr and Mrs C. Justin Davies, of Orley Farm School, Harrow, and Janet Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs C. H. O'Connor, of 72 Chasewater Avenue, Portsmouth.

Mr R. C. S. Hall and Miss S. C. Bagnall-Oakeley
The engagement is announced between Robert, elder son of Mr and Mrs Aubrey Hall, of Giles House, Brighouse, West Yorkshire, and Claire, daughter of Major and Mrs L. D. Bagnall-Oakeley, of Old Manor House, West Harting, Petersfield.

Mr M. S. Harlow and Miss A. J. Marks
The engagement is announced between Mark, youngest son of Mr and Mrs R. L. Harlow, of Teddington, and Ailsa, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs T. D. Marks, of Teddington.

Mr R. E. G. Iggulden and Miss S. J. Stevenson
The engagement is announced between Robert, only son of Mr and Mrs J. G. Iggulden, of 11 Western Esplanade, Herne Bay, Kent, and Jane Stevenson of 20 Lupus Street, London, SW1, twin daughter of the late Mr and Mrs H. D. Stevenson, of Mill Wood, Burton, Wirral, Cheshire.

Marriage

Mr T. Heyman and Srta M. Montes de Oca
The marriage took place on October 25, 1981, in the United States between Mr Timothy Heyman, son of Sir Horace Heyman and Mrs J. Gamberton and stepson of Lady (Dorothy) Heyman, and Srta Maria Eugenia Montes de Oca Luján, daughter of the late Sr Carlos Montes de Oca and of Sra Rosa Elena Lujan viuda de Traven, Mexico City.

Memorial service

Sir Ronald Roxburgh
A memorial service for Sir Ronald Roxburgh was held on Tuesday in Lincoln's Inn Chapel. Canon Richard Tydeman officiated. The Vice-Chancellor, Sir Robert Megarry, Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn, read the lesson. Among those present were:
Lady Roxburgh (widow), Mr and Mrs Brian Boyd (son-in-law and daughter), Miss Stephanie, Mr Quentin and Mr Jeremy Boyd (grandchildren), Mr and Mrs Christopher Rowe (stepson-in-law and stepdaughter), Miss Eliza Rowe (step granddaughter), Major and Mrs John Gordon-Duff (brother-in-law), Miss Helen Gordon-Duff (sister-in-law), Mr and Mrs E W E Andrewes, Mrs S Blake.
The Master of the Rolls and Lady Denning, Lord Renton, QC, and Lady Renton, Sir Blanshard Stamp, Lord Justice Oliver, Lord Justice Eveleigh, the Hon R B Holroyd Pearce, QC, the Hon Mrs Martin Fortescue, Sir Michael Harrison, Penny Lady Harrison, Mr Justice Balcombe, Mr Justice Davies, Mr Justice Dillon, Mr Justice Goulding, Mr Justice Lincoln, Mr Justice McNeill, Mr Justice Nourse, Mr Justice Slade, Mr Justice Walton, Mr Justice Warner, Mr Justice Wood, Sir William Dale, Lady Goff, Lady Gluckstein, Sir Raymond Jennings, QC, Sir Anthony Plowman.
Mr N T H Hague (repg Lincoln's Inn Bar Representation Committee), Colonel G Chalfield Roberts (repg Inns of Court and City Yeomanry), Chief Master E R Heward, Mr Dennis Pooley (Child and Co), Mr Tom Partridge, Mr George Partridge, Mrs L Lewis, Mrs J Montgomery White, Mr John Lambert, Father John Charles-Roux, Judge Argyle, QC, Mr P V Baker, QC, Mr L J Bromley, QC, and Mrs Bromley, Judge Clarke, QC, and Mrs Clarke, Professor H W Duff, Mr I Edwards-Jones, QC, G M Godfrey, QC, Mr J L Harman, QC, Mr R S Lazarus, QC, Mr H B Magnus, QC, and Mrs Magnus, Judge McKinnon, QC, Professor S F C Milsom, Mr M Ogden, QC, Mr P W E Taylor, QC.

Birthdays today



Mr Lester Piggott, the jockey, who is 46.

Mr R. W. Annand, VC, 67; Viscount Bangor, 76; Mr E. R. H. Bowring, 66; the Right Rev F. W. Cocks, 68; Sir George Erskine, 85; General Sir John Hackett, 71; Dr Paul Knapman, 37; the Rev Professor John Marsh, 77; Mr Nicholas Maw, 46; Mr John Morris, QC, MP, 50; Sir Reginald Verdon-Smith, 69; Sir John Witt, 74.

Seminar

Royal United Services Institute for Defence Studies
The Royal United Services Institute for Defence Studies, in collaboration with the Britain-Australia Society, held a seminar yesterday entitled "Common Strategic Interests: USA, Australia and the UK". Lord Shackleton was in the chair and the other speakers were Professor Hedley Bull, Sir Jack Rampton, Field Marshal Lord Carver and Vice-Admiral James A. Lyons, Jr, Commander, United States 2nd Fleet and Strike Force Atlantic. Those attending included:
Air Vice-Marshal R E Frost, Sir Peter Garran, Rear Admiral E J Gueritz, Sir John Kerr, Rear Admiral M C Morgan-Giles, Sir Alex McKay, Brigadier J J H Simpson, director-general Britain-Australia Society, Sir Donald Tebbit, Brigadier H B C Watkins.

Poetry medal

This year's Queen's Gold Medal for Poetry has been awarded to Mr Dennis Joseph Enright, Buckingham Palace announced yesterday. Mr Enright, aged 61, has worked at many universities abroad and is now Honorary Professor of English at Warwick University. He is also a director of Chatto and Windus, the publishers. He won the Cholmondeley Poetry Award in 1974.

Service reunion

Headquarters 8 Corps
The annual reunion of the Headquarters 8 Corps Officers' Dining Club was held yesterday at the Cavalry and Guards Club.

Moreover . . . Miles Kington

Much more sympathy is being shown these days to people with dyslexic tendencies to mix letters up (or what might be called the Post Office disease), but little understanding is shown for people cursed with the opposite impulse: the urge to spell everything correctly, or pedantry, as it's known to non-sufferers. Much pain is caused to correct-spellers in these days of lax spelling, though not half so much as would have been caused had they lived in Tudor times, when either spelling was entirely improvised or the entire population of Britain suffered from dyslexia.

It is fair to assume that correct-spelling is not such a serious ailment in Spain and Italy as it is in France and Britain, for the simple reason that everything in Spanish and Italian is, as far as I can make out, spelt (or spelled) exactly as pronounced, with only a few simple variations. English spelling must seem to a Spaniard to have more variations than rules.

And French, which is at least more regular than English, is no more accurate in its approximation to the sounds produced. I once read a book by a French professor which started: "There is a widespread theory that the French language is organized logically. I would like to help break down this theory by printing a list of *all* the words in French which are pronounced as they are written." There then followed a list of about fifteen words, such as je, me, il and la.

The thing about French is that all the other words in French apart from those fifteen odd are written as they *used* to be pronounced, often hundreds of years ago. The French word for "king" may be roi, but that's the medieval pronunciation; today they say something like rua.

I myself suffer mildly from correct-spelling, but I tend to get only twinges where other sufferers foam at the mouth. I twinged last Sunday when I noticed that a Notting Hill cinema was reviving *La Cage aux Folles*, because their poster had it printed as *La Gage aux Folles*. And I twinged on Monday morning when the *Times* obituary of Georges Brassens claimed that Brassens had once been awarded the grand prix de disque of the "Academie Charles-Gros".

Now, to the innocent *Times* reader, that suggests a prize instituted in memory of some far-off French king known to his friends as Charles the Fat. In fact, the award was named after a French poet called Charles Cros, for the very good reason that Cros invented the phonograph, having registered a workable patent nearly a year before Edison did. Edison is remembered because he actually went ahead and built the thing, thus making possible the era of juke boxes, discos and Tony Blackburn.

It would be nice if Charles Cros were remembered as well. Not only was he an inventor of talent (he was experimenting with colour photography in the 1860s), he was also a fine poet, and was among those who befriended Rimbaud on the latter's arrival in Paris. In fact, Cros appeared briefly in Christopher Hampton's play *Total Eclipse* at an evening attended by Rimbaud and Verlaine, but vanished promptly from the scene, presumably because he sided with Mrs Verlaine in the great rift. I was tempted briefly to stand on my theatre seat and shout: "We've had enough about Rimbaud — give us something about Cros!"

And Cros seems also to have invented the cabaret monologue. He wrote many of them for the Chat Noir, the first cabaret to open in Paris, and they still exist, funny, slightly surrealist and eminently actable. By the time he had died in 1888 at the age of 45 he was a highly accomplished poet and scientist and humorist.

Not bad for a misprint.

Paperbacks

Marvellous Macaulay

They Were Defeated, by Rose Macaulay (Oxford, £2.95)

Anybody snobbish enough to look down his-or-her nose on historicals as an inferior genre of fiction should dip that snooty beak into this, Rose Macaulay's only historical novel, her own favourite among her books, and a forerunner of her masterpiece *The Towers of Trebizond*. He will not take it out again until he has finished. That witty, learned, and enchanting lady was, as usual, on about the difficulty for a clever woman of being in love. It was a conflict she lived through in her life.

Rose did not make things easy for herself in this book. She did her considerable best to make none of her characters use in conversation any words, phrases, or idioms that were not demonstrably used at the time in which they lived: the years just before the Civil War. Gar, dowl spler mun, when some of they plaguey Denshire bucolicks be speaking. I had to reach repeatedly for my *OED*. But the dialogue only once rings false, during the brief appearance of a Highland Jesuit who will not haud his wheesht, but makes his poseetion a wee bitty Mummerset.

The central action takes place at Cambridge, that nest of eagles and singing birds from Cromwell and Milton to Herrick and Henry More. Rose makes no concessions. *She does not translate* the gobbets of Latin or the vernacular seventeenth-century letters. But she manages to make the furious political, ecclesiastical, and academic ferment of the period intelligible and credible. As always she is marvellously readable and lively. The romantic antiquarian of *Pleasure of Ruins* is, as you would expect, impeccable on the characters, architecture, and curriculum *of Cambridge of the period*.

Her protagonist is one of her irresistible intellectual women with ambiguous, hermaphroditic names. Julian Conybeare (the maiden name of Dame Rose's mother) has the wits and learning to be a poet. Her head is crammed with quotations. She is a darling. But why can't young men and women talk together reasonable, of life and philosophy and books and such, as if they was of the some gender? Why not indeed?

Julian has the misfortune to fall into dark and difficult love with John Cleveland, the royalist poet, whose work in real life was extravagantly full of metaphysical conceits, and whose head was evidently full of contemporary notions about woman's place: on her back beneath him. Julian's tragedy moves in parallel with the impeachment and execution of the great Earl Strafford, Black Tom.

If you want to grumble, and I don't, you could say that the final fictional climax is a bit too convenient and dramatic to be true. They weren't really defeated. Learning and innocence, excellence and even Cambridge will always recover from the zealots and yahoos. Herrick's verses live. It is a very good novel because, although exceedingly historical, it is about real people who matter and about living issues.

Philip Howard

Pornography protests

Pornography and Silence, by Susan Griffin (The Women's Press, £4.75.)
Pornography: Men possessing Women, by Andrea Dworkin (The Women's Press, £4.75).

In the prologue to *Pornography and Silence*, Susan Griffin invites her readers to consider six famous lives — those of the writer Kate Chopin, the painter Franz Marc, the Marquis de Sade, Anne Frank, a man called Lawrence Singleton who raped a young woman and cut off her arms, and Marilyn Monroe. The tragedies inherent in each, she says, were caused "not so much by nature as by the decisions of a mind we shall call pornographic". *Pornography and Silence* is an attempt to analyse such a mind, to understand how it works, why it needs to humiliate, degrade and reduce. In the search for an answer, Susan Griffin has covered a great deal of ground, from early Christianity to the Nazi massacres, from Victorian pornographic novels to American "snuff films".

She makes no move to disguise her own viewpoint: Susan Griffin is a feminist and she finds pornography repellent and harmful, something written for men and by men "according to male language and a male ethos". But it is the wider definition that really interests her, and that she conveys with knowledge and understanding, that of pornography's connexion with expectations and upbringing, with pain and prostitution.

From the begining she sets out, using her cast of examples, to disprove a number of myths. Pornography is not, she says, part of a move towards sexual or any other liberation: it is its antithesis. Nor is it inimical to the teaching of the church, for "perdition, sin and hell haunt the pornographer". The result is an entertaining and readable book, rich in reference and example, if slightly overwritten in style.

In *Pornography: Men Possessing Women*, Andrea Dworkin takes a fiercer stand. Her interest lies in power, the power of men over women in pornography, the fact that for men, women are objects, to be dominated, used and despised and that "men are the army; penises and their symbolic representation are the weapons; terror is the means; violence the so-called sex". Inside this system "women are *porneia*, in our real live bodies the graphic depiction of whores, used as whores are used, valued as whores are valued". It is all strong, and sometimes silly, stuff, but not easy to comment on.

These are not the first books by feminists on pornography. If they differ it is in their interpretations, highly individual to each writer. But whatever their thesis the point behind both books is a valid one, and one that can bear repeating: that all derogatory attitudes towards women — jokes, advertising — should be made to whither away, and that pornography is the hardest attitude of all.

Caroline Moorehead

Romantics

The Romantic Novel is in trouble. Yes, I know the literary novel is too. Almost every kind of novel, except those of violent action, is having a hard time from the recession. But the romantic novel is being attacked from a different, more alarming, direction. From within, one might say.

The first to arrive were the so-called "romantic historicals"; rudely an cynically dubbed in the publishing world "bodice rippers" (or "body strippers", both terms are equally germane). The story is set a century or two ago when, as we all know, such things were everyday events, the heroine is obliged to suffer a series of particularly savage rapes and humiliations every 20 pages or so.

More recently, there has been an epidemic of very distant cousins of these "strong" stories. (The genre is full of euphemisms.) They are related only in that they are designed to titillate without satisfying. *They consist mainly* of "contemporary romances" of the most moronic kind.

For there is good romantic fiction about. It seems oddly more acceptable on television. Daphne du Maurier's *Rebecca* and R. F. Delderfield's *To Serve Them All My Days* were enormously popular with a very wide audience. Both are romantic stories. So real romance, in some form, is wanted.

Whose fault is it that it's being ousted by rubbish? Reduced allowances mean that libraries buy fewer copies of novels — a state of affairs which throws publishers into a panic about those books which sell only a few thousand, and don't bring them literary prestige, or prizes.

Some respected reviewers, too, must take their share of blame. So often busy noticing "intellectually important" books, they ignore the simply good story with a happy ending as trivial and unrealistic.

Some publishers, editors, agents, who see the novel *merely* as a money-making vehicle, who are not truly interested in the book itself and its literary merits, only in its auction-value: these are guilty not merely of *dropping* the modest profit-earners from their lists but sometimes of deliberately diverting them from what they do best, and encouraging them to degrade their talents to produce the latest fashionable garbage.

If approached in this way I would remind members of the Romantic Novelists' Association of its avowed aim: "*To use all means in its power individually and collectively, to raise the prestige of Romantic Authorship*".

The winner of the 1981 Georgette Heyer Historical Novel Prize: *Zemindar*, published in September by Bodley Head, is a good example of the well written, well plotted and readable book. A deeply, carefully, researched story set in India at the time of the Mutiny, horrifically realistic as it is in the parts where realism is necessary, it is nevertheless a very romantic novel.

It is easy enough, perhaps, to make the past seem romantic; but there are some writers skilled enough to tackle modern themes without too much cynicism too. Catherine Ross's *The Colours of the Night* (to be paperbacked Magnum in October) is the only World War II novel I can remember reading which gives an accurate picture of life in an RAF camp from the girls' viewpoint. It is a live story.

It was to Catherine Ross I put the question: "Why are there not more real-love stories about, these days?

She answered: "Because it's damned difficult to write convincingly about real love. It's much easier to write about lust."

Elizabeth Grey

● Other books reviews, on Page 11, include Enoch Powell on Churchill's last government

Interview

Dirk Bogarde, man of letters

Dirk Bogarde is an infrequent visitor to London now. He no longer cares greatly for the city and prefers to spend his time in his home in Provence. He did, though, slip in a few days ago to keep a date on the Russell Harty television programme. Bogarde has reason to be grateful to Russell Harty. Without him contact might not have been made with Chatto and Windus, for whom the actor has written two books of autobiography and a brace of novels, the most recent of which, *Voices in the Garden*, has spent the last month on the fiction bestseller list. Surprisingly, on their latest television encounter Harty made no reference to the debt: perhaps he was being modest or perhaps he simply forgot.

The seed of the Bogarde connexion was sown in the mind of Miss Norah Smallwood, managing director of Chatto, some years ago when she was spending a weekend with friends in the country. Miss Smallwood is not known in the publishing business as a television addict nor does she have the reputation of being a great football fan. So she was not greatly pleased that Saturday evening to be confronted with *Match of the Day*. If they *had* to look at TV, she pleaded with her hosts, could they please watch something else.

A switch of channels brought Dirk Bogarde deep in conversation with Russell Harty. Miss Smallwood was captivated by Bogarde's skill as a raconteur and reckoned that if he wrote with the fluency he spoke, Chatto could have a new author on their books. So much she announced at the editorial conference the next Monday and the search for Bogarde began. He naturally knew nothing of the effect he had created.

"The reason for appearing on *The Russell Harty Show* was an attempt to drum up some interest in a film I had just completed called *The Night Porter*. We had no English distributor and the producer had been trying to sell it as an erotic picture, which it certianly was not. The programme went well, as I recall, and we spent the whole of it talking about the film. Then, some months later, came this letter from Chatto asking if I would be interested in writing my autobiography. As it happened, I had some of the raw material to hand.

"I have always been a compulsive letter writer. It began in the war when I was called up. I promised my father, who was then Art Editor of *The Times*, that I would write to him every week and I honoured that bond. These dispatches developed into a kind of novella about my life, although they have now all been destroyed.

"The second vital correspondence was with an American lady, who had chanced on a magazine photograph of me in an English house she had once owned. This began a chain of letters which lasted over ten years. We wrote daily to one another, if only a postcard — indeed my notes were called 'starlings' by her maid as they used to arrive in flocks. A communication by me was marked by a red rose on her breakfast tray; no rose, no letter. We never met, by tacit agreement. It was a friendship through the mail, a little like, as you say, Max Ophüls's *Letter from an Unknown Woman*.

"When she died her daughter found bundles and bundles of letters, all in chronological order, and was somewhat surprised that her academic mother had been carrying on this Dialogue with a film star, almost a love affair by post. They were all returned to me and I have them in the South of France. That lady was my literary mentor, she criticized my style and corrected my language. And yet we never even spoke. Once in New York I was on the point of ringing up her New England number, but I then felt that the convention we had set ourselves should be observed.

"When the invitation came from Chatto, the first three chapters of the autobiography had been written — for her. But she had died before I could post them."

Bogarde is reluctant to describe himself as a writer, although he half embarked on that career when he published a poem in the *Times Literary Supplement* at the age of 19 — "Not my father's influence, whatever anyone may say". He has spent quite a lot of time tinkering with the film scripts he had to learn. In particular he contributed to *Victim* Janet Green, the credited scriptwriter, apparently had no objection to her words being altered. "Some of the lines in my earlier films were terrible and one could but improve them. I sometimes think that the first script I had with real *weight* was when we filmed *The Doctor's Dilemma*, but audiences all over the country went expecting to see another sequence of *Doctor in the House* and were disappointed." So perhaps Dirk Bogarde should be dubbed a Renaissance Man?

"Renaissance Man? What does that mean?". Remember *that I ran away to become an* actor and never had a proper education. I'm an actor and I also write books. I draw and design my dustjackets, but not at all well. Graham Sutherland once said to me that I might one day do something quite good, but it would not be in painting. He described me as the visual equivalent of a copy writer. Well, I can do hollyhocks and sundials and that is about it."

He admits, though, to feeling closer to his books than to any of the multitude of films he has made and he does pay attention to the literary critics. "In the cinema you are reviewed by *those who cannot act; the* notices on the book pages are written by those whose business is with words. It is the difference between the practitioner and the non-practitioner. Adverse reviews do not *hurt* — I got over that long ago in films where I've been hurt too much and too often — but there is no pretending that they do not disappoint.

"What pleases me about the book trade is the way one is welcomed into it without resentment. A writer turning up on a film set would get a very frosty reception. But here we all are at it — Niven, Ustinov, More, Susan Hampshire, *Jackie Collins* — and no-one objects."

Perhaps then Mr Bogarde's passport will one day read "Author"? "I confess to making a slight move in that direction a few days ago when I had to go and register as a foreign resident at the local town hall. I added the word *'Ecrivain' under the heading* Profession. In France, actors are considered to be a very low form of life, but as a writer you immediately move into quite a different social category."

John Higgins

Jonathan Player

Dirk Bogarde: feeling closer to books than to films

Television

Bosom baloney

BBC 2's The Borgias did not really claim in its publicity to be history and, in vision does not have much claim to be drama either. It is more a *salacious setting* for pope grope — just a load of bosoms, backsides and baloney. Still not everyone may realize that, though the Borgias were not suitable cases for canonization, they were not quite what they are painted here.

Those whose interest is *aroused* and who cannot believe their eyes should trek to the local library for the facts. Not everyone, unfortunately, will be so sceptical and the BBC will have something to answer for if Pope John Paul on his visit next year hears some mystifying shouts of "What about the Borgias then?" It's hardly an appropriate scene-setter.

With six episodes to go the Ten Commandments are in tatters and one is left to wonder what possible variations there can be, particularly of transgressions of the fifth, sixth, eighth and ninth.

Last night found Lucrezia in a nunnery awaiting the *birth of her father's child* (dubious history, this) and asking brother Cesare to shrive her. He, having killed brother Juan (doubtful history that) in the previous episode under the mistaken notion that Juan was to blame for his sister's predicament was taken aback — one can imagine — not merely because of this error or judgment but because he was, understandably, doubtful about the validity of his absolution.

Meanwhile, back at the Vatican, Big Daddy Borgia (Adolfo Celi) was put out and every time he is in this condition we get big close-ups of his nose, which is truly remarkable but wearisome after a time.

On this showing the Borgias would have been too much even for Nottingham Social Services whose work we were invited to look at again in BBC 1's All Those Hard Luck Stories. This third of the four-part series, Family Matters, dealt with two cases: one where a boy is put in care by his family; the other where a boy absconds from care with family connivance. Two complex cases and all in 30 minutes. My doubts about this series remain. It invites judgments on too little evidence and the identification *of minors continues to nag.*

Dennis Hackett

● Jean-Pierre Bonnefous will choreograph the Metropolitan Opera's new production of Stravinsky's *Le Sacre du Printemps*.

The work will have its première on December 3 as part of a triple bill of Stravinsky works which also includes *Le Rossignol* and *Oedipus Rex*, being presented by the Metropolitan in honour of the composer's centenary.

Mr Bonnefous, who will be making his Metropolitan *debut*, joined the New York City Ballet as a principal dancer in 1970 and first choreographed for that company in 1978.

Opera

The force of destiny

Cardiff New Theatre

With *its* pungent, robust choral scenes, *La forza del destino* has long-seemed obvious repertory material for the Welsh National Opera, whose chorus has always been its pride and treasure. Verdi's music, for intimate as well as crowd scenes, is superbly inventive in any case, fully *mature in style, dating as it* does from his return to operatic activity after a period of retirement.

Stage productions anywhere are few and far between, if only because the opera is expensive and mechanically complicated. In Britain since the war we have seen one by Carl Ebert for Glyndebourne, one by Sam Wanamaker at Covent Garden and one at the Coliseum by Colin Graham. WNO's production first shown in Cardiff on Tuesday, is the work of Joachim Herz, a man of abundant ideas about music-drama, spectacle and social comment.

The approach of Herz, perfectly serious and impressive in the monastery scene of Leonora and the Father Superior, controlled farce in the soup-kitchen episode (Nicholas Folwell a strong Melitone), is typified in the second scene, the tavern where Leonora, on the run, avoids meeting her brother Carlos during a communal supper. She is seen inside in her room; he, and the others, are outside in the courtyard common departure from the stage directions). Carlos constantly tries to enter the Inn, vainly until the end, after *Leonora* has fled with the aid of Trabucco and Preziosilla.

Verdi's Mayor in charge of supper is properly made the Innkeeper, a silent role in the original. The scruffy appearance of the crowd contrasts violently with the decorous dress of the first scene, and with Carlos' smart leather costume in the tavern; he is obviously an outsider. The passsing pilgrims are exaggerated into something like candidates for an *Autoda fé* to sharpen the contrast. Carlos' narration, "Son Pereda", has its text changed to avoid his deception in favour of truth and anonimity (Andrew Porter's English version is the basis of the production).

When bedtime comes, the crowd doss down in the courtyard. It is all rougher and more realistic than in the libretto, but does not go against the music, indeed matches it uncommonly closely, except perhaps for the dapper lilt of "Son Pereda", at odds with the new narration and with Norman Phillips' overtly truculent Carlos, dry and tough of voice, a sulky pout forever on his lips.

It was said that Verdi's first St Petersburgh version of the opera would be used, as performed concert-fashion at this year's Proms. In the event, only the ending reverts from the familiar Milan revision, replacing the lovely final trio (rather sentimental, Herz believes) by the original chorus of monks and villagers. Even so, Alvaro does not throw himself from the cliff, but remains agonized at the centre of the stage, surrounded by cries of "Misericordia!"

That the intention is unfrivolous, even moralistic, may be deduced from the backcloth of the apocalyptic horseman, Death. Claire Powell's provocative, dynamic, comely Preziosilla leads these revels with cogent gutter-stardom.

The insane preoccupation of the Calatravas family with its implacable code of honour, and the heroes and villains involved therein, are not swamped by Herz's emphasis on the activity of the mob. Don Garrard's Father Superior brings serene goodness to his scenes and an authoritative presence. Moises Parker, a handsome British black tenor, looks nothing like an Inca, but nobly represents the victim of the Calatravas' racial prejudice, and sings Alvaro's music with a heroic commitment and touching naturalness that minimize his technical shortcomings.

Elizabeth Vaughan, as Leonora, contributed some rough and ill-tuned singing, but bestrode the ensembles with the power and radiance of a heroine, and wore boyish costume to admiration. Verdi's ardent inspiring score, in the capable, fervent charge of Richard Armstrong, kept ears alert and appreciative throughout an evening which seemed shorter than the clock declared. WNO will bring this *Force of Destiny* to London next April.

William Mann

Moises Parker as Alvaro: 'heroic yet touching

Concerts

Beauty out of newness

LSO/Abbado

Festival Hall

The Brendel/Abbado crash course in the evolution of the Beethoven piano concerto, has, alas, come to an end. On Tuesday night the Emperor Concerto stood triumphantly alone in the first half of the programme begging no comparison other than in retrospect with *its fellows* or with a contemporary symphony.

And those in the audience who had caught new sounds, or experienced new ideas in Alfred Brendel's performances of the earlier concertos could not have been disappointed by the night's performance, as much a summation of Brendel's interpretative explorings as the concerto itself is a synthesis of the technical and expressive explorings of the earlier works.

One was, in fact, aware more of the soil out of which this last concerto grew than of the outreaching power of any new growth: the first movement's energies were held in taut classical equilibrium, though there were times when the miniaturist detail of much of the keyboard playing was not answered by equally fine perceptions in the orchestra. Neither were they as sharp in their responses to Brendel's fiercely demanding nervous energy in the last movement. They have had a strenuous few weeks and the strain is beginning to show.

But the duet between timpani and piano just before the end epitomized a character in the performance that alchemized the playing, magicking even its imperfections into a thing of interpretative beauty. As if taking a cue in anticipation from the suspended tension of the wonderful link between second and third *movements*, Brendel concentrated into the second movement his special sense of searching out as many ways as possible of suspending time through the hallowing of each cell of sound, so that we, and surely the orchestra as well, are made to feel part of a private and unpredictable process of creation

A summation of a different nature was presented after the interval in Verdi's *Four Sacred Pieces*, his last published works. In the sense of distant wisdom and recollection that breathes through even the most vividly immediate and dramatic moments, Verdi seem to be showing us the other side of the *Falstaff* coin, offering the religious complement to the secular wisdom that saw all the world as a joke and all men born fools. The London Symphony Chorus emphasized the otherworldliness of the work even at times at the expense of its full, earthy humanity, particularly in the unaccompanied women's parts. Their treble-like timbres, while showing off admirably controlled diction and pitch, quavered a little *for lack of support* at entries and never quite lifted the line forcefully enough at climax points. But the choir's wide, strong range of vocal timbres was exploited to the full in the "Te Deum," held by Abbado within the even tempo that Verdi required and resplendent with spatial effects *that more than once* seemed to turn concert hall into cathedral.

Hilary Finch

A Lutyens premiere

Lontano

St John's, Smith Square

The New Macnaghten Concerts on Tuesday night opened a series of four recitals to trumpet half a century of varying fortunes but continuous enthusiasm in the promotion of contemporary English music, from Britten and Tippett in the '30s to Casken and Lefanu in the '80s. Quite properly the programme paid special homage to a composer who in her own music joins those generations and who has been associated with the Macnaghten concerts throughout their history: Elisabeth Lutyens.

Maybe a Lutyens premiere these days is no great cause for comment; she has become quite extraordinarily prolific, and *Rapprochement* for horn, harp and two quartets, her Opus 149, held few surprises in its dexterity, its steady pace and its perfectly clear shape. But chances to hear her earlier music are rare indeed, and keen anticipation was well rewarded by the performance of her first chamber concerto of 1940 by Lontano, playing very well throughout this concert under Lionel Friend.

The Lutyens concerto, while obviously influenced in scoring, dimensions and style by Webern's Opus 24, is marked by an outward, public tone quite different from his, as if opposition had caused her not to retreat into herself but instead to become brave and even cussed. It also has a cheering wit, as well as a panache that her more recent music lacks; no doubt she has spent the last four decades getting rid of mere professional polish. But where the concerto does connect with her later work is in the dangerous stillness of its first two movements, the feeling of standing before a tower of needles poised on one another.

Nicola Lefanu's contribution was an aged woman's lament for her lost youth, though I quickly found myself losing interest in the vocal line and the situation described but fastening my ears on an imaginative instrumental score, its strong ideas contained in an almost palpable process of change, growth and decay.

Rosemary Hardy, the soprano soloist was heard to much better advantage in Birtwistle's *Entr'actes* and *Sappho Fragments*, a marvellous work, where she caught exactly the tension between lyricism and puppet drama.

Paul Griffiths



Stock Exchange Prices

Quieter tone

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 26. Dealings End, Nov 6. § Contango Day, Nov 9. Settlement Day, Nov 16

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

[illegible]

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

[illegible]

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

[illegible]

DOLLAR STOCKS

[illegible]

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

[illegible]

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

[illegible]

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

[illegible]

INSURANCE

[illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
275	161	Utd States Gen	233	-1	15.0	6.4	..
114	49	Viking Res	86	+1	1.1	1.2	..
102½	48	Westpool Inv.	52	..	1.4b	2.6	..
86	39½	Witan Inv	72½	-½	2.7	3.7	..
134	83½	Yeoman Tst	112	..	9.1	8.1	..
40½	24	Yorks & Lancs	29½	+½	2.9g	9.7	..
135	90	Young Co Inv	119	+1	8.6	7.2	..

SHIPPING

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
348	175	Brit & Comm	300	+12	17.9	6.0	6.7
358	228	Caledonia Inv	260	+7	19.3	7.4	17.3
205	116½	Fisher J.	146	..	3.3	2.3	11.7
42½	27	Jacobs J. I.	34	+½	3.3	9.7	14.6
150	85½	Ocean Trans	102	+2½	12.9	12.6	4.8
164½	95	P & O 'Dfd'	130	+22½	11.4	8.8	8.2

MINES

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
17½	8½	Anglo Am Coal	£15½	-½	62.6	4.0	..
892	485	Anglo Am Corp	725	+19	65.5	9.0	..
58¼	30¼	Ang Am Gold	£47	+	615	12.8	..
56¾	30	Anglo Am Inv	£37	+	504	13.3	..
23	13¾	Anglo Transvl	£23	..	179	7.8	..
23	13¼	Do 'A'	£23	..	179	7.8	..
25	13½	Asarco	£14	+	60.0	4.8	..
12½	4½	Blyvoors	£6	+	152	23.8	..
277	104	Bracken Mines	141	..	3.5	2.5	..
29	11¾	Buffelsfontein	£21	+	421	20.1	..
350	175	CRA	193	-4	..	..	..
283	137	Charter Cons	226	-7	14.3	6.3	..
652	411	Cons Gold Fields	495	-6	35.0	7.1	..
553	337	De Beers 'Dfd'	351	+2	43.2	12.3	..
13¾	4	Doornfontein	£9¾	+¼	196	19.9	..
16¾	9	Driefontein	£13¾	+½	187	13.6	..
22¼	6	Durban Rood	£11	-	143	12.4	..
226	31	East Dagga	101	+3	87.7	86.9	..
18	5	E. Rand Prop	£7	-½	62.0	8.7	..
87½	63	El Oro M & Ex	72	+1	3.0	4.2	..
350	125	Elsburg Gold	165	+3	22.7	13.8	..
39¾	15¼	F S Geduld	£20¾	+¼	347	17.0	..
225	98	Geevor Tin	160	..	..	..	..
12	6	Gencor	£10	..	88.8	8.8	..
670	264	Grootvlei	471	-1	89.0	18.9	..
280	132	Hamersley	245	..	..	..	..
275	130	Hampton Gold	140	-5	3.6b	2.6	..
14½	5	Harmony	£7	-	128	17.1	..
47½	21½	Hartebeest	£29	-	610	20.8	..
42	23	Jo'burg Cons	£37	+	345	9.3	..
898	425	Kinross	692	+12	97.4	14.1	..
23¾	10¾	Kloof	£14¾	+	297	15.3	..
205	94	Leslie	127	-1	31.7	24.9	..
16½	6¼	Libanon	£10	..	194	19.0	..
240	114	Lydenburg Plat	187	● +2	22.8	12.3	..
280	121	MIM Hldgs	208	-2	3.2	1.5	..
155	36	MTD (Mangula)	36	..	..	..	..
93	42	Malaysian Tin	93	..	5.7	6.1	..
393	100	Marievale Con	170	..	31.6	18.6	..
91	40	Metals Explor	42	-2	..	..	..
900	350	Middle Wits	685	..	50.6	7.8	..
798	238	Minorco	476	+28	11.9	2.5	..
610	260	Nthgate Explor	305	-10	..	..	..
625	325	Peko Wallsend	355	-5	..	..	..
34¾	13½	Pres Brand	£21	+	338	16.1	..
30¾	12¾	Pres Steyn	£17	+½	293	16.5	..
450	188	Rand Mine Prop	305	..	17.1	5.6	..
46¾	19¼	Randfontein	£31	+	560	18.0	..
624	338	Rio Tinto Zinc	462	-15	22.9	4.9	..
365	185	Rustenburg	250	● +5	25.5	10.2	..
67	58	Saint Piran	63	fb ..	2.9	4.5	..
28	12¾	St Helena	£17	+	411	23.6	..
460	254	Sentrust	412	-1	54.8	13.3	..
535	148	SA Land	247	+2	13.5	5.5	..
45	18	South Crofty	24	..	..	..	..
20¾	7	Southvaal	£16¾	+	230	13.7	..
53	22	Southwest	27	..	..	..	..
305	188	Sungei Besi	198	..	70.7	35.7	..
458	216	Tanks Cons	453	..	14.0	3.1	..
125	91	Tanjong Tin	105	..	5.0	4.8	..
27½	15	Transvaal Cons	£26	..	145	5.6	..
722	360	UC Invest	652	-2	85.4	13.1	..
47	20¾	Vaal Reefs	£33	+	549	16.4	..
11	3	Venterspost	£5	-	133	22.8	..
80	25	Wankie Colliery	28	..	..	..	..
11¾	4	Welkom	£7	+	138	18.6	..
432	84	W Rand Cons	141	+3	6.9	4.9	..
548	193	Western Areas	244	-1	35.0	14.3	..
34¾	13¾	Western Deep	£19	+½	229	11.8	..
49	23	Western Hldgs	£31	+	597	18.8	..
334	175	Western Mining	256	-4	7.0	2.7	..
19¾	10	Winkelhaak	£14¾	+	240	16.7	..
37	21	Zambia Copper	21	..	..	..	..

OIL

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
105	54	Ampol Pet	98	+2	3.4	3.6	23.4
285	113	Anvil	113	..	..	..	..
325	165	Atlantic Res	225	-5	..	..	..
401	83	Berkeley Exp	345	-1	..	..	..
366	230	Brit Borneo	244	..	17.4	7.1	15.3
475½	248	B.P.	308	-6	28.9b	9.4	3.6
250	94	Burmah Oil	110	-1	9.3	8.4	6.7
211	70	Carless Capel	134	-1	3.9	2.9	17.4
102	66	Century Oils	77	..	4.0	5.2	8.0
108	46	Charterhall	57	● -1	0.4	0.8	62.0
117	60	Charterhse Pet	73	-2	1.1b	1.5	19.2
30½	8½	CF Petroles	£10	-	233	23.3	3.1
27	12	Collins K.	12	-½	..	..	..
10¾	5	Damson Oil	£6	+	..	..	..
580	300	Gas & Oil Acre	375	..	..	..	..
10½	3¼	Global Nat Res	£6	-	..	..	..
206	65¼	KCA Int	141	-4	7.9	5.6	23.7
889	333	Lasmo	499	..	174	35.8	16.3
13¾	8	Do Ops	£9	+	90.5	9.6	31.4
101½	91	Do 14% Ln	£95½	..	1400	14.7	..
93	46	New Court Nat	46	..	1.4	3.1	22.5
31¾	16¾	Pennzoil	£26	+	94.2	3.6	9.9
115½	28	Premier Cons	58	-3	..	..	..
931¼	275	Ranger Oil	510	+10	..	..	..
23	15	Royal Dutch	£18	+½	123	6.7	3.2
522	310	Shell Trans	384	-4	27.3	7.1	4.9
430	198	Tricentrol	268	-4	12.0	4.5	10.8
102	78	TR Energy	86	+1	..	..	27.5
535	205	Ultramar	485	-6	17.1	3.5	7.5
515	270	Weeks Petrol	310	..	..	..	26.6

PROPERTY

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
101	41	Allied Ldn	68	+4	1.7	2.5	21.8
242	142	Allnatt Ldn	183	..	6.3	3.5	20.3
125	57	Anglo Met	78	+1	1.4	1.8	..
175	97	Apex	125	+2	2.9	2.3	40.1
38	23½	Aquis	26½	..	1.3	4.8	25.5
150	87	Beaumont Prop	104	+2	7.5	7.2	17.0
288	165	Berkeley Hmbro	224	● ..	10.1	4.5	14.2
252	90	Bradford Prop	186	+5	5.7	3.1	13.6
108	55½	British Land	80	+2	0.4	0.5	11.9
132½	71	Brixton Estate	112	+3	4.2	3.8	25.7
128	85½	Cap & Counties	105	+3	4.9	4.6	14.5
383	221	Chesterfield	325	+5	9.3	2.9	40.1
780	400	Churchbury Est	645	+12	15.0	2.3	36.1
108	73	City Offices	85	+3	4.4	5.2	31.7
62	28½	Control Secs	51	+1	4.0	7.8	21.1
84	38¼	Country & New T	47	+1	1.2b	2.6	..
199	108	Daejan Hldgs	140	+4	5.5	3.9	9.5
105	62	Espley-Tyas	72	+2	8.0	11.1	1.4
58½	25	Estates & Gen	44	..	2.3	5.2	..
82	51	Evans of Leeds	74	+4	2.9	3.9	16.1
139	48	Fed Land	128	-2	4.8	3.7	20.6
221½	129½	Gt Portland	194	+6	7.1b	3.7	38.2
180	110	Guildhall	145	●	7.4	5.1	19.6
670	347	Hammerson 'A'	620	+10	12.9	2.1	71.0
434	256	Haslemere Ests	400	+6	8.6	2.1	27.2
157	38	Kent M. P.	120	[illegible]	3.1	2.6	5.6
206¾	109¾	Laing Props	194	+6	6.1	3.1	27.7
347¼	189¼	Land Securities	310	+7	10.9	3.5	32.7
129	53½	Law Land	108	h +2	2.9b	2.6	92.3
463	224	Ldn & Prov Sh	410	+5	3.4	0.8	92.3
140	74	Ldn Shop	112	● +3	5.4	4.8	17.0
316	143	Lynton Hldgs	230	..	4.9	2.1	44.7
257	154	MEPC	220	+7	8.6	3.9	28.8
180	91	McKay Secs	110	..	3.9	3.5	27.6
56	31	Marlborough	42	..	0.5	1.1	..
113	39	Marler Estates	60	● ..	2.9	4.8	16.4
108	31	Mountleigh	82	..	5.0	6.1	14.4
835	400	Municipal	835	..	10.7	1.3	27.5
210	115	North British	155	+5	4.1	2.7	31.1
165¾	107	Peachey Prop	135	● +1	6.4	4.8	14.8
184	116	Prop & Rever	150	+2	4.3	2.9	32.1
174	110	Prop Hldgs	130	..	4.4	3.4	33.8
149¾	82½	Prop Sec	116	..	2.1b	1.8	54.2
18	7	Raglan Prop	11	..	..	..	50.0
183	95	Regional	138	+2	2.9	2.1	28.1
180	94	Do A	137	+3	2.9	2.1	25.9
339	100	Rosehaugh	265	● +5	3.0	1.1	8.6
252	117	Rush & Tomkins	206	+2	5.4	2.6	..
138	89	Scot Met Props	106	● +1	4.6	4.4	24.6
155	93	Slough Ests	124	+2	4.2	3.4	18.9
380	234½	Stock Conv	323	-7	5.7	1.8	31.3
32½	15¾	Town & City	23½	..	..	..	..
184	111	Trafford Park	130	+5	10.4	8.0	13.5
377	205	Trust Secs	257	+4	..	..	6.3
31¾	12¾	Webb J.	27	..	0.7	2.7	15.7
26¾	21	Wereldhave	£21	..	135	6.4	12.1
80	27½	W'mster & C'ty	69	+1	5.7	8.3	4.5

RUBBER

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
130	71	Barlow Hldgs	73	..	4.3	5.9	..
555	305	Castlefield	340	..	9.0	2.6	..
65	38½	Cons Plant	43½	-1	3.3g	7.6	..
198	115	Dunlop	132	..	4.3	3.3	..
938	627	Guthrie Corp	881	h ..	42.9	4.9	..
232	153	Harrisons Malay	178	+3	11.4	6.4	..
91	45	Highlds & Low	54	..	3.0	5.6	..
537½	240½	Kuala Kepong	450	..	27.1	6.0	..
775	363	Killinghall	487	..	20.0	4.1	..
485	288	Ldn Sumatra	300	..	11.4	3.8	..
130	68	Majedie	86	..	3.2	3.7	..

TEA

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
248	178	Assam Frontier	190	● ..	14.3	7.5	..
485	350	Camellia Inv	427	..	7.1	1.7	..
378	230	McLeod Russel	343	..	11.5	3.4	..
332	255	Moran	278	-2	7.1t	2.6	..
158	93	Surmah Valley	93	..	1.4	1.5	..
253	132¼	Warren Plant	241	h -1	14.3	5.9	..

MISCELLANEOUS

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
48	25	Calcutta Elec	35	..	9.1	26.1	..
34½	28½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£29	..	500	17.2	..
28	17	Gt Nthn Tele	£28	..	150	5.4	10.5
353	150	Imp Cont Gas	185	..	11.4	6.2	11.7
185	93	Milford Docks	120	..	0.7	0.6	..
193	88	Nesco Inv	130	..	10.0	7.7	..
35	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£29	..	500	17.2	..

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Brooke Bond Liebig 8¾% Db 87-92	£84
East of Scotland Onshore 25p Ord (64)	56+1
Exchequer 15% 1997 (£95½f)	£22¾-⅛
F and C Enterprise Trust 10p Ord	17
Fleet Street Letter 5p Ord (82a)	83
Habitat Group 10p Ord (110)	129+2
Hanson Trust 9½% Cnv Ln 2001 (£100)	£105½-1½
Humberside Elect Controls 10p Ord (16½a)	14
Jeavons Engineering 25p Ord (62)	45
London Private Health 25p Ord (28a)	27-½
Precious Metals Trust 25p Ord (£1)	108

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun.	
BP (275 partly paid)	Dec 18	158-8
Foseco Minsep 25p Ord (182‡)	Nov 27	186f-1
Websters Group (20‡)	Dec 15	20 prem+4

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a Unlisted securities market. b £10 paid. f fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £30 paid. j £25 paid.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) November 4	Market rates (close) November 4	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.8700-8830	$1.8775-8785	0.25-0.15c prem	0.33-0.23c prem
Montreal	$2.2430-2560	$2.2465-2475	0.32-0.42c disc	1.20-1.40c disc
Amsterdam	4.55½-58½fl	4.56¾-57¼fl	1½-¾c prem	3½-2¾c prem
Brussels	69.40-95f	69.85-95f	14-24c disc	58-68c disc
Copenhagen	13.32-38k	13.36-37k	250-165ore prem	280-130ore prem
Dublin	1.1690-1775p	1.1735-1765p	7-18p disc	42-69p disc
Frankfurt	4.14-17m	4.15-16m	2-1½pf prem	4⅞-4⅜pf prem
Lisbon	119.25-120.50e	119.80-120.10e	40-270c disc	95-495c disc
Madrid	177.70-179.00p	178.30-50p	10c prem-5c disc	16-40c disc
Milan	2212-2222lr	2219-21lr	7½-10½lr disc	32-37lr disc
Oslo	10.95-99k	10.97-98k	250-145ore prem	640-535ore prem
Paris	10.43-47f	10.46-47f	¼c prem-¼c disc	2¼-3¼c disc
Stockholm	10.27½-30½k	10.29-30k	235-165ore prem	725-635ore prem
Tokyo	425-33y	426-27½y	3.70-3.35y prem	9.40-9.11y prem
Vienna	29.05-20sch	29.10-15sch	14-11gro prem	31-22gro prem
Zurich	3.34-38f	3.35¾-36¾f	1¾-1¼c prem	4½-3¾c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was down 0.2 at 88.8.

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 15½%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 15¼ Low 14

Week Fixed: 15¼

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	15½	2 months	15¼
3 months	15⅛	3 months	14

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	15⅛-15	3 months	15¾
3 months	15⅛-14	4 months	15½
4 months	14¾-14	6 months	15⅛
6 months	14½-14		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	16¼-16	7 months	15¼-14¾
2 months	16¼-16	8 months	15¼-14¾
3 months	16⅛-15½	9 months	15½-15¼
4 months	16-15¾	10 months	15½-15¼
5 months	15¾-15⅛	11 months	15½-15¼
6 months	15¼-14¾	12 months	15½-15¼

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)

1 month	16-15⅞	6 months	15-15
3 months	15-15	12 months	15¼-15⅛

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	15¾-15½	3 months	15¾-15½
7 days	15⅞-16	6 months	15⅞-15¼
1 month	15⅞-16	1 year	15½

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 15⅞-15⅛ Close 4

1 week	15⅞-15¾	6 months	15-15
1 month	16-15⅞	9 months	15-15
3 months	15-15	12 months	15½-15⅛

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 15⅞ 6 months 15½

Finance House Base Rate 16%

Other Markets

Australia	1.6360-1.6500
Bahrein	0.7060-0.7090
Finland	8.1525-8.1925
Greece	103.95-105.95
Hongkong	10.7210-10.7610
Iran	Not available
Kuwait	0.5270-0.5300
Malaysia	4.2625-4.2825
Mexico	47.20-48.70
New Zealand	2.2565-2.2765
Saudi Arabia	6.4060-6.4360
Singapore	3.9460-3.9760
South Africa	1.7930-1.8080

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.5970-1.6000
† Canada	1.1964-1.1966
Netherlands	2.4300-2.4330
Belgium	37.12-37.17
Denmark	7.1050-7.1100
West Germany	2.2095-2.2110
Portugal	63.80-64.00
Spain	95.00-95.10
Italy	1180.00-1181.00
Norway	5.8465-5.8495
France	5.5650-5.5700
Sweden	5.4800-5.4830
Japan	226.95-227.15
Austria	15.51-15.54
Switzerland	1.7840-1.7860

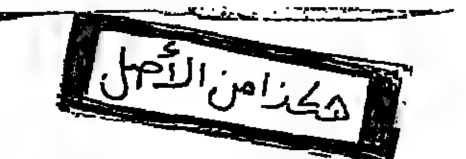
* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8358-0.8360

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 13½-14¼; seven days, 14-14; one month, 14⅝-14⅞; three months, 14⅞-15⅛; six months, 15-15.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $431 (an ounce); pm, $431.25 close, $431.25.
Krugerrand (per coin): $444-446 (£236.75-237.75).
Sovereigns (new): $105-107 (£56-57).



Battling against tide of imports, page 19

Business News

THE TIMES Thursday November 5 1981

The Queen's Speech

Offer of 'BP solution' to avert gas break-up

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

British Gas, a principal target of the Whitehall privatization policy, last night strongly challenged the plans and suggested that the Government considers an alternative course which would preserve the structure of the organization.

The corporation, in a detailed policy statement endorsed by its entire board in response to the ending of its monopoly outlined in the Queen's Speech, said that it saw no business or economic reason for breaking its present integrated structure.

Its alternative, which ministers will be invited to consider, is a so-called "BP solution" under which the equity would include a private sector holding and a Government stake.

"If Government policy requires the recruitment of private capital, consideration should perhaps be given to the introduction of a shareholding in the integrated corporation rather than risking the piecemeal break-up of an economic structure which has a proven record of success", British Gas said.

Sir Denis Rooke, the corporation's chairman who has vigorously contested the plans to sell and has opposed the sale of its oil interests and the ending of its monopoly in gas supplies, will shortly begin discussions with Ministers on the proposed legislation.

The statement is the first detailed public response by British Gas since the break-up plan was announced last month by Mr Nigel Lawson, the Energy Secretary, and the suggested "BP solution" is particularly significant.

It is the first time that British Gas has suggested this option although it has been advocated in the past by former chairmen, including Sir Henry Jones. Privately, executives admit that the concept has received only preliminary study but close investigations will be undertaken.

The board attacked Mr Lawson's claim that the alleged shortage of gas stemmed from its buying rights and said that the shortages had resulted from fuel users switching from oil to gas after the Iranian revolution, which led to oil shortages and price increases.

It acknowledged that technical difficulties in extracting gas from the Shell-Esso Brent field meant that supplies from that source — initially 350m cubic feet a day—would not begin until next year, three years later than planned.

"Despite the flight from oil, the corporation has not only satisfied virtually all the outstanding demand from industrial customers to whom a gas supply is essential for their processes, but has supplied an *additional* 500,000 domestic customers", British Gas said.

It strongly defended its marketing policy which, it claimed, was fully consistent with a conservationist approach to energy utilization and emphasized that the strengths of an integrated industry, especially its flexibility during emergencies like that of a week ago when a third of Britain's natural gas supplies were halted by a strike on the Frigg field, would be a key element in the forthcoming talks.

Gas and oil sell-off Bill soon

By Our Industrial Editor

Legislation to enable private investors to buy a substantial interest in the exploration and production activities of the British National Oil Corporation and the offshore oil interests of British Gas is expected to be enacted by the end of the new parliamentary session.

The plan, outlined last month by Mr Nigel Lawson, the Energy Minister, and confirmed in the Queen's Speech is likely to raise an estimated £2,000m. But the moves to roll back the frontiers of State involvement in the offshore industry by opening up businesses to private sector involvement, are being accompanied by other measures to provide additional Government finance for other State industries.

The cost of the Government's climb-down over the threatened strike by mineworkers earlier this year, against the background of the National Coal Board's plans to accelerate the closure of uneconomic pits, will be reflected in a new Coal Industry Bill to amend the NCB's financial structure. Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Bill Industry Minister is also expected to introduce a short Bill which will increase the borrowing ceiling for British Shipbuilders.

Plans for the privatization of BNOC's production interests, and the oil interests of British Gas are likely to be introduced early next year in a combined Bill. The Government is also planning to end the Gas Corporation's statutory rights to the purchase of gas to be used in Britain; to allow private companies to supply gas direct to industrial customers; and to give those companies access to British Gas's pipeline network on "fair terms".

The plans to sell off a majority stake in the production activities of BNOC (the Government is expected to retain a 49 per cent interest) have been described by Mr Lawson as the biggest privatisation programme undertaken in Britain.

British Gas has already been ordered to dispose of its 50 per cent interest in the onshore oil field at Wytch Farm in Dorset and the proposed legislation will affect its interests in the north west Hutton, Beryl and Montrose fields.

Officials are already drafting a short Bill which will amend last year's Coal Act. To be published shortly, the Bill will confirm increases in the NCB's grants, borrowing ceiling and external finance limit for this year which were outlined in the summer by former Energy Secretary Mr David Howell. The board's grants are being increased from £525m to £590m, the borrowing limit from £3,400m to £4,200m and the external financing limit from £886m to £1,177m.

Ministers are also to introduce another short Bill which will raise the borrowing limit for British Shipbuilders by about £200m from the present ceiling of between £500m-£600m. The corporation's present borrowings amount to about £400m and the increased ceiling is needed to take account of possible short term fluctuations in borrowings over the next 12 months.

Spending set to exceed target

By Melvyn Westlake

Whitehall sources yesterday admitted that government spending in the coming financial year will be higher than planned in the last expenditure White Paper published at the time of the Budget.

The confirmation that spending will not now be held down to planned levels comes after a series of tough Cabinet battles in which Treasury ministers *have succeeded in preventing* state expenditure levels from rising in 1982-83.

According to some estimates, new bids by spending departments are threatening to help push spending next year £7,000m above present plans. Cabinet "wets" have been resisting pressure from Treasury ministers to revise downwards their spending proposals or find offsetting cuts elsewhere in their programmes. There are indications that Treasury ministers would be prepared to settle for a rise in spending that was about half the £7,000m now being sought.

It was broadly confirmed in official circles yesterday that the battle is no longer about *whether public spending* will rise, but the extent by which it will rise. However, the determination of Treasury ministers to continue the struggle to keep a tight rein on spending was underlined in the Queen's Speech by the reference to the importance of "restricting the claims of the public sector on the nation's resources."

Expenditure was planned to fall by 1.6 per cent in volume terms between 1981-82 and 1982-83, according to the last expenditure White Paper. However, that was calculated on the basis of 1980 prices. Translated into cash terms, expenditure would have risen from £104,000m to £110,000m.

It is this latter figure which is now certain to be exceeded. Efforts by spending departments are thought to have amounted to £117,000m.

The desire to bring down the level of expenditure next year closer to original plans has led to a number of proposals for cutting the real value of social security benefits.

Playboy's admiral in line for £450,000

By Philip Robinson

Admiral Sir John Treacher, head of Playboy for 96 days before the group decided to sell out to Trident Television, is expected to collect a £400,000 golden handshake.

He was appointed on August 1 at £143,000 a year with a £50,000 inducement payment. What he stands to collect when, as is widely anticipated, he leaves the group will make him the highest paid short term executive in the United Kingdom.

Sir John was appointed to replace the flamboyant £200,000-a-year Mr Victor Lownes, who was sacked in April and whose golden handshake from Playboy is estimated at £340,000.

Meanwhile Playboy is understood to be having talks with Mecca, part of Sir Maxwell Joseph's Grand Metropolitan Group about buying the six bingo halls, the residue of the Playboy empire after Trident takes the casinos and betting shops for £17m.

Trident's purchase is not conditional on the current appeals by Playboy against the removal of its gaming licences for the Playboy Club in Park Lane and the Clermont Club in Berkeley Square. Opposition to the group's third London casino, the Victoria, will be heard after the appeals are completed.

There was a suggestion yesterday that Trident's share price should be suspended on the stock market while the appeal hearings proceed. But it was still being quoted last night, up 6p to a new peak of 58½p.

In New York, Playboy's share price gained a further 50 cents, making a two-day rise of $1 to $7.25.

Sainsbury profits top £42m

By Peter Wilson-Smith

J. Sainsbury, the High Street supermarket chain, has continued to win ground from its competitors and yesterday it reported a 38 per cent rise in half-year profits to £42.5m. The rise was more than the stock market expected and Sainsbury's shares climbed 20p to 490p.

The good results fuelled speculation of an impending merger with British Home Stores, whose shares jumped 10p to 129p yesterday. But both Sainsbury and BHS firmly denied the rumours. The two group's are linked through their joint venture in Savacentre hypermarkets

Sainsbury said that in the last six months its staff strength had risen by 6½ per cent through the creation of 2,800 new jobs because of growth. Seven supermarkets had been opened during the first half and another 10 stores were planned *in the second half*.

Sainsbury's sales rose by 24 per cent to £986m at a time when national food sales have been broadly static.

The half-year dividend has been raised by 44 per cent to 4.64p gross. Current cost profits showed a rise from £30.8m to £42.5m before tax.

George Crane

Lift-off for an airship Advent card.

Russians 'eased out' of greetings card market

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

"Diplomatic pressure" has eased the Russians out of the British greetings card market, according to Mr Bob Gaymer-Jones, president of the Greetings Card and Calendar Association.

The Russians have been taking an 8 per cent slice out of the market over the past two years, but Bristol card makers were displaying their widest Christmas smiles yesterday in London at the prospect of increased sales as the threat from cheap Soviet cards was quashed.

Average price of a Christmas card rises from 7p to 9p this year—a 28 per cent increase—which should mean sales estimated at £224m showing a value rise of 14 per cent. Volume sales should be up 18m to 1,752m, a 1 per cent rise following last year's 4 per cent increase.

Sales of calendars are also healthy while earlier this year seasonal cards like Valentines, Easter and Mother's and Father's Day rose 10 per cent in volume to 65m. Last year these sales were up 13 per cent. Average price of non-Christmas cards, which account for 29 per cent of the market, rose 2p this year to 25p.

The industry, which employs 10,000 workers, has virtually *shrugged off the recession*. But the 30 members of the Association—dominated by four companies which account for about 65 per cent of the market—have their problems.

Mr Gaymer-Jones, who is head of J. Arthur Dixon, the Isle of Wight card manufacturer that is part of the Dickinson Robinson Group (DRG), warned that a possible trimming of the industry's 12,000 new Christmas designs a year as an economy measure combined with a tendency for less retail space for cards could lead to price increases

The British makers of postcards—none rely on them entirely for their production—are also under pressure from imports, particularly from Spain but also Italy and Israel.

Bank subsidy for jobs

By Our Banking Correspondent

In a remarkable departure from normal commercial banking practice, the Bank of Scotland has joined forces with the Scottish Development Agency in a £500,000 subsidized lending scheme to help start new companies and create new jobs in the Clydebank Enterprise Zone.

Both the SDA and the Bank of Scotland are subscribing £250,000 each towards a new company, Clydebank Enterprise Fund, which will offer normally unsecured loans of up to £25,000 to businesses setting up or expanding in the enterprise zone.

Borrowers will be offered a real rate of interest of 5 per cent per annum for up to 10 years. The loans will cost the bank a margin of 9 to 10 per cent

Mr J M McMillan, joint general manager of the Bank of Scotland, said the sums involved were small and the bank was acting in the interests of Scotland. "It is philantropic if you like, but if we raise some new businesses then the cost will have been worth it."

NEB has £14.2m half-year loss

By Our Industrial Editor

The National Enterprise Board (NEB), charged by the Government with stimulating high technology industries, recorded an operating loss of £14.2m in the first six months of this year.

Figures issued yesterday by the NEB which, since July this year has been effectively merged with the National Research Development Corporation to form the British Technology Group (BTG), showed that its investments in the companies which are designed to provide the springboard to a new industrial revolution performed poorly.

Increased losses compared with a year earlier were recorded by most of the board's subsidiaries over the six-month period. The largest loss was recorded by Inmos, the semiconductor company which was backed with £100m of State funds to mass-produce microchips.

Inmos lost £6.8m in the first half of the year compared with £3m last year. The company which is building its first production plant at Newport in South Wales is expecting to move into profit in 1983 with that forecast based on the expectation that its advanced products will be taken up by customers around the world.

Another subsidiary company, Nexos Office Systems, recorded a loss of £4.8m. BTG is at present in talks with Gestetner over the sale of Nexos but industry sources believe it unlikely that BTG will be able to realise even one third of the £30m invested by the NEB since 1979.

In the first half of last year NEB recorded an operating loss before interest of £11.8m on a turnover of £94.7m. This year the pretax loss has more than doubled from £5.5m to £11.9m with turnover down to £59.2m.

The poor results reflect not only the impact of recession on the activities of subsidiary companies but also the effect of sales which NEB was required to make of some of its major investments.

Under orders from the Government, the board was required to sell its stake in Fairey Hold- the first six months of last year the first six months of the past year the board's stake in Ferranti contributed a £3.5m profit to the profit and loss account.

Under current guidelines NEB is requirer to dispose of its investments in subsidiaries to the private sector as they become profitable. Because of the high technology nature of the sectors in which most of the subsidiaries are involved, with heavy initial investment required, it will be some time before profits are generated.

Some disposals have been made which have produced considerable returns on the original investments including that of Automation and Technical Services (Holdings) in March when NEB sold its 30 per cent stake. At the beginning of the year the board made a return of more than 500 per cent on its original investment in Systems Designers International which was sold

In the first half of the year NEB has made further investments including £3.2m in Quest Automation and has increased its equity holdings in a number of companies.

Majority share in ACC

By Our Financial Staff

Australian businessman Mr Robert Holmes a'Court announced yesterday that he controls 50.1 per cent of the non-voting shares of Lord Grade's Associated Communications Corporation. The 10 million shares needed to lift his holding from 30 per cent cost him about £6m.

His purchase comes on the eve of consideration by the Independent Broadcasting Authority of ACC's proposals to sell 49 per cent of ATV, its television company. The group's merchant bank, S G Warburg, is expected to publish today the prospectus detailing the way the ATV shares will be sold.

Mr Holmes a'Court is expected to join ACC's board. The IBA—which must be consulted over significant board changes and transfers of voting shares—is unlikely to object. Nor would it oppose a move to give Mr Holmes a'Court some voting shares, providing this did not constitute a change of control.

Mr Kerry Packer and Mr Rupert Murdoch set precedents for Australian businessmen having a place on the board of *British television companies*.

Mr Holmes a'Court was expected to increase his non-voting stake in Lord Grade's company following his rapid buying during the summer and his appearance at ACC's annual meeting.

Suggestions that Mr Holmes a'Court's stockbrokers, Hoare Govett, sought Stock Exchange permission to "re-do" Monday's bargains at Tuesday's higher price of 60p are believed to have been refused.

Lord Wardington, Hoare Govett senior partner, said: "I do not think there is any client of mine that is unhappy."

Petrol price may rise by just 2p

By David Hewson

The rise in the price of petrol caused by last month's meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is now likely to be about two pence a gallon, half that originally forecast.

The British National Oil Corporation is due to announce a rise in the price of North Sea crude within the next few days, possibly tomorrow. But the new price will be lower than that first expected which, combined with increasing competition in the retail petrol field, is likely to minimize the effect on the motorist.

The main reason for the lessening of the rise is the apparent decision by African oil producers to ask for a lower new price in return for an increase in the volume of sales. High-quality African crude is comparable to that of the North Sea in quality and price. BNOC had hoped to quote its new rate earlier this week, but the move was delayed

Oil ministers' statements after the Geneva Opec meeting suggested that Libya and Algeria would opt for quotes near the new $38 a barrel Opec ceiling.

Yesterday the Japanese refiner Idemitsu Kosan Kaisha said that Libya was asking $37.50 for a barrel of Zueitina crude, quoted before the Opec deal at $39.90, and earlier in the year at $41. London oil sources said that within the industry Algeria was expected to charge $37.50

Nigeria is selling similar oils at $36.50. The moderation of the African rises is now expected to lead to a smaller increase in the North Sea price, possibly of $1.50 rather than $2 as originally forecast. The current selling price is $35.

Stock Markets

FT Index 494.5 up 2.3
FT Gilts 61.87 down 0.06
FT All Share 299.38 up 1.71
Bargains 17,035

Sterling

$ 1.8780 up 70 points
Index 88.8 down 0.2
New York: $1.8720

Dollar

Index 107.0 down 0.6
DM 2.2102 down 143 pts

Gold

$ 431.25 up $3
New York: $429.80

Money

3 mth sterling 15⅝-15½
3 mth Euro $ 15¼-14⅞
6 mth Euro $ 15⅛-15⅛

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Brit & Comm	12p to 300p
Brit Home Strs	10p to 129p
Cornell Dresses	11p to 161p
Davies & Newmn	20p to 80p
De La Rue	13p to 658p
Eng Assoc Grp	15p to 150p
Higgs & Hill	11p to 122p
MK Elec	13p to 203p
Minorco	28p to 476p
Portals Hldgs	10p to 485p
Sainsbury J.	20p to 490p
Taylor Woodrow	10p to 510p
Telephone Rents	15p to 303p
Trident TV "A"	6p to 58½p
Websters Grp	5p to 40p

Falls

Atlantic Resc	5p to 225p
BP	6p to 308p
Broken Hill	10p to 635p
Charter Cons	7p to 226p
Cons Gld Flds	8p to 495p
Hanson Trust	7p to 279p
KCA Int	4p to 141p
Lucas Ind	7p to 182p
Polly Peck	5p to 370p
Premier Cons	3p to 58p
RTZ	15p to 462p
Shell	4p to 384p
Smiths Ind	5p to 323p
Stock Conv	7p to 323p
Ultramar	8p to 485p

John Brown goes into US

An estimated £20m incursion into the depressed United States machine tool market is about to be made by John Brown, the British engineering group, which announced yesterday its intention to buy the whole share capital of Olofsson Corporation, of Lansing, Michigan.

Olofsson, makers of metal turning and boring machinery for the automotive, defence and energy-related industries, is a private company employing around 400 people.

Details of the size of the purchase have not been disclosed, but John Brown said a Class 1 circular would be sent to shareholders giving full details. Under the terms of the Stock Exchange listing agreement, circulars of this class are required whenever an acquisition represents more than 15 per cent of the net assets of the acquiring company.

Market estimates put the total acquisition around £20m though the highly depressed state of the United States machine tools market, down 50 per cent on this time last year, means Brown could have made its acquisition at a bargain price.

TODAY

Housing starts and completions (September); vehicle production provisional figures (October); public sector borrowing requirement and details of local authority borrowing (3rd quarter).

Companies reporting their results include: Wemyss Investment (final); Bank of Ireland, Henry Boot, International Thomson Organization, and Milletts Leisure Shops (finals).

BUSINESS BRIEFING

P & O share price rises after bid speculation

There was speculation in the City yesterday that Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation, Britain's largest shipping group, was about to receive a takeover bid from Hongkong.

Mr Oliver Brooks, P & O managing director and head of finance, said he had heard rumours but nothing concrete had happened by late evening. At that time shares suddenly jumped from 114p to 130p. They opened yesterday at 107½p and last week stood at 94p.

Stock market sources reacted cautiously to the price movements and rumours. Both have happened before.

Mr Brooks said two sources in Hongkong and one in London were purchasing the stock.

Last year, Furness Withy, another leading shipping group based in London, was taken over by Mr C Y Tung, a Hongkong shipping owner. The market speculated yesterday that Mr Tung's rival, Sir Y K Pao, might be interested in making a bid for P & O.

The shipping group, headed by Lord Inchcape, has been hard hit by the recession. For two years Lord Inchcape has hinted that the company might not wish to stay in shipping.

In the half-year to June 1981, the group made pre-tax profits of £729,000 compared with £12.9m in the first half of 1980 and £47.1m for the whole of last year.

500 steel jobs to go

British Steel is to axe 500 jobs at its Ravenscraig complex in Lanarkshire by next Octover, the 5,640 workforce was told yesterday. Most of the jobs will be in management and staff areas not directly associated with iron and steel making.

British Steel said a voluntary redundancy policy would be used. But Mr Tom Brennan, the shop stewards convenor, said "there would have to be enforced redundancies.

The corporation, which wants to cut its workforce from 108,000 to 90,000, said in London that redundancies were being decided locally. Those job losses, like those at the Welsh plants of Llanwern and Port Talbot earlier this week, were part of the exercise and the corporation had not been told of any further proposals.

☐ The Perkins Diesel Engine Co laid off 2,500 workers at Peterborough temporarily because of reduced demand. The company has already announced that it is reducing its workforce by 800.

☐ Austria's state holding company for nationalized industries has approved a 2,700m schillings (£94.4m) subsidy for two State steel concerns.

☐ Advertising revenue in local radio was £4.39m in September, an increase of 24.9 per cent on the same period of 1980, the Association of Independent Radio Contractors said yesterday.

Garages' credit card protest

The Motor Agents Association has written to Mrs Sally *Oppenheim, Minister for Consumer Affairs*, criticizing unreasonable Government delays in reaching a decision over the future of the non-discrimination clause on the use of credit cards.

After the Monopolies and Mergers Commission 13 months ago recommended to the Government that the credit card companies' non-discrimination clause should be scrapped, some petrol retailers in advance of any Government decision started surcharging customers when cards were used.

Dorset gas site

British Gas is to start site work this month at Waddock Cross, Affpuddle, Dorset, where seismic surveys have indicated a possible oil reservoir. Drilling will start next year.

Hongkong is top exporter

Hongkong regained its position as the world's biggest exporter of clothes last year. Italy held the position in 1978 and 1979.

The colony's clothing exports rose by 16 per cent and were worth $4,674m, only 5 per cent more than in 1979.

Hongkong also overtook Japan as the world's second largest exporter of watches by value and maintained the position it has held for three years as the world's largest exporter of watches by quantity.

Exports of its watches rose 48 per cent in value to $1,046m, compared with Japan's $1,035m. Switzerland remained the largest exporter of watches by value at $1,495m.

☐ About 130 jobs are to be lost because of the closure of the Evening Herald at Chelmsford, which was launched less than two years ago.

Record vote at Lloyd's

Lloyd's of London attracted a record number of votes at yesterday's general meeting for the election of the four vacancies on its 1982 committee.

Mr Peter North Miller, 51, who leads the team piloting the Lloyd's Bill through Parliament, gained the largest number of votes with 2,050. He is vice-president of the British Insurance Association and was committee member between 1977 and 1980.

The others vacancies will be filled by Mr. Terence William Higgins, 55, chairman of Leslie Langton Holdings, Mr Frank Barber, 58, who was chairman of the Non-Marine Underwriters Association in 1972; and Mr David Barham, 55.

☐ Beer production went down 1.9 per cent in September, bringing the 1981 decline so far to 4.4 per cent, both being in comparison with the same periods last year. Indications are that trade sales are running 6 per cent down, the Brewers' Society said.

☐ Energy consumption in Britain fell 2.6 per cent during the three months to September, compared with the same period last year, according to the Department of Energy. Petrol consumption was down 5.2 per cent, coal 1.2 per cent and natural gas 1.3 per cent.

Reagan U-turn urged over economic policy

From Bailey Morris, Washington, Nov 4

President Reagan is meeting growing unrest in Congress from members of his own party who are appealing to him to reverse key parts of his economic programme to try to avoid a record deficit in the next fiscal year.

Senate Republican leaders met for the second day today to try to reach agreement on what the Adminstration must do to avoid a deficit, which Congressional economists think will be between $76,000m and $100,000m.

For the first time, too, reports from the White House say that Mr Reagan is being presented with more pessimistic forecasts by his own experts. They confirm the fears of a deep recession expressed by both the Congressional and private economists.

Like the other forecasters, Mr Reagan's own forecasters show deficits far in excess of the record $66,400m set by President Gerald Ford's Administration in 1974.

A delegation of powerful Republicans, led by Senator Howard Baker, the Senate majority leader, is to meet Mr Reagan at the White House tomorrow to discuss strategy on the economy.

The combination of these escalating deficits and the country's increasing unemployment, now more than 7.5 per cent, is endangering the alliance of monetarists and "supply-siders" within the Administration. Supply-siders believe widespread tax cuts are necessary to recharge the economy.

However, there is now a deep conviction among some prominent Republicans that Mr Reagan must order large-scale tax increases rather than the tax decreases he has supported steadfastly so far and continues to support publicly.


Senator Baker: Talks with President

Senator Dole: No further cuts

The Republican leaders are divided sharply on the kind, amount and timing of tax increases. There is also considerable disagreement among them over whether it is possible politically to push through the additional Budget cuts of close to $13,000m, for which Mr Reagan asked last month.

This week, for example, Republican leaders floated the idea of a new series of tax increases to raise Federal revenues. They ranged from a national sales tax to pay for new defence expenditure and an energy tax on petrol profits to a value-added tax on a wide range of consumer goods.

Senator Robert Dole, the Kansas Republican who chairs the powerful Senate finance committee, said this week it may be wiser to defer the added Federal budget cuts until after next year's election in which all house members and nearly a third of the Senate will be involved.

Senator Orrin Hatch, a conservative Repuplican from Utah, said: "We need some guidance from the White House. We can't do anything to iron out these Budget problems without Administration leadership".

Congressional Budget leaders, who have had no specific requests from the White House so far, are pressing ahead on their own with proposed legislation to solve the growing economic problems.

The Senate Budget committee is proposing a three-year package calling for $181,000m in new Budget cuts and tax increases aimed at balancing the budget by 1984.

The plan gives the President $66,000m more than he sought in cuts in the social and defence programmes and tax increases four times those he proposed.



No policy of protection for British shipping

By Michael Baily
Shipping Correspondent

The Government will not embark on a protectionist policy for British shipping, despite recent appeals from the seafarers' unions, Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, made clear last night. Such a policy would be highly damaging for the industry and lead to a much smaller fleet, he told the annual dinner of the General Council of British Shipping in London.

At recent tripartite talks between his department, shipowners, and unions, the last-named sought reservation of coastal and North Sea trades to the British flag to preserve seamen's jobs at at time of unprecedented unemployment.

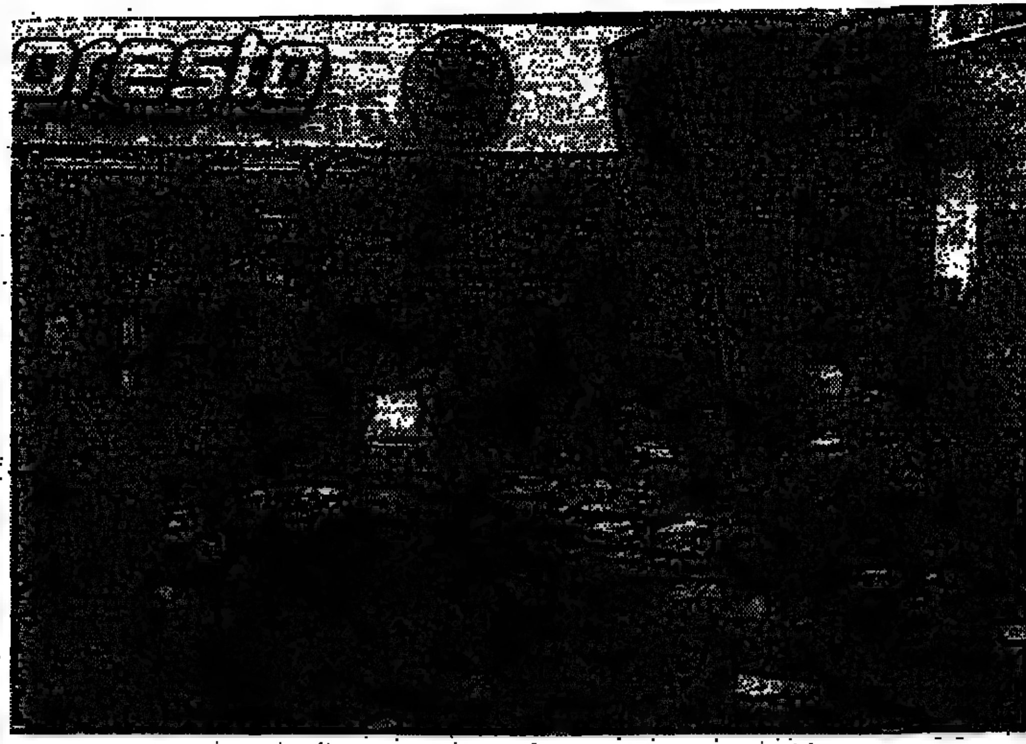
But such a course would invite retaliation from other countries whose damage to Britain's entire shipping industry would far outweigh any benefit to the protected trades.

Most vulnerable were the cross trades, which, at £1,800m in 1980, accounted for 64 per cent of British shipping's total earnings. These earnings depended on the willingness of foreign govenments to allow British ships to compete against their own, Mr Biffen said, and if Britain were to seek to reserve, for example, 50 per cent of home trade earning with a possible benefit of £500m, the far greater cross-trade earning might be put at risk.

In the first place other countries would retaliate; in the second, Britain's example would be followed by others.

"I do not believe the shipping industry wants Government protection, and I devoutly hope not," Mr Biffen said. "I look to it to maintain its resolute independence."

John Manning


The superstore at Bow: a lift to a declining city area

Superstores 'counter city decay'

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

The introduction of modern retail units such as superstores can be an economic shot-in-the-arm for declining city areas, particularly in the creation of more jobs.

This is the conclusion of a study by the Distributive Trades Economic Development Committee ("Little Neddy").

Redevelopment of an existing but declining shopping centre can bring stability to local retail employment and provide a major source of work, particularly for younger people, says the report.

The possible role of retailing in the regeneration of inner city economies has been overlooked all too often, Mr Grigor McClelland, Little Neddy's chairman, said. Unless this role is exploited any regeneration strategy will fail to achieve all the potential benefits, he went on.

With retailing a significant employer in inner city areas there was an opportunity for more imaginative use to be made of retail development there, he added.

The difficulties of retailers in turning to inner city areas for expansion are not underrated in the study, which points out that earlier efforts at redeveloping old centres, or even some purpose-built district centres, had not been as successful as hoped.

The study — based on investigation of five cities and three developments at Breck Road, Liverpool, Roman Road, Bow, in London's East End and the Riverdale Centre, Lewisham High Street, south London — found that introduction of modern retailing, on balance, brought benefits in inner city areas. It did little harm to existing traders once the initial impact of opening a superstore was over.

Old shopping areas were rarely capable of regeneration without the injection of modern retailing, although there was limited indirect benefit from new stores on other services and businesses in an area. But even in times of recession, retail development in inner city areas could create jobs.

The opening of a Leo superstore in a Breck Road, Liverpool, shopping precinct by Co-operative Retail Services generated 80 new jobs with little impact on surrounding traders, the study found. But there were difficulties in letting ancillary shops in the early stages.

At Roman Road, Bow, a superstore opening by Presto, part of Allied Suppliers, produced 162 jobs, but Allied closed down a local supermarket and transferred 98 staff to the new *Presto*.

The Lewisham Centre, much larger, more complex and now the main shopping focus in its area, generated between 1,000 and 1,600 jobs. But set against that were jobs lost in old shops scrapped on the site and others trading elsewhere around the High Street. But, so far, it seems likely that finance and promotion for new shopping developments will still come from the private sector. The resources of local authorities are limited and aid under the Inner Urban Areas Act 1978 seems unlikely to be extensively used.

Retailing in Inner Cities: NEDO Books, £4.25.

IN BRIEF

Bonn stands by Soviet gas project

☐ Herr Otto Lambsdorff, the West German Economics Minister, said his government will stick to West European plans for future extensive natural gas imports from the Soviet Union, despite American concern over such energy deals.

He said he would make clear Bonn's position when, later yesterday, he was to meet Mr Myer Rashish, United States Under-Secretary of State, who is in Bonn trying to persuade the West Germans to abandon the Soviet gas project and offering alternative proposals from Washington.

The German minister said he did not know details of what America was proposing but said any Washington suggestions would be studied carefully.

5 per cent pay rise

☐ One of the first private industry settlements of the current pay round has yielded 5 per cent rises for about 160,000 clothing workers. The deal, between the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers and the British Clothing Industries Association, provides for all rates and earnings levels to go up by that amount from November 1.

£1.26m quota fine

☐ The European Economic Community Commission has fined Klockner-Werke, the German steel company, 2.15 million Ecus (about £1.26m) for exceeding its steel production quota in the first quarter of 1981 by about 28 million metric tons.

Deficit declines

☐ The Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union's current account payments deficit in July was Bfr14,500m (£187.09m) calculated on a cash basis. This compared with a deficit of Bfr23,300m in June and a surplus of Bfr500m in July 1st year.

$65m Canada surplus

☐ Canada's trade surplus narrowed to a seasonally adjusted $65m (£34.7m) in September from $372m in August, the 17th consecutive month that export exceeded imports.

Belgian unemployed

☐ Belgian unemployment at the end of October eased to 406,500 from 408,000 at mid-month but the jobless rate stood unchanged at 9.8 per cent, the labour office said in Brussels.

Lost hours

☐ Working hours lost to strikes in Italy dropped to 2.9 million in September, from 16.97 million hours in August. In the January-September period, hours lost dropped to 50 million, from 88 million in the same period of 1980. September of last year was marked by extensive strikes of metalworkers.

Jobless rise

☐ Employment in Italy's main industries in August dropped 3.8 per cent from July, to indicate a steady rise of unemployment. In the January-August period of 1981, employment dropped 2.6 per cent in companies with at least 500 workers.

Indian oil find

☐ Oil has been found at a depth of 13,246 feet in the oil-rich North-east Indian state of Assam.

Tokyo urges US to scrap trade curbs

Tokyo, Nov 4 — The Japanese Government, under pressure from the United States to reduce its growing trade surplus, is planning to go on the offensive and ask Washington to remove its own non-tariff barriers, Tokyo foreign Ministry officials said yesterday.

Tokyo is preparing a package of 14 demands including a call for Washington not to apply anti-dumping regulations indiscriminately and to remove restrictions on visas to Japanese businessmen.

The package resulted from meetings the Tokyo government held to hear grievances from the representatives of Japanese trading houses and corporations with offices in the United States.

A Foreign Ministry official called the package "a counter-measure" against a United States demand that Japan ease controls on imports to redress the lopsided trade relations. "We understand that they are working out plans to ask us to abolish some measures that are now holding down imports, and we decided to present them with our own series of requests" the official said.

The Japanese Government, he added, will ask the United States for its response at a bilateral trade meeting to be held in Tokyo between December 7 and 9.

The planned Japanese Government step appears to be intensifying existing tension in Japan-United States trade relations as a result of snowballing trade surplus with the United States which in some quarters is estimated to reach about $15,000m (£8,000m) in the current fiscal year.

And in the United States, while Congress continues to debate encouraging the creation of US export-trading companies, American subsidiaries of Japanese trading companies are quietly filling that role, according to the *Asian Wall Street Journal*.

Mitsui (USA) did not appear in *Fortune* magazine's list of 50 leading exporters, but the New York subsidiary of Japan's Mitsui exported US products valued at $3,800m in 1980. That was more than any *Fortune* entry except Boeing, General Motors and General Electric, whose exports ranged between $4,200m and $5,500m.

Adding the $1,100m that its two grain-exporting affiliates sold separately would bring Mitsui (USA) fairly close to the top.—AP-Dow Jones.

Advice plan for small businesses

The success of a pilot advisory scheme to help small businesses to get started led yesterday to the backing of a plan by the Institute of Directors to start similar schemes throughout the country.

The Institute is asking all its branches to set up local "enterprise teams" offering wide-ranging advice on the setting up of new businesses. A pilot scheme was operated by the Institutes' Surrey branch with the objective of establishing 100 new businesses in the area.

Since the September launch there had been 50 approaches for help and two new companies had already started from scratch with the scheme's help, Mr Walter Goldsmith, director general of the Institute, said.

Eight more companies were expected to be launched soon under the scheme, he added. Institute members, including businessmen, and specialists such as lawyers and accountants, are empanelled to give advice.

Advice can be given on forming a company, on Value Added Tax, property and insurance matters, accounting procedures and how to find external finance.

Electronics chiefs to visit Japan

By Bill Johnstone

A delegation from the British electronics components industry has been invited on a fact-finding visit to Japan.

The invitation results from two days of talks in London between representatives of the Japanese and British electronics industries.

The Japanese are considering purchasing electronic components for television production in Britain on a greater scale than at present, but they said this depended on quality.

The visit to Japan, which will take place next year, is intended as the first move towards that goal.

More than 800,000 colour television tubes are imported by Britain each year. Sony and the British Mullard Company are now producing colour tubes in large quantities in Britain.

Sony, Panasonic and Toshiba are among Japanese manufacturers producing colour television sets in Britain.

The original talks included imports of black and white television sets and music centres but colour television remains one of the most lucrative of consumer electronics.

The numbers of video recorders imported by Britain each year still remains a sensitive subject in the consumer electronics industry and it was not included in the talks. The Japanese, however, did agree to "talks about talks" on these.

The market is now divided between the systems developed by Sony (Betamax), JVC (the VHS system) and Philips.

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Pensions setback for early leavers

That contentious issue, the pension rights of early leavers, came under the spotlight yesterday, with the publication of the National Association of Pension Funds' reply to the Occupational Pension Board's proposals.

The biggest disappointment amongst many, must be the NAPF's refusal to commit itself to support of the basic principle of even-handed treatment for all pension-scheme members.

The OPB's committee was unanimous in its recommendation that early leavers should receive the same benefits for their years of pensionable service as their fellow members who stay in the same employment to pension age — a view few objective observers would dispute. The NAPF's comment on this basic principle is "nothing is ever as black and white as that" and goes onto attempt to justify the current inequitable situation.

As a trade organisation, representing the views of its members largely employers with self-administered pension schemes — it is perhaps too much to expect an objective appraisal of the situation. The NAPF's memorandum is, however, unimpressive even as a representation of its members preoccupations.

In fairness to the NAPF, it makes no bones about its general stance — "the association is not in favour of the imposition by legislation of additional provision for early leavers". Its contention is that pension benefits have improved substantially over the past 10 to 20 years by voluntary negotiation, and this process of natural evolution should be encouraged in the area of benefits for early leavers. This ignores the practicalities of the situation.

Early leavers are, by definition, no longer contributing members and therefore have very little muscle in terms of negotiating a redistribution of benefits. Alternatively, they are contributing members who anticipate moving to another job and will largely be unaware of or unable to establish, the potential pension loss until the decision to leave had been taken. In either case they are largely unrepresented with little powers to change existing practice.

In a more realistic vein, the NAPF suggests that employers might be olbliged to review pensions for deferred pensioners as well as as for existing scheme pensioners, with the outcome reported annually. This might be a step in the right direction if there were some requirement to treat both categories of members on an even-handed basis.

Surprisingly, the NAPF is prepared to support the removal of the option to "frank" benefits, the practice whereby increases in the statutory Guaranteed Minimum Pension are deducted from the members entitlement to other scheme benefits.

The NAPF's perfectly reasonable concern is to protect hard-pressed employers from massive increases in pension fund contributions. But to seek to justify this concern by maintaining that the current system is fair and reasonable, does the Association and its members no credit.

No-one seriously disputes that the benefits paid to pension-fund members who stay to retirement are heavily subsidised by the contributions of early leavers and it is this inequity which the OPB's proposals seek to redress.

The Association, however, concedes nothing. Any suggestion that members should have a choice and that membership of pension schemes should by law be voluntary and not a condition of employment, is hotly opposed. Short of legislation, voluntary membership of a scheme may be the only effective route for early leavers to express their dissatisfaction.

J Sainsbury

Volume growth boosts profits

Sainsbury is continuing to show a clean pair of heels to its competition in the High Street with latest results for the 28 weeks to September 12 once again beating best expectations. The reputation the group seems to have established with the public for both quality and value-for-money has enabled it to continue pushing more volume through its stores — the 15 per cent volume gain included about 8½ per cent in existing stores — which quickly impacts on unit costs in a highly geared operation like food retailing.

A measure of the grou ps success is the rise in retail margin from 3.83 to 4.23 per cent — a level surpassed only in the very strong second half of last year — despite the fact that the group's April pay increase of over 14 per cent was about twice the level of internal inflation and well above that paid by other food retailers.

The result then of Sainsbury's volume growth, which must predominantly reflect enlarged market share, and improved productivity has been a 38 per cent profit rise to £42.5m before tax on only a 24 per cent sales gain to £986m.

Property shares

Space for improvement

Property shares still have their attractions despite high interest rates and the recession. This is underlined by the half-year figures from Great Portland Estates, a leading investment company with interests in prime properties in the West End and the City of London, where net revenue before tax rose by £1.6m to £6.1m. The company suggests that profits in the second half would be broadly in line with those of the first. This means about £12.2m, against £10.2m for the full year, while others such as Land Securities could produce £64m, compared with £54m and Hammerson £14.2m, against £11.3m, for their respective years.

At first sight, it might appear that the large number of empty buildings and factories throughout the provinces might damage the prospects of the likes of Slough Estates. However, these empty factories are owned by manufacturers and not by property investment companies.

In the West End of London rents have been standing on a plateau for much of this year. The average price prime space can command is probably in the region of £20 per square foot, although a top figure of £24 could be seen in places. Space, particularly units of 50,000 square feet and small high-quality suites, has been difficult to let recently. But the property groups with investments there and in the City will benefit from reversions as usual. At present, there is a five-year rent review pattern.

The centre of the City of London is experiencing an acute shortage of prime space, thanks to the City being an international market-place, reflecting more of what is happening in the world generally than in the United Kingdom. Although the market is quiet, rents average around £25 a square foot with perhaps a peak of £27 being experienced in places. On top of that, a company, particularly the overseas banking and insurance groups which are still arriving in force, can expect to pay another £13 a square foot for rates, plus perhaps £5 for a service charge. On the fringe of the City, by contrast, the respective figures could be £13 for rental, £8 for rates and £3.50 for services.

With interest rates recently going up again, the market could be forgiven a certain nervousness and the shares of the property groups, like those of most other sectors, declined sharply. Now they are recovering, and Great Portland yesterday rose 8p to 194p, where it yields historically just 3.7 per cent. The groups are much more soundly based now than they were in the mid-1970s, with short-term borrowings, net of deposits, probably aggregating around £200m, against some £1,000m at the time of the 1974-75 crash. It is the certainty of the income from the companies that survived which makes their shares reasonably attractive to the institutions.

Battling to keep a foothold against the tide of imports

MACHINE TOOL PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT

1975=100

EMPLOYMENT INDEX

PRODUCTION INDEX

source: Machine Tool Trades Association

120, 100, 80, 60

1970 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980

Industry in crisis

In the final article in our series on key industries under pressure Edward Townsend examines the problems of the machine tool makers

By most yardsticks Britain's machine tool industry has dwindled in recent years to a shadow of its former self. The combination of years of investment starvation, conservative management and an inability to adapt quickly to changing trends in world competition have left it struggling for survival.

From being a world leader the United Kingdom has slumped to sixth place in the league of machine tool production, falling behind the United States, West Germany, Japan, the Soviet Union and Italy. As an exporter it is in seventh place, the lion's share of world business having now been captured by the Germans and the Japanese.

The industry's index of production has declined almost catastrophically from 125.6 (1975=100) at the start of 1971 to 62.2 in the final quarter of last year. In the last decade employment has fallen from 68,700 to today's estimated 42,000.

It is a depressing catalogue of decline. Yet, if the industry has been on the receiving end of a series of hammer blows over the last decade, the results have not all been negative. Several years of accelerated capital investment have made the industry *technologically* strong and the survivors of the shakeout are on the whole much more efficient.

Dr Adolph Frankel, the chairman of Staveley Industries, for whom machine tools represented 22 per cent of the group's 1980-81 turnover of £164m, sums up the feelings of many of the industry's leaders: "On the positive side, our United Kingdom operations are now much leaner and sounder based: they have not been starved of capital investment even in the most trying circumstances; and they are fully poised to take advantage of any economic recovery."

Sir Jack Wellings, a vice-president of the Machine Tool Trades Association and chairman and managing director of the 600 Group, believes that the worst is over. "There are signs of improvement, inquiries are coming in, people are talking again about buying machine tools and, there is a definite regaining of confidence."

The 16 companies in his machine tool division made a profit of £5.6m last year and the group is the largest machine tool manufacturing and merchanting operation in Europe. It has taken "drastic measures", including a 20 per cent cut in jobs in the past year.

At the same time, the company has been reshaped, and over an 18-month period, expanded and modernized. "It has put us into a position where any upsurge in business must have a good effect," Sir Jack says.

But has the British machine tool industry left it too late to regain a more respectable position in the world league-table? Will we see a revival or will the all important home market continue to be swamped by imported equipment?

So far, with one or two hiccups, the United Kingdom industry has managed to maintain a favourable balance of payments. Last year its exports accounted for 47 per cent of output and were worth £290m, against imports of £268m; and in the last decade machine tools have made a net contribution of more than £200m to Britain's overseas earnings.

This year's trade balance will probably be better than last year's £22m, an indication of the drive to increase exports now under way in companies faced with a depressingly low level of domestic ordering.

Renewed home demand for machine tools is regarded as essential; otherwise the slimming operation — the increases in efficiency and productivity that have been achieved — will mean no more than that the industry marks time. Even importers will feel the draught, say industry leaders.

Machine tool men view with frustration the decision by BL to buy Volkswagen gearboxes rather than producing them at home with British tools. They would dearly love to see an end to delays of major capital projects such as railway electrification.

Not that the machine tool industry is protectionist, but like many other sectors it has been hit by factors beyond its control, such as high exchange rates and soaring energy costs. It has not complained in public about government economic policy, but it believes that it is now an efficient, cost-conscious sector with a stable industrial relations record that needs the impetus which only government can provide.

The perceptible rise in confidence among some domestic customers, but more markedly abroad, may not be enough to persuade many sections of the machine tool industry that recovery is on the way. As a result, some manufacturers are calling for temporary import restrictions, particularly aimed at the Japanese, to allow them some breathing space.

But in machine tools such arguments are unlikely to be converted into concerted pressure on the Government. Many companies are importers as well as producers and their trade association is committed to representing both activities.

Sir Jack Wellings, whose company sells both its own and others' machine tools, is a convinced free marketeer and is no supporter of restrictions. "Britain exports machine tools to 90 countries and because of that fact alone you cannot support trade barriers. My philosophy is always to go for the world market", he says.

One issue, however, has led to much debate within the industry and almost created agreement on the need for some external control. This is the attack by the Japanese on the United Kingdom market for small, numerically controlled (NC) lathes and machining centres. The Japanese share of the NC lathe market has bounded from 49 per cent in 1978 to 66 per cent last year and the rise in the machining centre sector has been even more dramatic — from 26 per cent to 63 per cent.

It is claimed that electronic equipment is fitted to the Japanese machines at half the price charged by western suppliers and the total cost of the machine can be as much as 20 per cent cheaper.

Mr Kenneth Lane, executive chairman of Kearney & Trecker, the Vickers subsidiary, believes that United Kingdom companies which attempt to combat the Japanese head-on have a slim chance of succeeding. Others are considering joint ventures — buying standard Japanese machines and equipping them with sophisticated controls — while more are pleading for protection.

Mr Lane says: "I do not want to see the business upturn start too soon, because if we don't solve this problem the British industry could almost be swept away. The Japanese could sweep through here like a tornado."

The British industry's concentrated lobbying in Europe over the Japanese issue has now resulted in the delivering of a strongly worded warning by the European Commission which threatens the imposition of tariffs unless there is an early and dramatic reduction of imports of Japanese electronically controlled machine tools.

Under the intense pressure from overseas machine tool manufacturers the British companies have either become increasingly specialized, offering machines tailor-made to a customer's needs and relying on strong engineering and back-up services, or have formed factoring divisions and entered into collaboration deals with foreign suppliers.

Last month, for example, it was revealed in Tokyo that Fujitsu Fanuc, one of the world's leading suppliers of numerical control (NC) systems for machine tools, was expecting to sign an agreement in December with The 600 Group for the production in the United Kingdom of Fanuc's industrial robots.

The deal will certainly be welcomed by the present Government, which is anxious to see greater cooperation between British and Japanese industry and is also painfully aware that the United Kingdom lags behind most other western nations in its use of robot technology.

Robot production seems to be a natural extension of the traditional role of the machine tool manufacturer. Given an end to the recession, British manufacturing industry could be making major investments in robots and, unless companies react swiftly, a large slice of the business will be captured by Japanese and American imports.

Interest is already growing and the British Robot Association estimates that 500 robots could be operating in British factories by the end of the year. This is a miniscule total compared with Japan's 8,000 robots and the 3,500 in the United States, but the growth potential is regarded as enormous.

Alfred Herbert, now being revived under the ownership of Tooling Investments of Birmingham, is only one company considering the production of its own robots as adjuncts to machine tools.

Mr Ron Lynch, Herbert's chairman, who bought the manufacturing interests after the final collapse of the group last year, is keen to build up a reputation as a supplier of complete manufacturing packages, including computer-controlled machine tools and robots and backed by extensive service facilities.

But the rejuvenation of Herbert (the company returned to profitability within months of the takeover) and the advances being made across the whole machine tools front will not stem the industry's decline without a general rise in optimism throughout manufacturing. Building machine tools for stock is now far too expensive and risky.

The B Elliott group, a leading manufacturer and importer of high technology machines, is typical of those suffering from lack of home orders. Its profits last yeat fell from £11.4m in 1979 to £6.5m and while overseas operations represented 43 per cent of sales they also supplied more than 90 per cent of the profits.

Mr Mark Russell, chairman of Elliott, says: "It is distressing to note that the level of orders of our group reflects the current lack of confidence among British manufacturers. I question whether, without investment in the latest technologies, the present trial by fire of industry is doing much to improve its future performance."

Concluded

A British-made numerically controlled drill in operation. The Japanese have made deep inroads into the market for numerically controlled equipment.

Britain's top machine tool manufacturers

TI Machine Tools (subsidiary of Tube Investments)
The 600 Group
Cincinnati Milacron (US-owned)
Clarkson International (subsidiary of Thorn EMI)
Staveley Machine Tools
B Elliott Group
Wadkin
A. A. Jones and Shipman
Kearney & Trecker (subsidiary of Vickers)
Richard Lloyd (part of British Rollmakers Corporation)
Giddings & Lewis-Fraser (US-owned)

Business Diary: Be it ever so Humble

The news that the White House is for sale might give pause to even the most ferocious supporters of President Reagan's cuts in public spending.

This White House, however, is not the one at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington DC, but a duplicate built further south near Galveston, Texas, by the founder of Humble Oil, the late Ross Sterling. This White House also has political associations, because Sterling used it as his official residence as state governor in 1930/31.

It really is an odd sale, for at $1,475,000 (£785,000) the asking price of the Texas White House is, give or take the odd thousand, exactly what it cost Sterling to build the place half a century ago.

What is even odder is that the present owner, yet another oilman, bought the White House only a year or so ago, having paid $975,000 for it. He now wishes to move on.

Part of the trouble with the Texas White House is that it is no longer as white as it should be. It stood empty for about five years before it was last bought and; says a spokesperson for the estate agents, Sotheby's, the present owner cannot be bothered with a paint job of this size.

This to me sounds a little like trading in your Cadilac for a new one because the ashtray is full, but Sotheby's hints that the present owner found when he moved in that it was not the place for cosy living.

Sterling liked to say: "The oil business is fast. Shoot, and then see what you have killed."

As applied to property the answer in this case might seem to be a white elephant.

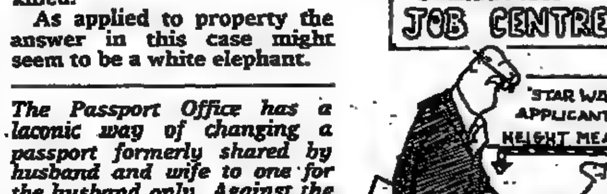
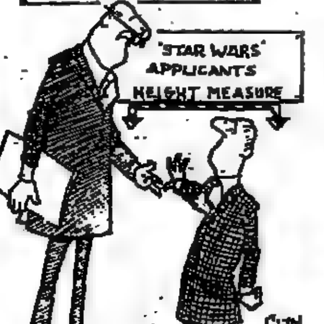
The Passport Office has a laconic way of changing a passport formerly shared by husband and wife to one for the husband only. Against the photograph of the wife they write "Wife deleted". Having been shown one of these documents, an expensively — and troublesomely-divorced colleague remarked: "Ah, if only it were that easy."

Stamping grounds

A combination of tax evasion and philatelists' fever has created an extraordinary market in cut-price postage stamps.

The dealers get their supplies from two principle sources — companies who buy large quantities of stamps as a vehicle for dodging corporation tax and fananatical stamp collectors who buy and reject large quantities of stamp booklets in the search for the few with perfect perforations. The companies buy stamps in large quantities at the end of their financial year to use up profits. Then in the new tax year they sell them to the dealers at around 15 per cent discount, reviving the cash flow and nettingi an immediate profit at the taxman's expense.

Dealers like West One of Ponsonby Place, London SW1, sells the stamps at a tenth off face value. The minimum transaction across the counter is £5 and they do not

"Nice try Mr Watkins, but rules are rules I'm afraid."

guarantee any particular denominations. They also sell by mail order to larger customers and will buy even pre-decimal stamps at three-quarters of face value.

Mr Kevin Morgan, a director of West One, said: "We are always in the market for £5,000 to £10.000 worth of stamps at a time, depending on denominations. The rubbish we can swap with foreign dealers for other things. The larger denominations, like £1, £2 and £5 stamps, we can never get enough of. There are always mail order companies who have to send parcels abroad keen to buy what they can get at a discount."

The Inland Revenue says: "We had not heard of this before, but must point out that it is as fraudulent for companies to hold stamps without declaring their value as it is to mis-state the cash balance. The practice seems both dishonest and pointless."

Estate agent's Powell and Evans of Wellington, Shropshire are advertising a three bedroomed semi-detached house as "situated in a very rough area of Wellington and, having been knocked about a bit, is in need of repair. Terrible lounge, porch, pokey dining kitchen, three miserable bedrooms, bathroom with temperamental shower fitted, overgrown gardens, garage with holes in doors, full expensive gas central heating, miserable neighbours. Ridiculously overpriced at £17,450."

Time out?

This week's issue of *Time* carries a card offering Christmas gift subscriptions at "25 per cent off" normal rates. Yet comparing the card's prices with those listed on page 10 of the magazine as being the present subscription rates in Europe, it seems that the Italians who take the Christmas offer will be paying 25 per cent more, not 25 per cent less, than the standard rate. Nobody else would be saving much as 25 per cent. For the Irish, for example, the saving would be only a tenth of that.

The explanation, an abashed *Time* spokesman admitted yesterday, is that page 10 is all wrong. "The typesetting dates from last February and all the subscription rates have increased since then. It got into the magazine by mistake."

Flat spin?

Aspiring latter-day Irving Berlins who may have been hoping to win a trip to the North Pole are unlikely to realize their hopes.

Owing to "unforeseen circumstances", the Edwin M. Knowles China Company of Nowell, West Virginia, has cancelled its Christmas song writing contest. The competition was related to the promotion of their Christmas plate, called "Wrapped up in Christmas".

The idea was that song writers in North America and Britain should vie to fit memorable lyrics and a hummable tune to the concept and title of the plate. Unfortunately, the prize was to include not only the polar expedition but also a professional recording by "a top name group". There the contest came unstuck, for the company found that there might be "illimitable time delays" in the production of any professional record.

Bradford Exchange, which acts as agents for Knowles in Britain, says that no English songwriters had time to put pen to paper before the contest was scrapped. In America, however, there is now a surfeit of songs called *Wrapped up in Christmas* looking for someone to sing them.

If you were to walk along the beach at Nefyn, Gwynedd, North Wales you might notice a little boat lying there broken in two as if recently smashed on rocks. It is called the Maggie.

Ross Davies

Poor third quarter at Tricentrol

By Drew Johnston

Tricentrol, the oil exploration and production company, disappointed the market yesterday with lower third quarter end nine month net income figures.

For the nine months to September 30, net income went down from £11.8m to £10.9m, as third-quarter income fell from £4.5m to £3.5m. A steep supplementary petroleum duty tax charge of £1.65m was partly responsible for the drop.

In the market, the quarter's figures resulted in a 4p drop to 264p. But with increasing production from Thistle there were expectations that the year-end results could be favourably influenced by a substantial last quarter improvement. One view was that net profits for the year could go as high as £15.5m.

Tricentrol has a 10 per cent stake in the North Sea Thistle field, which reperesents 2.86m barrels for the nine months. But a drop in total oil production from Thistle in the latest quarter is apparently the result of a 25 day lay-off while a platform was undergoing maintenance to bring it into line with Department of Energy requirements. In the most recent period production has come close to the predicted peak figure of 135,000 barrels a day.

At the international level, the dip in oil prices during the summer would have further affected the overall picture but for the concurrent fall in sterling against the dollar. This effectively countered the price drop.

In Canada, oil production was down, averaging 1,740 barrels a day against the 1980 average of 1,820. Gas sales also fell because of an unusually warm winter which caused reduced demand, the company says.

In the United States, oil production was up substantially, from an averaeg of 170 barrels a day to 335. This was the result of successful exploratory drilling programme in the company's southern division. An exploration office also opened in Denver, Colorado, which will be responsible for exploration in the Rocky Mountain states.

Further exploration work, so far without actual production, was carried out in the South China Sea, Australia and New Zealand.



Mr James Longcroft, chairman of Tricentrol.

NB Properties raises payout

While pretax profits of North British Properties of £1.51m for the year to July 31, are little changed from the previous year's £1.55m, post-tax earnings have risen from £663,000 to £789,000.

This has enabled the board to increase the final dividend from 2.57p to 2.85p gross a share, lifting the total payment from 4p to 4.42p. Earnings per share improved slightly, from 5.12p to 6.09p. Rental income expanded from £1.81m to £1.95m at a time when only one significant rent review came through.

Mr Elliott Ward, the managing director, reports that overall the results are satisfactory.

Grange Trust

Following discussions between Courtaulds Pensions Fund and directors of Grange Trust, terms have been agreed for CPF to make an offer on an improved basis for the ordinary stock units of Grange. The directors of Grange and their advisers now consider that the terms of both the ordinary offer and the preference offer are reasonable for acceptance.

The offer will be based on the formula net asset value subject to a possible maximum of 160p and a minimum of 146p per unit, together with a guaranteed loan note alternative.

Securicor to sell CB

Securicor, Britain's largest industrial security company, is to market its own range of citizens' band radio equipment. The new units will be manufactured by Uniden, a United States market leader with its Presidentand Cobra brands.

Prices for the new sets, including the installation where required, will be announced this month.

Securicor owns the United Kingdom's largest private radio-telephone organization with 5,000 subscribers and forecasts sales of radio-telephone equipment next year of more than £750,000.

FJC Lilley purchase

F. J. C. Lilley's subsidiary Henry Jones and Son (Portsmouth) has acquired J. J. Gaffney (Contractors) for £100,000, subject to an adjustment based on future trading results.

Mr J. J. Gaffney is to continue as managing director and Mr A. F. Jones becomes chairman.

Lovat Enterprise Fund

The Lovat Enterprise Fund, formed in mid-1980 by M. J. H. Nightingale & Co and five leading financial institutions, has completed a further investment. The participants have acquired a substantial minority interest in the ordinary shares of Geo. Bray & Co (Holdings) for about £630,000.

Bray, which is based in Leeds, is engaged in two main activities. The gas heating division is the leading United Kingdom independent manufacturer of burners for domestic gas appliances and the electric heating division manufactures a broad range of electric heating elements and appliances for industrial applications.

Usher-Walker

Because of pressure on margins, Usher-Walker's pretax profits fell from £173,000 to £145,000 in the first half of 1981. Turnover rose from £3.79m to £4m. Earnings per share are more than halved to 3.35p, against 7.39p, but the interim payment is being held at 1.84p gross.

Conditions continue to be depressed and steps have been taken to rationalize some operations.

Manganese Bronze

Although Manganese Bronze Holdings made a pretax loss of £639,000 in the year to July 31 —compared with a pretax profit of £540,000 for 1979-80—this is little more than the first-half's pretax loss of £637,000.

Turnover fell from £39.67m to £32.47m. The payment to ordinary shareholders is unchanged at 3.1p gross. There is a transfer from reserves this time of £3.6m, compared with a transfer to reserves of £394,000 last year.

Braham Millar

Fieldwood, has made an increased and final cas hoffer of 30p for the whole of the issued share capital of Braham Millar not already owned by it.

Acceptances of the offer have been received in respect of 311,874 ordinary shares (2.48 per cent).

Rank sells two hotels to HK

By Our Financial Staff

Rank Organisation is selling its lossmaking hotels in Paris and Brussels, the Hotel Westminster and the Royal Windsor Hotel, both in prime sites, to Far East Hotels and Entertainment, a Hongkong group.

Rank said last night that the price remains confidential for the time being but precise terms of the deal are due later this week. Far East Hotels and Entertainment is acquiring the hotels' holding company. Rank's share price added 1p to 139p on the news.

City analysts estimate the deal will release only about £3.5m to £4m for Rank because of the small number of rooms at each hotel. The Paris hotel has 102 bedrooms and that in Brussels 267. At present London prices this would yield some £7.4m on the basis of £20,000 replacement costs per room.

Both hotels, which have been on the market for some time, are believed to be losing money, mainly as a result of their uncompetitive sizes and relatively large overheads.

Rank is left overseas with two Italian hotels, one in the Canaries, and a management contract in Detroit. Their future is also being closely examined.

Profits from Rank's hotel concerns fell sharply last year but its five London hotels—the White House, Atheneum, Royal Garden, Royal Lancaster and Royal Gloucester—are all trading profitably.

Feedex cuts half year dividend after fall

By Margareta Pagano

Intense competition in the animal feed market and poor demand for agricultural equipment led to a fall in pretax profits at Feedex Agricultural Industries. The Hull-based concern, one of the few independent agricultural groups in the country, saw its profits decline from £264,000 to £231,000 in the six months to June. But this did reflect an upturn in trade over the second-half of 1980, when profits fell to £95,000. Nevertheless, shareholders are getting a lower dividend at 0.7p gross against 0.9p last time.

Despite the stiff price war in the animal feed market, the group managed to maintain volumes but lower margins were only offset by cost-cutting on overheads and improved efficiency. Profits were down only 5 per cent from 1980, a result which, Mr J Williams, chairmen, considers is excellent in the circumstances.

But Feedex's engineering division is still the worst hit and returned only a small profit. Rowlands Engineers made useful profits but this is not expected to be repeated in the second half. John H Taylor, which makes livestock equipment, lost heavily last year and will again make a loss in the full year. However, the group has invested in development work and silage equipment imports.

In the livestock division Feedex pig margins were eroded in the first quarter but trading has since improved.

Mr Williams says that Four-F International has been success ful in exporting the group's products, returning a £16,000 profit—half of which goes to shareholders.

At the trading level, profits were £379,000 against £459,000 but they were helped by a reduction in interest charges from £195,000 to £156,000. Sales were only slightly up at £15.12m against £14.9m.

W A Tyzack slump

In the 12 months to July 31, the W. A. Tyzack engineering group crashed from a pretax profit of £270,000 to a pretax loss of £250,000. Turnover was reduced from £5.96m to £4.53m. The total dividend, gross, is being cut from 2.54p to 0.57p a share.

Stock markets

Boost from Sainsbury

Equities were looking a little tired yesterday after their heady gains of the last two days and most were forced to close below their best.

Nevertheless, dealers were quick to emphasize that the market remains firm and eagerly awaiting the outcome of first-time dealing on Friday in Cable & Wireless. Estimates of the premium continue to grow and currently stand at 34p over the offer price of 16p. But this could extend to nearer 50p once the stags retreat and the institutions enter to pick up available stock.

Shares of UBM Group rose 3p to 54p yesterday despite the half-time loss of £831,000 revealed last week. Dealers now reckon that a stake is being built up prior to a bid, with one broker reported to be a buyer of 500,000 shares earlier in the week.

Turnover yesterday was described as thin. The FT Index after being 0.5 up at 10 am and extending its lead to 4.2 at mid-doy, closed 2.3 up at 494.5.

Sentiment was given an early boost by the half-year profits from J. Sainsbury, up 20p at 490p, after 500p, revealed a 38 per cent increase—some £4m above most estimates. British Home Stores, which runs five Savecentres in partnership with Sainsbury, also jumped 10p to 129p, after 131p, amid speculation that the two groups may be contemplating a merger, a

A lack of further bullish news fro mthe United States markets provided gilts with a period of consolidation and soon one or two profit takers were on the scene. Prices in lngs fell by around £¼ in thin trade with similar losses recorded in shorts.

However, jobbers were keeping an open mind about the possibility of a new tap tomorrow bearing in mind the market's recent strength.

P & O D'fd was the focal point after hours as the share price leapt 22½p to 130p amid reports that a Far Eastern consortium had been active in the market at 110p a share prior to making a full bid. In the meantime, **ICI** dipped 2p to 278p **Glaxo** 2p to 430p and **Bowater** 2p to 201p while **Lucas Industries** lost 7p to 182p as profit takers pulled out in the wake of the BL settlement.

In the meantime, **Hawker Siddeley** rose 6p to 318p, **Blue Circle** 4p to 458p and **Unilever** 9p to 615p.

Shares of **ACC** were unchanged at 61p with Mr Robert Holmes a'Court apparently successful in his quest for an extra 10m shares, taking his stake to 51 per cent of the non-voters.

Shares of **Berec** hardened 2p to 133p in the hope that **Hanson Trust**, 7p off at 279p, may come back with a higher offer. **Thomas Tilling**, which has already received the blessing of the Berec board, closed 2p up at 137p.

Trident TV raced ahead 6p to 58½p after details of its £17m acquisition of the Playboy casinos. This in turn focused attention on several other leisure shares, with **Pleasurama** up 5p at 253p and **Saga Holidays** 12p better at 410p.

In builders **Higgs & Hill** rose 11p to 122p on speculative attention with **Davies & Newman** rallying 20p to 80p after recently announcing trading losses.

Better than expected trading news helped **Usher Walker** 3p to 63p, **Feedex** 1p to 37p, **Manganese Bronze** 1p to 24p and **North British Properties** 5p to 155p. But disappointing news left **Sheffield Brick** 1p off at 42p while **Fidelity Radio** held steady at 43p in spite of continued losses.

Tuesday's dawn raid on **RHM Group**, 1p lower at 70p, put the food sector in a new light. **British Sugar**, which made the raid, slipped 3p to 321p while **S & W Berisford**, with a 40 per cent stake in the latter, rose 2p to 111p. **Hillards** was a firm market, 6p dearer at 133p, along with **Kwick Save**, 6p up at 229p.

After two consecutive days of sharp upward movements, a few lines of stock came on offer yesterday: 400,000 Reed International were quickly mopped up at 238p, 2p below the market price, while 100,000 Cape Industries were picked up at 147p.

The better than expected figures from **Sainsbury** also excited the rest ofstores. **GUS 'A'** rose 13p to 426p, **Boots** 5p to 204p and **Marks & Spencer** 2p to 118p. **House of Fraser** hardened 3p to 162p awaiting the outcome of the Monopolies reference due later this month on the Lonrho bid.

Equity turnover on November 3 was £143.053m (13.001) bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were British Home Stores, P & O, Tricentrol, Trident TV, British Arrow, Hanson Trust, GEC and Higgs & Hill.

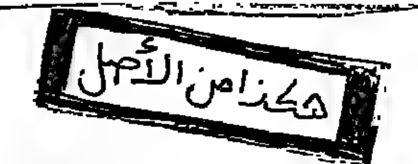
raded options: Contracts amounted to 1,416 with P & O D'fd a firm favourite on 299.

Traditional options saw cells in Tozer Kemsley on 6½p, British Home Stores on 15p, Royal Bank of Scotland on 16p, P & O D'fd on 9p and Courtaulds on 5½p.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Ambrose Inv (I)	—(—)	0.35†(0.43†)	32.9(32.2)	2.8(2.8)	14/12	—(7.1)
Cramphorn (F)	10.1(8.96)	0.24(0.27)	71(53.8)	11.5(—)	—	16.5(16.3)
Edinburgh Gen Ins (I)	0.66(0.44)	0.01(0.04)	—(—)	0.3(—)	30/12	—(—)
Feedex (I)	15.1(14.89)	0.23(0.26)	1.2(1.2)	0.5(0.65)	7/1	—(1.1)
Fidelity Radio (I)	10.9(6.14)	0.5*(0.97*)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(0.1)
Gt Portland (I)	7.2(5.7)	6.1(4.5)	3(2.3)	.1(0.83)	28/1	—(5)
P. Panto (I)	11.5(11.8)	0.012(0.1*)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Safeguard Ind (F)	—(—)	0.92(0.97)	5.86(6.16)	4(4)	16/12	5.8(5.8
W. A. Tyzack (F)	4.53(5.96)	0.24*(0.26)	—(—)	0.4(1.2)	—	0.4(1.78)
Sheffield Brick (I)	2.41(2.38)	0.02(0.006)	1.0(0.3)	—(—)	—	—(—)
J. Sainsbury (I)	986(797)	42.5(30.8)	17.6(12.8)	3.2(2.2)	22/1	—(4.75)
Usher-Walker (I)	4(3.79)	0.14(0.17)	3.35(7.39)	1.2(1.2)	11/12	—(4.07)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. * = Loss ; † = Gross income.



England's cricketers leave for their daunting four-month tour of India and Sri Lanka

Old guard fly out to new challenge

By Richard Streeton

England's cricketers, led by their new captain, Keith Fletcher, leave London today for a four-month tour in India and Sri Lanka which remained in doubt until five days ago. Relief that weeks of uncertainty have finally ended will tinge the excitement common to all touring parties as the plane takes off.

Young sportsmen tend to be single-minded people and the first nets in the Bombay sunshine within the next 36 hours will help shed any lingering anxieties and concentrate the players' minds on the difficult cricket tasks ahead. Their elders in the committee rooms, though, will remain aware how close a call world cricket has had. They will also know its problems have far from disappeared.

England face a daunting programme. Apart from the usual zonal games, they will be playing six Test matches and three one-day internationals. It will be the first time they have undertaken a modern-style itinerary in India. England then visit Sri Lanka, where they play the first official Test match since Sri Lanka became a full ICC member last summer.

An Indian tour remains a taxing experience physically for English cricketers, in view of the different conditions, lengthy journeys and great heat. Compensation comes, however, from the fanatical interest in the game throughout the country, the noisy enthusiasm of the vast crowds at the stadiums, and the marvellous eastern panoramas which unfolds as they criss-cross a country so completely different from home.

Fletcher's appointment, once Brearley was unavailable, met with unstinted approval and this in itself is a considerable tribute to him. Only England among the cricketing nations would turn the clock back five years when seeking a fresh captain, but English cricket history has numerous examples of players being recalled successfully after their Test match careers had been thought to be behind them.

In the context of captaincy you have to go no further back than Illingworth's reign from 1969 to 1973. There are other similarities between the two men, for Fletcher has the same background, character and shrewdness to hold the respect of younger team colleagues.

As Essex captain in recent years Fletcher has achieved some remarkable successes. As a batsman he belongs to the generation capable of building a long innings. He also has a proven record in Indian conditions, where persistently fast bowling is not a relevant factor.

England should not be short of runs on this tour, though seven batsmen and Botham as the all-rounder are quite a handful to keep in match practice in view of the restricted chances available outside the representative fixtures.

Boycott, who has never made a full tour to India, will thrive on the adulation he will receive. The prospect of Boycott escorted at one end, with Gooch, Gower or Botham cutting loose at the other, could already be giving several Indian bowlers nightmares.

Further reflection since the party was announced on September 8, though, has done nothing to change the disquiet felt then that an extra batsman had been included at the cost of having only Underwood and Emburey on hand to bring a respite from pace bowling.

No England side can ever have gone abroad with such slender spin resources. There is not even a Barrington or a Bob Barber in the team to provide variety or light relief of the occasional sort, with Fletcher discounting himself these days in this respect.

It is true that the figures show that England took more wickets with their quicker bowlers than their slower ones in both 1972-73 and 1976-77 (the past occasions they played a Test series in India) and also that some Indian pitches are reputed to have changed their character.

Nothing can deny, however, that there will always be opportunities for slow bowling during an Indian season, sooner or later, and that in the past there have at least been the spinners available in England's tour parties if wanted.

Tony Lewis in 1972-73 could call upon Gifford, Pocock, Underwood and Birkenshaw; Tony Greig four years later had Underwood, Cope and Miller. The prospect this time if either Underwood or Emburey should break down is appalling and there are bound to be occasions when both men are rested from the same match.

Hemmings and Edmonds, who four years ago bowled so well in Pakistan in not too dissimilar conditions, would have fitted perfectly into the overall framework of this side—to say nothing of any one from among players like Willey, Miller, Barclay, Marks or Williams, who would all have contributed runs and would have bowled off-breaks.

There is no need to be apologetic for harping on this tack. For the purist the subject has become a matter of principle, and the associated slump in over rates is cause for grave concern for all those connected with the game.

Until there is the chance to gauge the wickets prepared at the different Test grounds, it is difficult to be precise about the pattern that the series could take. When England, on their way back from Australia, played a solitary Test in Bombay in February last year to mark the Indian board's jubilee, the pitch was as grassy as anyone had ever seen in India. Botham almost single-handedly routed India with a century and 13 wickets.

Yet, on the same ground earlier that season, India had beaten both Australia and Pakistan in four days within six weeks of each other. In those games not a blade of grass was to be seen on the pitch. It epitomized the decisive role that the groundsman has in cricket.

The Indian selectors no longer have their famous spin quartet to shuffle. Chandrasekhar, Bedi and the others have left the Test scene and the pace and swing of Kapil Dev and the left-arm bowler, Ghavri, represent India's prime wicket-taking threat.

It could be that India's best chance of success could be to revert to the pitches of bygone eras, when they were built to last and became slower and slower as matches progressed.

Generally, though, since the heady days around 1971, when India, under Wadekar, won rubbers against West Indies in the Caribbean and against England at home and away, some of the inconsistencies of earlier times have returned to Indian cricket.

Gavaskar, Viswanath and Vengsarkar, the leading Indian batsmen, all failed to make runs regularly in Australia last winter, though it could be a different story this time on their own wickets.

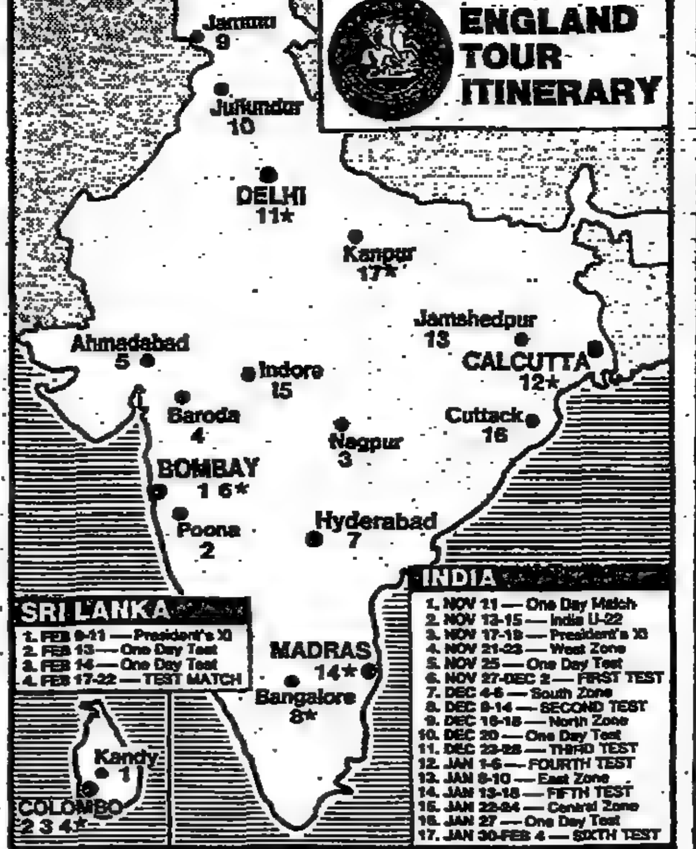
Willis, Lever and Underwood shared 75 of the 95 wickets taken by England's bowlers in 1976-77, when Greig's team became the first postwar English side in five attempts to win a series on the sub-continent. Five years on, England are again looking to the same three bowlers to impose similar dominance and Willis, in particular, will have to be nursed carefully.

It is important, therefore, that the calculated gamble being taken with Dilley's form pays off. It is also to be hoped that Allott maintains his rapid advance and can fulfil his intended crock role in the pace attack.

It is also crucial for the newer batsmen—Tavaré, Cook, and, in this sense, Gatting, too—to establish themselves firmly as Test players. English cricket has had too many disappointments with newcomers on recent tours, and the seasoned look about the present party (average age 30) reflects the problem.

Several members of Fletcher's team will probably have no part to play in the sterner battles that lie ahead in Australia in 1982-83. However strong England prove to be in terms of match results over the next four months, this particular tour will not be considered a success unless the newer faces in this side make a significant contribution.

PARTY: K W R Fletcher (Essex, 52 Tests), R G D Willis (Warwickshire, 63), P J W Allott (Lancashire, 1), I T Botham (Somerset, 41), G Boycott (Yorkshire, 104), G Cook (Northamptonshire, 0), G R Dilley (Kent, 12), J E Emburey (Middlesex, 18), M W Gatting (Middlesex, 14), G A Gooch (Essex, 35), D I Gower (Leicestershire, 31), J K Lever, Essex, 8), C J Richards (Surrey, 0), C J Tavaré (Kent, 4), R W Taylor (Derbyshire, 29), D L Underwood (Kent, 79). Manager: R Subba Row. Physiotherapist: B W Thomas.







All packed and happy to have somewhere to go: Fletcher (left) and Cook.

Cricket

Chappell back to lead Australia in Perth

Sydney, Nov 4.—Greg Chappell has been restored as Australia's captain for the first Test of a three-match series against Pakistan starting in Perth on November 13.

Chappell led Australia in the home Tests against New Zealand and India in 1980-81 but was not available for this year's tour of England for personal and business reasons.

He takes over from Kim Hughes, who led the team in England and now becomes vice-captain of a 12-strong squad in which fast bowler Jeff Thomson has been recalled.

Hughes said it was a privilege to be included in one of the strongest Australian sides for some time.

Thomson admitted in Brisbane England in Perth at the end of 1979. When he was overlooked for the England tour this year he played for county side Middlesex, but returned home before the season finished after undergoing an operation.

Thomson damited in Brisbane today that "A lot of luck" had helped his return. "I always had doubts in the back of my mind, but I'm the fittest I've been in a long time and I'm bowling well, the best in a long time", he said.

Thomson is one of four fast bowlers in the side. The others are Dennis Lillee, Terry Alderman and Geoff Lawson. Alderman, Australia's leading wicket-taker in this year's series against England, has continued his outstanding form in recent Sheffield Shield games. Lawson also bowled impressively against England until an injury forced him to miss the last three of the six Tests.

Australia have also recalled the opener, Bruce Laird, after injury in the 1980-81 season. His selection was doubtless influenced by his effective batting the previous year against the West Indies fast bowlers, who start their tour next week.

Martin Kent wins a place in the middle of the batting order ahead of Dirk Wellham, who scored a century on his Test debut in England last August. But Kent, who has back trouble, faces a fitness test on Sunday.

AUSTRALIA (from): G Chappell (captain), K Hughes, T Alderman, A Border, M Kent, B Laird, G Lawson, D Lillee, R Marsh, J Thomson, G Wood, B Yardley.—Reuter.

Back on the field: Pakistan's players were back on dry ground yesterday for the first time since the weekend and they quickly took advantage of it.

Soon after reaching Melbourne from rain-swept Brisbane, where they lost two days' play against Queensland, the Pakistanis were out for practice. After being forced indoors for practice in Brisbane, they found the Carlton ground in good condition and not affected by an overight dowpour.

Equestrianism

US ride well into the lead

New York, Nov 4: The United States gained a commanding lead in the struggle for the team title on the first day of the National Horse Show at Madison Square Garden last night. The Americans collected 26 points, 13 ahead of second-placed Canada, with Britain on 12 and Italy one.

The leaders were given early encouragement, when Rodney Jenkins, riding Second Balcony, won the opening international jumping class by two seconds over his compatriot Melanie Smith on Grand Siecle. Jenkins, on Coast Line, was runner-up to Canada's Mark Laskin, riding Damuraz, after a jump-off in the second event, with Miss Smith third on Calypso.

Caroline Bradley of Britain took Rubber Ball to third place with a clear round in the first event in which her compatriot John Greenwood was fifth on Diamond Seeker.

John Whitaker, aboard Ryan's Son, Peter Richardson, riding Rye Hill, and Greenwood's Ballyonskill Boy were respectively fourth, fifth and sixth for Britain in the second event.—Reuter.

Golf

No advance on admission

The Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews announced yesterday that there would be no increase in admission charges for next year's Open championship. The 111th open will be played at Troon from July 15 to 18 but admission will cost the same as at this year's event at Royal St. George's, Sandwich. Advance admission tickets at discount prices are now available.

Jim Farmer, of Duddingston, is Scotland's leading club professional golfer for the second successive year. The former heart of Midlothian footballer heads the 1981 order of merit table in the Scottish region of the PGA with 767 points and earnings of £10,221.

The first leading European professional golf tournament next season will be the Martini International, which has been moved from Wentworth to Lindrick, South Yorkshire. It will be held from May 13 to 16.

Tokyo, Nov 4.—The Japan Amateur Sports Association today approved Kobe City's attempt to hold the Summer University Games in 1985, an Association spokesman said.—Reuter.

Pierre Bonnefont, a top French rugby league referee, will handle the Oldham-Carlisle second division game on Sunday, as part of an exchange system operated by England and France.

Racing

Fox cleared after first training win

Jimmy Fox, the former National Hunt jockey, had his first training success when Malza finished strongly to beat the favourite, Latin American, in the Bradley four-year-old Handicap Hurdle at Wolverhampton yesterday. But after the victory Fox had to appear before the stewards.

Since running a close second at Worcester in August, Malza has disappointed his trainer in two outings, finishing tailed off at Warwick. Tests at the Equine Research Station identified a muscular problem, which Fox's vet was able to put right and the stewards accepted this explanation for Malza's return to form.

Fox, who won the Mackeson and Hennessy Gold Cups on Red Candle, and was also associated with that fine mare Grangewood Girl during a 14-year career as a professional jockey, took out a trainer's licence in August and has 12 horses at Winterbourne Stoke, Wiltshire. He said: "On his best form Malza was well handicapped, and I was able to give his owner a bit of encouragement, but he is a moody little horse and was tailed off at one stage."

Leirum led all the way to defy top weight successfully in the Charlecote Handicap Chase. When trained in Ireland by Brian Lusk Leirum crossed to Ayr six times in the 1977-78 season, winning five races.

The following year he won at Sandown Park, but subsequently lost his form and was eventually hobdayed. He is now stabled at Ripon with trainer-vet, Peter Calver, and was following up an easy success from a small field at Perth. Calver intends to keep the horse in his happy frame of mind,

Neon Light, due to carry top weight in this race, was withdrawn by John Edwards because the ground was much firmer than he anticipated. But the Ross-on-Wye trainer did not go home empty handed, saddling Quayside Babbie to beat hot favourite, Oriental Prince, in the first division of the Tower Novices' Hurdle.

Dramatist answers his detractors in style

By John Karter

Folke Walwyn has had more top-class horses through his hands than most trainers even dream about. However, it is Sir Sir Michael Edwardes's salary to 5p that the man who has lifted the Grand National, Cheltenham Gold Cup and Champion Hurdle in his distinguished career, has a special place in his affections for a horse who has won none of those great races. The horse in question is Dramatist who gained his seventh victory over the course, and his 17th in al, in the Marsh Benham Handicap Steeplechase at Newbury, yesterday.

ver the years Dramatist has has had more unkind things said about him than a whole stableful of useless selling platers. True, he was inclined to run the odd, inexplicably poor race earlier in his career, but this was probably just a case of honing his jumping to sharp edge, something that he has certainly done recently. Yesterday he had every opportunity to quit if he had wanted to when Sweeping Along threw down a desperate challenge on the run-in, but he answered Bill Smith's urgings without flinching.

Anyway, whatever the reason for the occasional lapse, with a record like his Dramatist is the type of horse any owner or trainer would give his right arm, and probably his left one as well, to have. It is not only his record of victories that is so outstanding, though, Walwyn says that he has also been an absolute pleasure to train. He is a big horse (over 17 hands) but has, somehow, managed to avoid even the slightest scratch in a port where serious injury is an occupational hazard.

Dramatist, who is the only runner that Walwyn has saddled since his remarkable six-timer last Friday, is entered in the Mackeson Gold Cup, but is unlikely to run as he has "a thing" about Cheltenham. He was the first horse Walwyn bought for owner Basil Thwaites, and th eroyal trainer acquired his three-year-old half brother at the Doncaster sales, also for Mr Thwaites.

At 10 years of age Dramatist has missed his chance of immortality in the Champion Hurdle or Gold Cup, but in Fifty Dollars More and Gaye Chance we saw two young horses, yesterday, who could certainly carve their names on those famous trophies. Fifty Dollars More was bought by his trainer, Fred Winter, specifically to win the Gold Cup for the owner, Sheikh Ali Abu Khamsin, but realizing that he may truly have another potential champion, Winter is in no hurry to prove the point and will not tackle the Gold Cup, itself, until 1983.

The main objective of Fifty Dollars More this season is the final of the Lambert and Butler Premier Steeplechase, a qualifier of which he won at the last Newbury meeting. In the Cokethorpe Novices Steeplechase yesterday, the six-year-old was always moving like a winner, although he is still learning about jumping and hit tw ofences hard. John Francome was at his cheekiest taking the lead from the pacemaking King Ba Ba, between the last two fences, and allowing Fifty Dollars More to coast home after the last.

His confidence almost rebounded though, because Connaught Ranger, having his first run over fences, produced the sort of speed that won him top-class hurdle races like the Triumph and Erin Foods. He was gaining on Fifty Dollars More with every stride and in the end Francome had to ride his horse right out to hold the challenge. Connaught Ranger could yet prove the main stumbling block for Winter's horse in the Lambert and Butler final, which will be his target if he qualifies at Cheltenham on Saturday week.

Gaye Chance, who sauntered home from Orchard Park and Browne Eclipse in the Tom Masson Trophy Hurdle, has already proved himself something of a Dramatist by winning eight races and some £60,000 as a novice last season. Dramatist's best effort in the Champion Hurdle was to finish third, but if Gaye Chance does what is expected of him against the likes of Sea Pigeon and Birds Nest in the Fighting Fifth Hurdle, at Newcastle, he must surely have a fine chance of doing what Walwyn's horse could never quite manage.

Peter Scudamore, the leading jockey, rode the helter-skelter of fortune yesterday. After winning the first division of the Cold Ash Novices' Hurdle on the favourite, Jungle Jim, he suffered heavy falls on New Lyric and Sir Gordon and could then finish only third on the expensive and heavily-backed newcomer On A Cloud in the second division of the novices' race.

On the subject of jockeys, Jeff King, whose first runner as a trainer Tropical Love, fell in Jungle Jim's race, denied reports that he was giving up race riding.

STATE OF GOING (official): Uttoxeter, good. Kelso, good. Tomorrow: Doncaster, good. Bangor, good.



Jumping the final flight clear: Jungle Jim and Peter Scudamore on their way to a comfortable victory in the Cold Ash Hurdle.

Apprentice Day may fall to Maiden's Blush

From Desmond Stoneham
French Racing Correspondent
Paris, Nov 4

Nigel Day represents England in the European apprentice championship at Evry tomorrow. He will be riding Yellow Marmelade for David Smaga and the pair have a hopeful chance. A further five top young riders make up the invading team who will be opposed by four of France's apprentice's, but not the country's number one, Philippe Meyer, who is serving a suspension.

My idea of the winner is Stavros Niarchos's Maiden's Blush who will be partnered by Norway's and Denmark's champion jockey elect, Lars Kelp, aged 17, who has more than 160 winners to his credit and recently won a similar sort of competition in Florence. Ireland is represented by David Parnell, son of "Buster", and the 16-year-old partners the consistent Lerida, for Alec Head.

The young German Kurt Steinleiter rides the outsider Manx Edition, while Italy's Fernando Teodori teams up with Nelson Bunker Hunt's Rivertot

Kelso programme

1.15 GLENTRESS CHASE (Novices: £608: 2m 196yds)
1 20/f14-1 Blackhawk Star, K Oliver, 7-11-10 ... Mr T G Dun
2 013f00 Glenbour, W A Stephenson, 5-11-10 ... R Lamb
3 03f20-0 Box Of Tricks, D Metcalfe, 6-11-0 ... Mr D Metcalfe
4 000005- Castleholm, E Allan, 6-11-0 ... Mr R Shiels 7
5 0000p/p- Coal Silleam, R McDonald, 9-11-0 ... B Hodgson 7
6 0014-3f Hand Over Fist, J Joffrey, 6-11-0 ... Mr T Joffrey 7
7 0p440-0 King Tud, N Chamberlain, 7-11-0 ... S Charlton
8 422002- Spartan Red, H McConnell, 11-11-0 ... Mrs A Robertson
9 00pp-02 Tudor Anne, W Crawford, 8-11-0 ... N Doughty
10 33003p- Viscount, V Thompson, 7-11-0 ... Mr M Thompson 7
4-5 Blackhawk Star, 4-1 Glenbour, 6-1 Tudor Anne, 8-1 Box Of Tricks, 12-1 Hand Over Fist, 20-1 others.

1.45 ELIBANK HURDLE (Selling handicap: £402: 2m)
1 010-010 Katumba (CD), O Brennan, 5-12 ... M Brennan 7
3 00410-4 Malcolms Pride (D), V Thompson, 7-11-4 ... Mr M Thompson 7
6 0p00- Lancar, W Fairgrieve, 4-10-12 ... J G Goulding
8 30/001-0 Gin Track (D), F Walton, 7-10-12 ... Mr J Walton
10 040-433 Mr Pongee, F Storey, 6-10-11 ... Mr B Storey 7
11 00fp- Oyston Idol, J Charlton, 5-10-5 ... G Bradley 4
13 4000/00- Golden Glade, R Allan, 6-10-2 ... S Charlton
11-10 Katumba, 7-2 Mr Pongee, 9-2 Malcolms Pride, 6-1 Gin Track, 12-1 Lancar, 25-1 others.

2.15 KEILDER CHASE (Handicap: £962: 2m 196yds)
2 2-0u100 Dusky Duke (CD), W A Stephenson, 6-11-0 ... R Lamb
3 u030-00 Sannow Breeze (CD), M Naughton, 9-10-13 ... G Bradley 4
4 202-f3p Polars Laddie, R Goldie, 8-10-3 ... P Tuck
5 2223-21 Treamie, T Barnes, 5-10-2 ... M Barnes
7 10-3204 Dr Guillotine, W Fairgrieve, 6-10-0 ... J L Goulding
8 30p1f-2 Percipient, G Richards, 7-10-0 ... N Doughty
9 4u-0321 Roman King, F Watson, 10-10-0 ... C Grant
11 2-3p200 Pampered Sovereign (CD), V Thompson, 10-10-0 ... Mr M Thompson 7
13-8 Treamie, 3-1 Dusky Duke, 9-2 Roman King, 6-1 Percipient, 8-1 Polars Laddie, 12-1 Dr Guillotine, 20-1 others.

2.45 CARDRONA HURDLE (Handicap: £671: 2½m)
1 000000- Albion Prince, V Thompson, 7-11-10 ... Mr M Thompson 7
2 4312-f0 Gunsmith (D), R Dixon, 8-11-7 ... Mr B Storey
3 0114- Bally-Go, M W Easterby, 4-11-2 ... P Tuck
4 1-10020 Pickmere (D), G Richards, 4-11-2 ... Mr K Darby
5 3u002-0 Press Gang (C), J Wilson, 6-10-10 ... A Stringer 4
6 12013-4 Shaiotra (C), T Craig, 5-10-8 ... C Grant
7 13200p- Hedana (CD), T Craig, 5-10-6 ... C Hawkins
8 000-412 Who's Free (C), T Cuthbert, 6-10-4 ... D McCaskill 4
10 2-b010p Dawn At Sight, T Cuthbert, 6-10-0 ... —
11 322323/ Jonathan's Choice, D Robertson, 7-10-0 ... Mr D Robertson
9-4 Shaiotra, 11-4 Bally-Go, 4-1 Who's Free, 5-1 Gunsmith, 8-1 Pickmere, 10-1 Press Gang, 16-1 others.

3.15 SISTERPATH CHASE (Novices: £652: 3m)
1 4-0021u Go Jack (C), G Richards, 7-11-10 ... N Doughty
3 00020-4 Count Vronsky, B McLean, 8-11-0 ... C Grant
4 u22 Foxy Percy, Mrs Hamilton, 6-11-0 ... Mr L Hudson 4
6 0-p Palmam, T Craig, 7-11-0 ... G Holmes
7 p2000-4 Patient Knight, R Cross, 8-11-0 ... M Barnes
8 00004/3 Penobea, J Nelson, 6-11-0 ... D Atkins
9 0- Secret Arrival, P Monteith, 8-11-0 ... D Nolan
10 p Billie Burn, W Tullie, 5-10-12 ... S Charlton
11 0f00-2 Darth Vader, K Oliver, 5-10-12 ... Mr T G Dun
12 0000-0 Gold Prince, N Crump, 5-10-12 ... D Wilkinson 4
13 110-000 Keep Trying, W A Stephenson, 5-10-12 ... R Lamb
7-4 Darth Vader, 3-1 Foxy Percy, 5-1 Go Jack, 8-1 Keep Trying, 10-1 Count Vronsky, 12-1 Patient Knight, Penobea, 20-1 others.

3.45 CHATERHALL HURDLE (Novices: 3-y-o: £476: 2m)
1 34400 Audit, J Parkes, 11-5 ... M Pepper 7
2 Anvil Inn, T Craig, 10-7 ... C Hawkins
4 Cadeau D'Elise, J Mason, 10-7 ... S Charlton
6 f0 Clickham Lad, N Chamberlain, 10-7 ... T G Davies 7
7 Corbie Lynn, G Richards, 10-7 ... R Barry
8 02 Edward's Corner, T Barnes, 10-7 ... D Johnston 7
9 0 Fragrant Madam, T Barnes, 10-7 ... M Barnes
10 u Jean's Gamble, G Lockerbie, 10-7 ... N Balmer
11 f Joint Mercy, J Wilson, 10-7 ... A Stringer 4
12 p Kauira, W Smith, 10-7 ... —
13 Minnie Brown, J Wilson, 10-7 ... C Grant
14 0 Moon Gazer, N Waggott, 10-7 ... Mr N Waggott Jun 7
15 00 Nimbo, N Waggott, 10-7 ... W Redfern
16 Noble Whin, C Bell, 10-7 ... Mr R Shiels 7
17 Patchwork Saint, F Watson, 10-7 ... G Gray 7
18 00 Polly Quinn, C Wardman, 10-7 ... G Holmes
19 Rabchie, T Cuthbert, 10-7 ... P Mawilliams 7
20 Ryecroft, P Johnson, 10-7 ... D McCaskill 7
21 Sathnanda, F Walton, 10-7 ... Mr J Walton
22 0 Shallot Boy, F Watson, 10-7 ... R Lamb
24 0 Under-Rated, M W Easterby, 10-7 ... P Tuck
3-1 Under-Rated, 4-1 Corbie Lynn, 5-1 Shallot Boy, 6-1 Edward's Corner, 8-1 Audit, 10-1 Polly Quinn, 12-1 Sathnanda, Ryecroft, 20-1 others.

Kelso selections

By John Karter

1.15 Blackhawk Star. 1.45 Mr Pongee. 2.15 Percipient. 2.45 Who's Free. 3.15 Darth Vader. 3.45 Under-Rated.

Uttoxeter programme

1.0 BRANSTON CHASE (Div I: Novices: £960: 2½m)
3 0/22-032 Bird Stream, D Gandolfo, 6-10-12 ... P Barton
7 00012-0 Deston (B), W Wharton, 5-10-12 ... S J O'Neill
11 Hatton Lad, D Ancil, 6-10-12 ... R Hyatt
13 p0/ Joe's Boy, D Burchell, 6-10-12 ... M Williams
15 40004-0 Kindled Spirit, W Mann, 6-10-12 ... A Webb
17 1022-04 Mr Kintulla, J Edwards, 5-10-12 ... P Blacker
19 0000-02 Perton Costow, K Bailey, 5-10-12 ... A Webber
23 00030-f Silver Tongue, E Courage, 5-10-12 ... Mr T Thomson Jones
25 3100-00 Wait And See, Mrs M Rimell, 6-10-12 ... S Morshead
11-8 Bird Stream, 7-2 Wait And See, 5-1 Mr Kintulla, 13-2 Perton Costow, 10-1 Silver Tongue, 12-1 Deston, 14-1 others.

1.30 HARTINGTON HURDLE (Novices: £690: 2m 1f)
1 10 Cwmyrathin, M Tate, 5-11-10 ... Mr C Crozier
2 004231 Skeheme, J Edwards, 6-11-10 ... P Blacker
3 322-212 Whimbrel Wader, Mrs A Cousins, 4-11-6 ... P Barry
9 Jobe's Walk, Mrs C Lloyd-Jones, 5-11-0 ... E Woods
10 Kilninver, N James, 5-11-0 ... R F Davies
11 p000/0-1 Long John, P Burgoyne, 6-11-0 ... G McNally
12 p- Mangro, Mrs M Rimell, 6-11-0 ... Mr A Sharpe 7
13 Pepina, T Taylor, 5-11-0 ... —
16 00 Spartan Mill, J H Peacock, 6-11-0 ... O Evans 7
18 Surely Right, Mrs M Rimell, 5-11-0 ... S Morshead
21 p- Whitcliffe, K White, 6-11-0 ... R Dickin
22 00-20 Brianstanway, D Nicholson, 4-10-10 ... P Scudamore
23 Cavo Varka, R E Peacock, 4-10-10 ... S J O'Neill
24 Centrebank, R Turnell, 4-10-10 ... Steve Knight
30 0 Lorentino, W Francis, 4-10-10 ... R Crank
31 Merton Grounds, M W Dickinson, 4-10-10 ... G Graham
33 000-3 Norfolk Gold, B McMahon, 4-10-10 ... J Hansen 7
37 f22 Renrebo, M Naughton, 4-10-10 ... K Whyte
38 -020-000 Royal Power, B Richmond, 4-10-10 ... S Smith Eccles
39 30000-2 Swing The Axe, T Hallett, 4-10-10 ... B Wright 4
5-2 Swing The Axe, 9-2 Cwmyrathin, 6-1 Skeheme, 13-2 Brianstanway, 8-1 Norfolk Gold, 10-1 Centrebank, 12-1 Whimbrel Wader, 14-1 Renrebo, 16-1 others.

2.0 BRANSTON CHASE (Div II: Novices: £960: 2½m)
4 0r000-0 Bow Bells, Mrs J Kington, 6-10-12 ... R Kington
12 000210- If And When, J Friday, 6-10-12 ... G Jones
14 000 Kale Brig, W Fisher, 5-10-12 ... R Linley
16 00p-004 Melerek, Miss A King, 5-10-12 ... J Kerr 4
18 42-3pfp Oatley Pride, P Pritchard, 6-10-12 ... —
20 0000-00 Phil The Fluter, H Wharton, 6-10-12 ... S Smith Eccles
21 00-0340 Rose Standish, B Cambidge, 5-10-12 ... R Crank
24 22u20-0 Tom's Little Al, W R Williams, 8-10-12 ... Lorna Vincent
7-4 Rose Standish, 11-4 Tom's Little Al, 7-2 Melerek, 5-1 If And When, 13-2 Kale Brig, 12-1 Oatley Pride, 16-1 others.

2.30 MARKET DRAYTON CHASE (Handicap: £1,702: 3½m)
2 b12024- Ballydonagh (D), M W Dickinson, 8-11-9 ... R Earnshaw
3 1430p-3 Benghazi Express (CD), Mrs J Pitman, 7-11-8 ... C Brown
4 2404-p0 Pongee Boy (D), R Perkins, 8-11-6 ... —
5 1311-00 Scot Lane (D), M Tate, 8-11-7 ... G Smith
6 1012-00 Nash, C Crossley, 10-11-3 ... R Crank
7 2049-00 Monty Python (C), Mrs J Pitman, 9-10-13 ... Steve Knight
8 20000-0 Sir Gyro, P Yardley, 8-10-5 ... P Scudamore
11 14304-0 Haybale, J Spearing, 7-10-1 ... S Morshead
12 4012-pp Kyle of Lochalsh, P Brookshaw, 7-10-0 ... A Brown
13 44u213- The Human Kie, W A Stephenson, 8-10-0 ... Mr E McIntyre 4
14 041/440 Anthony Daughter, E Morris, 8-10-0 ... M Brisbourne
5-1 Scot Lane, 7-2 Benghazi Express, 4-1 Ballydonagh, 11-2 Haybale, 8-1 Monty Python, 12-1 Pongee Boy, 14-1 others.

3.0 HAIG WHISKY HURDLE (Novices: £1,158: 2m 1f)
2 402-14 Aldro, W Clay, 5-11-5 ... N Clay
4 0-p0021 Original Step, T Hallett, 6-11-5 ... B Wright 4
5 0344/01 Poddyne, W Mann, 6-11-5 ... A Webb
7 00-3d25 Charley Fisher, Mrs M Babbage, 6-11-0 ... Mr N Babbage 7
8 0040-0r Fornshaw, Miss B Sykes, 6-11-0 ... R Dickin
10 00000-0 Humber Prince, Mrs J Pitman, 5-11-0 ... C Brown
12 0- New Wells, R Morris, 6-11-0 ... M Floyd
14 Palmyra-Court, K Morgan, 5-11-0 ... J Williams
15 22000-0 Pay Freeze, R Turnell, 5-11-0 ... E Waite 4
16 00-0000 Profiteer, R Perkins, 5-11-0 ... S Rutland 7
19 0p00-0 Weaverstake, B Morgan, 5-11-0 ... R F Davies
20 0p- Bold Dealer, N Henderson, 4-10-10 ... B R Davies
23 000-0 Jolly Rod, P Yardley, 4-10-10 ... C Smith
24 300 Madam Sophy, D Richards, 4-10-10 ... K Whyte
25 Moydrum, M Tate, 4-10-10 ... Mr C Crozier
27 Oxford Blue, D Nicholson, 4-10-10 ... P Carvill 4
29 Steel Trader, D Nicholson, 4-10-10 ... P Scudamore
31 Swarm, P Harris, 4-10-10 ... B Davies
33 Tye Bridge, J Webber, 4-10-10 ... Mr P Webber
11-4 Charley Fisher, 7-2 Poddyne, 9-2 Aldro, 6-1 Pay Freeze, 7-1 Steel Trader, 8-1 Original Step, 12-1 Bold Dealer, 16-1 others.

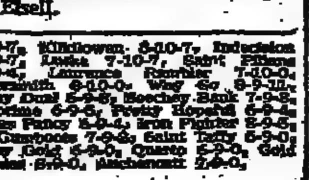
3.30 AUDLEM CHASE (Handicap: £1,396: 2½m)
1 f1b-002 Mid Day Gun, J Webber, 7-11-10 ... Mr P Webber
3 114-222 Lucky Call (D), D Nicholson, 7-11-4 ... P Scudamore
4 4/024-bp Anthony of Padua (D), P Yardley, 10-11-2 ... C Smith
5 20f-023 Drumglass, Mrs M Rimmell, 7-11-0 ... S Morshead
6 fp/0010- Saintly Sorrel (D), W Fisher, 7-10-11 ... R Linley
7 23111-0 Go Free (CD), B Cambidge, 8-10-11 ... R Crank
9 f21p2-2 Secretary General (D), N Henderson, 6-10-10 ... B R Davies
11 231432 Prince of Normandy (D), H Gittins, 9-10-8 ... V McKevitt 7
14 1-33072 Lodge's Fortune, J Edwards, 6-10-6 ... P Warner
15 0300-30 Kirkstone Pass (D), D Gandolfo, 8-10-5 ... P Barton
16 4/010p0- More Pleasure, J Webber, 7-10-4 ... A Webber
20 4061-00 Flittermere (CD), R E Peacock, 10-10-2 ... S J O'Neill
21 0-00122 Llacca Prince, J Friday, 9-10-0 ... G Jones
22 3040-10 Kombi, C McCain, 6-10-0 ... C Pimlott
23 433-p00 Master What, W Clay, 9-10-0 ... M Elliott 4
24 p/pu-0 Fire Alarm, K White, 11-10-0 ... J Burke
3-1 Secretary General, 9-2 Lucky Call, 11-2 Drumglass, 6-1 Mid Day Gun, 8-1 Prince of Normandy, 10-1 Lodge's Fortune, 12-1 Kirkstone Pass, 14-1 Go Free, 16-1 others.

4.0 TRENT HURDLE (Handicap: £1,021: 2½m)
1 01-1000 Tru Mar, Mrs M Rimell, 8-11-11 ... S Morshead
2 0200-03 Othman (D), B Poole, 8-11-6 ... P Barton
3 40420-0 Padski, R Hollinshead, 8-11-5 ... C Astbury
4 000-302 Vendevar (D), A Jarvis, 6-11-4 ... S Smith Eccles
5 f33/00-0 Multiply, Mrs J Pitman, 5-11-2 ... C Brown
6 240210- Celtic Tara (CD), C Booth, 5-11-1 ... C Tinkler
7 00104-0 Enisbba, P Yardley, 6-10-11 ... C Smith
9 0012-00 Fred Pillner, M Scudamore, 4-10-8 ... P Scudamore
10 10332/0- Arctictac, J Friday, 8-10-6 ... G Jones
12 024440 Poppy Fields, B Cambidge, 7-10-0 ... Mr J Cambidge 4
13 000-301 Enchanted Evening, T Bulgin, 5-10-0 ... S Keightley 4
14 30p00-0 Fanadix, B Richmond, 5-10-0 ... M O'Connor 7
15 01-0300 Amazon Ruler, W Clay, 8-10-0 ... M Elliott 4
16 0004-04 Doonally, C James, 6-10-0 ... G McNally
17 43-4420 Elsell, M Eckley, 6-10-0 ... A O'Hagan 7
18 fu2p00 Grangehill, D Morrill, 6-10-0 ... K Whyte
19 0410-00 Inkling (D), H Wharton, 4-10-0 ... C Pimlott
21 00400p0/ Calverstown (D), C Jackson, 9-10-0 ... J Burke
3-1 Vendevar, 7-2 Othman, 9-2 Tru Mar, 13-2 Padski, 7-1 Enchanted Evening, 10-1 Enisbba, 12-1 Celtic Tara, 14-1 Fred Pillner, 16-1 others.

Uttoxeter selections

By John Karter

1.0 Bird Stream. 1.30 Swing The Axe. 2.0 Phil The Fluter. 2.30 Pongee Boy. 3.0 Pay Freeze. 3.30 Lucky Call. 4.0 Elsell.



TOTE SILVER TROPHY CHASE (1st acceptances) Ascot, November 21, 2½m: Clayside 7-12-0, Easter Eel 10-12-0, The Mighty Mac 6-11-7, Deep Gale 8-11-6, Special Cargo 8-11-4, Wayward Lad 6-11-3, Prayukta 6-11-3, Panlinas Fancy 8-11-3, Royal Dipper 6-11-4, Snowtown Boy 6-11-2, King Spruce 7-10-0, Tacroy 7-10-13, Earthstopper 7-10-9, Little Bay 6-10-8, Random Leg 6-10-7, Kindlowen 8-10-7, Indecision 7-10-7, Lasha 7-10-7, Saint Fillans 7-10-4, Laurence Rambler 7-10-0, Silversmith 8-10-0, Way So 8-9-11, Lenny Dual 5-9-8, Beechey Bank 7-9-8, Oakprime 6-9-5, Pretty Hopeful 6-9-4, Zeldas Fancy 8-9-4, Iron Fighter 8-9-5, Mr Gumboots 7-9-0, Saint Tally 8-9-0, Sushy Gold 6-9-0, Quarry 6-9-0, Gold Invader 8-9-0, Ainchenadi 7-9-0.

Newbury NH results

1.0 (1.11) GOLD ASH HURDLE (Div I: 3-y-o novices: £1,011: 2m 100yd) JUNGLE JIM, b c by Hotfoot—Jungle Queen (Salford Van Hire Ltd), 11-0 P Scudamore (evens fav) 1
General Breyfax G McCourt (7-1) 2
Norfolk Storm R Champion (11-2) 3

[illegible]

Wolverhampton NH

1.15 (1.20) TOWER HURDLE (Div I: novices) QUAYSIDE BABBIE [illegible]

[illegible]

Boxing

This is London calling–come in all you provincial champions

By Srikumar Sen
Boxing Correspondent

In the bad old days of the Raj when I used to go to a mission school with a missal as my best friend the priests who would dish out pats on the head (and straps on the bottom) used to tell us heathens that when we died we would go to Limbo.

I liked the idea of going to Limbo because it was a halfway house to heaven. But when I grew up I found that my own religion offered me more perks. I could be reborn and, depending on my deeds in this life, I would get my deserts in the next.

So with a little more work on the big bag I might realize my ambition and come back as a heavyweight boxer because I am sure I could get top billing at the Albert Hall, considering the farce on Tuesday night between the British heavyweight champion, Neville Meade, and Leroy Boone, of the United States. The shaven-headed Virginian reminded me of one of those guards Hollywood places outside harems of eastern princes.

I would be a "public attraction" and appear on *Sportsnight*. What a tamasha! The cameras would follow my every move, as they did the big men on Tuesday, only they did not do much else until the American giant was told by Harry Gibbs, the refereee, in the penultimate ninth round to get on with it.

He did but he was not too hard on Meade and walked off with a clear verdict. I might even follow in the footsteps of Joe Bugner and meet the world number one. What is a block knocked off when you can make a hundred grand or two? But that's all in the future.

The Albert Hall of the present suddenly seems an empty place, with one more genuine crowd-puller, Dave Green, having been pulled out of his bout with Reg Ford, of Guyana, in the fifth round and then pulled out of his bout with Anno Domini in his seventh year.

Mike Barrett and Mickey Duff will be scratching their heads about what to do about the Albert Hall and the BBC now that Charlie Magri is out of action till January with an injured hand.

Gone are the great London crowd-pullers: Cooper, Conteh, the Finnegans, Stracey, Minter, Green, Batten, even Flint in a way. Come in you champions in the provinces, London needs you. Come in Colin Jones, come in Tony Sibson, come in Pat Cowdell, come in Herol Graham, come in John Feeney. This is London calling.

Of all those names Green was the most fiery and, with Cooper, was unfortunate to meet world champions at their peak: Carlos Palomino and one he should not have met, Sugar Ray Leonard, the greatest of all time (Sugar Ray Who? Robinson! Sugar Ray Robinson!).

What a rough time Green gave Palomino for 10 rounds. Then in the eleventh Green went in chin up. Came the knockout from that little left hook and Green was never the same again. Thereafter he was forever sailing into people with his chin waving in the wind like a loose tooth. And Jorgen Hansen, the veteran Dane, cracked it one in the third round of Green's defence of his European title in Denmark.

Still, in spite of the knockout and loss of his title, Green went on to meet Leonard. After the fourth-round knockout by the world champion Green became a shell. In spite of advice not to go on the Fen Tiger tried to find a home in the light-middles. But though he kept on winning he also kept on getting caught by ordinary opponents.

So it was not surprising to see a neat boxer like Ford, brother of the world-rated featherweight, Patrick Ford, catching him all too easily. Andy Smith, his manager, did well to pull him out.



Green: no longer will that chin wave in the wind.

Hearns steps up

Los Angeles, Nov .—Thomas Hearns, who lost his WBA welterweight title to Sugar Ray Leonard in September, will make his debut as a middleweight against Marcos Geraldo of Mexico on December 11 at Nassau on the same bill as Muhammad Ali's comeback against Trevor Berbick, the Canadian heavyweight.—Agence France-Presse.

Tennis

Bank shells out to help LTA's seed corn

By Rex Bellamy,
Tennis Correspondent

During the next five years Williams and Glyn's Bank are to give the Lawn Tennis Association a total of £125,000 towards the cost of putting regional administration on a full time basis.

Lest this should be thought no more than a bureaucratic extravagance, it should be remembered that in 1980 a committee appointed by the government recommended in the course of a comprehensive and severely critical report, that development officers should be appointed in every region.

In this respect, as in others, the LTA have responded admirably to a rap on the knuckles. They have been helped by the Sports Council and a variety of other organisations.

The appointment of full-time staff to coordinate the work of voluntary officers demands money, and a bank is an unusual component of a British sponsorship programme largely backed by companies dealing in tobacco, motor vehicles, food, drinks, sporting goods, building or insurance.

The eight English regions (the other home counties are organized separately) provide artificial but necessary rungs in the administrative ladder between the 36 county associations and the LTA. The immediate aim is to deploy eight full time coaches among the regions.

The East and South West were the first to benefit. Thanks to Williams and Glyn's, Charles Applewhaite will become full time coach in the North West on January 1, having done the job part time since 1969.

That leaves five more regions to be staffed. Jim Cochrane chairman of the LTA council, said yesterday, during a press conference at Baron's Court, that their policy was "to employ first class people and leave them to get on with the job". This indicates that as long as they keep their heads, the full time-regional coaches will have all the freedom they can reasonably expect.

Applewhaite, a familiar part of the scenery at West Didsbury and anywhere Lancashire happened to be playing, will continue his coaching but sees the coordination of development—"winding people up"—as his important task. He also wants to introduce into primary schools the condensed form of the game known as "short tennis".

Sir George Kenyon, chairman of Williams and Glyn's, expressed a hope that their sponsorship will help to "produce the seed corn for a substantial new development in British tennis". That hope seems to be justified. Susan Mappin, the woman's national training organizer, said that most of the under-12 players coming through for national training were from the two regions that already had full time coaches.

Paul Hutchins, the national team manager, said that with full-time professionals working at regional level the LTA hoped that players would be "sieved" at a younger age, have their attitudes and techniques examined, and given more opportunities to play. "We would like to see a higher standard of players coming through to national level". He pointed out, though, that the regions were concerned with development and administration, not merely with training and coaching the better players.

This theme was expanded by Tony Mottram, the director of national development: "We're still only dealing with players up to the age of 16. Regional development is not simply aimed at juniors. It has to be seen as dealing with the entire game, including tennis in schools, players of 16 and upwards, older players, and mixed doubles. The greatest single advantage of lawn tennis as a game is the social mixing of the sexes."

Although Mottram did not say as much, he was reminding everyone that the LTA have wider responsibilities than the production of players good enough to earn a living from the international circuit. That reminder was necessary, as was his comment that throughout the regions, professional expertize would still need the backing of voluntary helpers.

Those cautionary notes were healthy. Nor can we expect quick remedies for the ills of British tennis. But it has to be encouraging that men and women who know their stuff are to be employed full time in helping more people of all ages to play more and better tennis.

Table tennis

England to play hosts for Chinese tour

From a Special Correspondent

Television and Desmond Douglas in particular; and table tennis in England in general will benefit from yesterday's announcement that China, the world champions, are to make a tour from December 31 to January 10. They will play in the Norwich Union English Open, at Crawley, from January 6 to 9, the Cleveland Three Star tournament at Middlesbrough on January 2 and 3, and at least one international match in between.

The Chinese last visited England in 1979. On their previous tour in 1978 their exhibition at the English Open created a sensation.

Speculation will mount as to how many of their world championship team, Cai Zhen-hua, Xie Saike and Shi Zhi-hao, they will expose to view or whether Guo Yue-hua, the world champion, who hardly represented China in the team championships at all, will be included.

There may be surprise selections, however, as in 1978 when an unknown schoolboy, Teng Li, 15 years old, reached the final of the English Open and has not been seen again since. Whatever the team is, it should be of great value to Douglas, the England No 1, who has been able to beat every other top player in the world except the Chinese.

Hockey

Starsky misses his partner but Girdwood finds one

By Sydney Friskin

Richmond 1 Oxford University 0

If, as is often argued, hockey is a right-handed game, Richmond yesterday decided to play it from the left. It was from this area of the field that they developed their attacks to take full points from Oxford University in this London league match.

While Starsky might have been searching for a partner in Richmond's middle line, Girdwood was not short of one up front. He had good service from Barford and Simpkin and both had a hand in the early goal which decided the match. Girdwood picked up Simpkin's final pass controlled it well and drove a hard shot into goal in the 11th minute. He had a similar chance a couple of minutes later, but this time Niblett who had a superb game in the Oxford goal made the first of many good saves.

Richmond kept up a steady stream of attacks in which Hyde, who played last season for England Schoolboys, was conspicuous. They should have scored at least once more before halftime and would not have been flattered by a three goal victory margin.

Oxford were disappointing in attack where Lawless and Blackett despite the promptings of Stevenson and Mansfield, could not combine as effectively as they had done against Maidenhead last week. They were up against a more experienced defence in which Hall and Daubeny denied them the space they needed.

In the taking of short corners, too, Oxford were found wanting. In the first half they had five, Mansfield seldom knowing quite what to do after stopping a hit from the line with his stick. Iley, who usually assists him in this ploy was still injured and watching helplessly from the sidelines.

The Oxford citadel was in danger of falling again just before the interval when the goalkeeper kicked the ball straight to Priday whose shot was saved on the line by North. Then shortly before the end of the first half Mansfield did try a shot from Oxford's fifth short corner, but it was well saved.

Early in the second half Richmond lost Priday through injury and Sellers came on as his substitute. No dislocation was caused in Richmond's forward line and they still held Oxford under pressure, causing Niblett, midway in this period, to save from Hyde who had combined well with Girdwood.

Towards the end Richmond were denied another goal by Niblett who saved again from Hyde. Each side then forced a short corner which came to nothing.

RICHMOND: E Filby; P Hall, G Daubeny, H Starsky, M Barford, P George (capt), T Priday (sub R Sellers), E Hyde, N Saward, I Girdwood, I Simpkin.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY: R Niblett (Charterhouse and New College); *J Gordon (Kingston GS and Lincoln) (capt), M Turner (Rossall and Mansfield), J North (Belfast Institute and St Edmund Hall), S Quiddington (Nottingham and Wadham), D Mansfield (Bishop's Stortford and Worcester), N Stevenson (Taunton and St Benet's) *S Gill (St Edward's Oxford and New College), *C Lawless (St Edward's Oxford and Christ Church), *H Blackett (St Edward's Oxford and Christ Church), G Warren (Merchant Taylors, Northwood and Balliol), sub, N Robinson (Framlingham and Lincoln).

Umpires: R. Rigby, and B MacKay (Southern Counties).

Cycling

Doyle hears terms for new contract

By John Wilcockson

When Tony Doyle lines up tonight at the start of the Munich six-day cycle race, it will be in the knowledge that he will probably be competing in 1982 as a member of the prestigious TI-Raleigh squad. Before flying out to West Germany, Doyle made an unpublicized visit to the Raleigh Industries headquarters in Nottingham, to discuss the terms of a contract which would allow him to prepare in the most advantageous conditions for next year's world championships, which take place in England.

The meeting with the Raleigh management came after an approach made to Doyle last week by the team's Dutch manager, Peter Post, who is reported as disliking British cyclists in his team. But Doyle is no ordinary British cyclist.

An injury sustained in a training crash prevented Doyle this year from defending the world 5,000 metres pursuit title he won in September 1980, only one month after turning professional for the British team, KP Crisps-Viscount. His problems were accentuated last month by a crash in the six-day race in Dortmund and by the withdrawal from sponsorship by KP.

The unexpected interest shown by Mr Post in the British pursuiter was perhaps sparked by the resignation from TI Raleigh by Bert Oosterbosch, from The Netherlands, who won the 1979 world pursuit championship.

Another top rider to leave the team is Joop Zoetemelk, the winner for Raleigh of the 1981 Tour de France. He has returned to sign for the French team, Mercier.

To date, Mr Post has signed for next season 30 profesionals, 11 from The Netherlands and two from Belgium. These include two former world road race champions, Jan Raas and Gerrie Knetemann.

A spokesman for Raleigh said yesterday that: "There is no immediate prospect of us signing up further riders," but he added that terms were "being discussed with Doyle." If these discussions result in Doyle signing a contract, it could do much to boost Raleigh's tarnished image. This year has been marked by an undistinguished performance in the Tour de France, mass redundancies at the Nottingham works, the closure of their Worksop factory, an investigation by the Office of Fair Trading and a management row that resulted in the resignation of the company's chief executive.

It is known that the Dutch-based racing team will be operating next year on a reduced budget, but the extra cash neded to sign Doyle is likely to get the go-ahead from Tube Investments.

Aged 22, Doyle is one of this country's most talented riders, both at track and road racing. He raced successfully in France as an amateur for three seasons, but he was disappointed not to contest his speciality event, the individual pursuit, at the Moscow Olympics. He was dropped at the last minute in favour of the younger Sean Yates. His non-selection spurred Doyle to turn professional 15 months ago. Besides the 1980 world title, he has twice won the British professional pursuit championship and he had a successful career in European six-day racing. With TI-Raleigh, he could become just as successful on the roads of the Tour de France.

For the record

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Calgary Flames 2, New York Islanders 2; Winnipeg Jets 3, Colorado Rockies 3.

American football

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pct	F	A
Eastern Division						
Miami Dolphins	6	2	1	.722	213	162
Buffalo Bills	6	3	0	.667	203	141
New York Jets	4	4	1	.500	191	204
N Eng Patriots	2	7	0	.222	207	210
Baltimore Colts	1	8	0	.111	158	298
Central Division						
Cincinnati Bgls	6	3	0	.667	228	176
Pttsbgh Stlers	5	4	0	.556	188	175
Cleveland Brns	4	5	0	.444	163	194
Houston Oilers	4	5	0	.444	159	197
Western Division						
Kansas Cty Chfs	6	3	0	.667	227	185
Sn Dgo Chrgrs	6	3	0	.667	275	247
Denver Broncos	6	3	0	.667	173	129
Oaklnd Raiders	3	6	0	.333	125	150
Seattle Seahwks	2	7	0	.222	128	205

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pct	F	A
Eastern Division						
Dallas Cowboys	7	2	0	.778	214	181
Philadlph Eagls	7	2	0	.778	197	129
N York Giants	5	4	0	.556	171	137
St Louis Crdnls	3	6	0	.333	179	251
Washn Redskins	3	6	0	.333	177	212
Central Division						
Minnesota Vkngs	5	4	0	.556	205	218
Tmpa By Bucns	5	4	0	.556	193	158
Detroit Lens	4	5	0	.444	210	190
Green By Pcks	3	6	0	.333	170	208
Chicago Bears	2	7	0	.222	136	218
Western Division						
Sn Franco 49rs	7	2	0	.778	208	151
Atlanta Falcons	5	4	0	.556	263	173
Ls Angeles Rms	5	4	0	.556	214	193
Nw Orlns Snts	2	7	0	.222	108	204

Basketball

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION GAMES: Philadelphia 76ers 112, Washington Bullets 99; Dallas Mavericks 125, Cleveland Cavaliers 110; Chicago Bulls 104, Atlanta Hawks 96; Houston Rockets 101, New York Knicks 98; Phoenix Suns 111, San Antonio Spurs 88.

CUP WINNERS' CUP: Second round, first leg: AEK Athens 78, Parker Leiden (Netherlands) 89; Le Mans 74, Hapoel Ramat-Gan (Israel) 88.

KORAC CUP: Second round, first leg: Royal Anderlecht 95, Orthez (France) 80.

Tennis

STOCKHOLM: Grand prix tournament: First round: S Smith (US) beat P Rennert (US), 6—3, 6—4; T Gullikson (US) beat T Okker (Netherlands), 6—3, 6—0; H Pfister (US) beat P Hjertquist (Sweden), 6—3, 6—4. Second round: P Elter (WG) beat J Krick (SA), 7—6, 6—2; H-D Beutel (WG) beat C Kirmayr (Brazil), 6—4, 6—1; M Doyle (Ireland) beat K Curren (SA), 6—2, 6—3; S Denton (US) beat R Tanner (US), scratched; A Mayer (US) beat J Gunnarsson (Sweden), 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

CALCUTTA: I Lendl (Czechoslovakia) beat J Alexander (Australia), 6—1, 6—2; W Fibak (Poland) beat E Teltscher (US), 1—6, 7—6, 6—2; I Lendl beat W Fibak, 6—4, 6—3; J Alexander beat E Teltscher, 6—2.

Leading goalscorers

FIRST DIVISION: K Keegan (Southampton) 12; T McDermott (Liverpool) 10, L Chapman (Stoke), D Cross (West Ham), I Wallace (Nottingham Forest) 9.

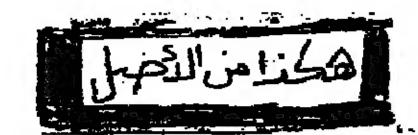
Date in Kuala Lumpur

The inaugural Asian Nations Cup tennis championships will now be played in Kuala Lumpur from February 14 to 21 next year. The fourth change of date since the competition was announced in May this year. It means that China and Taiwan would be able to take part because the Chinese New Year celebrations would be over.—Agence France-Presse

Watch on rally

New Delhi, Nov .—The second Himalayan car rally starts from Bombay on November 8 and will end in New Delhi on November 14. The Himalayan Rally Association are campaigning for world championship status for the event and it is understood that an observer from the International Automobile Federation will attend.—Agence France-Presse.

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429, Strand, London WC2R 0SA.

Chief Executive

Following the appointment of Mr GP Key as Chief Executive of another Metropolitan Authority the Council now invites applications for the post of Chief Executive.

Applicants must be able to demonstrate qualities of leadership and initiative borne out by substantial management experience at a senior level. It is not essential that applicants should have either Local Government experience or a legal background and experience in industry/commerce would not be a disadvantage.

The successful applicant will be:

- Principal adviser to the Council on matters of policy and head of the Council's paid service.
- Responsible for the administration and legal services of the Council.
- Returning Officer for the purpose of district/parish elections.

It is envisaged that one of the first tasks of the new Chief Executive will be a review of the Authority's existing management structure.

The appointment will be for a fixed term of not less than five years. The salary range will be £23,031–£24,354 together with appropriate fees for acting as Returning Officer.

Calderdale contains some of the most attractive countryside of any Metropolitan area and enjoys good communications with the rest of the country via the motorway network. House prices are low in comparison with most other areas.

Further details may be obtained from the Acting Chief Executive, Town Hall, Halifax, West Yorkshire (telephone 57122 ext 202). Completed applications should be returned by 30th November 1981. Envelopes to be clearly marked 'Application for post of Chief Executive'.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF
CALDERDALE

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£22385

The Public Record Office is the national repository of records of central government and the courts of law which have accumulated over nine centuries and which are continuously augmented by transfers from present-day departments and courts. Its duties include the safe custody and preservation of these records; advising bodies subject to the Public Records Acts on the identification of records worthy of permanent preservation; and the maintenance of a variety of services to facilitate public use of the records.

The Office has a staff of some 400 and at present occupies sites in central and outer London. The Keeper of Public Records, as its permanent head, is responsible to the Lord Chancellor for its administration and for all its activities, and is Accounting Officer. The post is graded Under Secretary.

Candidates (men and women) preferably aged at least 40, must have had substantial and relevant administrative experience and have proven managerial qualities. Understanding of the requirements and methods of historical research is highly desirable, and knowledge of the principles and practices of archive administration and records management an advantage.

The successful candidate will take up appointment on or about 1 May 1982.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 26 November 1981), write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants. RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). *Please quote ref: G/5658/L.*

Public Record Office

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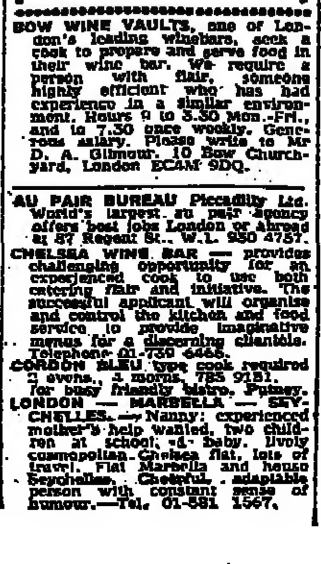
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		Studio apt S.C.	4	7	10, 17 Nov	£105
		Hotel BB	3	14	24 Nov	£133
		Studio apt S.C.	4	14	24 Nov	£130
Malta	Luton	Hotel HB	2	7	13, 20 Nov	£119
		2 bed apt SC	3	7	13, 20 Nov	£109
		Hotel HB	2	14	13, 20 Nov	£159
	Gatwick	Hotel HB	2	7	14, 21 Nov	£119
		2 bed apt SC	3	14	14, 21 Nov	£149
		Hotel HB	2	14	14, 21 Nov	£159
Tunisia	Luton	Hotel FB	3	7	20, 27 Nov	£129
		Hotel FB	3	14	20, 27 Nov	£159
	Gatwick	Hotel FB	3	7	21, 28 Nov	£129
		Hotel FB	3	14	21, 28 Nov	£159
Majorca	Gatwick or Luton	Hotel FB	2	7	21 Nov	£115
				14	21 Nov	£139
Costa Blanca	Gatwick	Hotel HB	2	7	15, 22 Nov	£109

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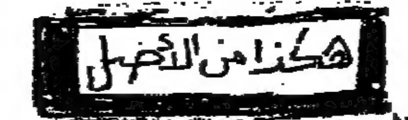
LONDON FLATS

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

OVERSEAS PROPERTIES

COUNTRY PROPERTY





Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

9.05 For Schools, Colleges: Europe from the Air 9.27 Japan: The Crowded Island 9.48 Arrival at Uppark 10.10 Fabrics 10.32 The police 11.05 Maths 11.30 Welsh traits 11.55 The Venice of England 12.20 Interval 12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Moira Stuart 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Appearing are Jenny Agutter talking about her new film; Eric Idle with news of his new play; and Irish singer Dana 1.45 Pigeon Street. A See Saw programme for the very young entitled A Cold Day (r) 2.00 You and Me. At the Airport (r) 2.15 For Schools, Colleges: Music Time 2.40 British Social History 3.00 Closedown 3.53 Regional news

3.55 Play School. For the under-fives (shown earlier on BBC2)
4.20 Cartoon: Animated Laurel and Hardy in Shiver Me Timbers (r)
4.25 Jackanory. Part five of The Miller's Boy read by Christopher Guard (r)
4.40 Cartoon: Scooby and Scrappy Doo in Lock the Door, it's a Minotaur
5.00 John Craven's Newsround. The latest world news for young people
5.05 Blue Peter. Peter Duncan spends a day with the Royal Marines on their endurance course and 15-year-old Debbie Francis will model her disposable wedding dress made from plastic bags
5.35 Willo the Wisp. The voices of Kenneth Williams in The Beauty Contest
5.40 News read by Richard Baker 6.00 Regional news magazines 6.25 Nationwide
6.55 Tomorrow's World. Among the items tonight is Guy Fawkes's contribution to dinghy inflating
7.20 Top of the Pops. The latest best selling records introduced by Peter Powell
7.55 Blankety Blank. Harmless quiz game organized by Terry Wogan
8.30 Sink or Swim. Comedy series about two brothers and a girl. Tonight Brian is persuaded to appear at the local folk club

9.00 News with John Humphrys
9.25 Tenko. Part three of the drama series about how women, captured by the Japanese during World War Two, cope with the situation. This evening they are marched to a concentration camp and discover conditions there are appalling
10.20 Behind the Scenes with ... John Glenister. Number eight in the 10-part series deals with a man who has been in television for 30 years, the last 10 as a drama director. In the programme we see him at work with Paul Daneman, Anna Massey and Jill Balcon on an extract from the novel The Sea Change
10.50 Question Time with Robin Day. Among those taking part are Roy Hattersley and Nigel Lawson
11.50 News headlines and weather

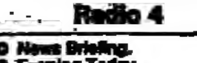
BBC1 VARIATIONS: CYMRU/WALES 10.10 am-10.30 Ysgolion: Hwnt ac Yma. 12.57 pm-1.00 News of Wales. 2.15-2.35 Ysgolion: Fienestri. 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 6.55-7.20 Heddiw. 11.50 News and weather. SCOTLAND 11.30 am-11.50 For schools: Scottish literature 12.55 pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland 8.30-9.00 Current Account. 11.50 News and weather. NORTHERN IRELAND 11.30 am-11.50 For schools: Ulster in Focus 12.57 pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six 10.20-10.50 Sportsweek 11.50-11.52 News Headlines 11.52-12.07 am Festival Notebook 12.07 News and weather. ENGLAND 6.00 pm-6.25 Regional magazines 11.55 Close.

BBC 2

11.00 Play School. For the under fives presented by Lucie Skeaping and Ben Bazell. The story is The Moonrocket by Wilma Horsburgh. 11.25 Closedown. 12.00 Open University: The first Years of Life: On the Way. 12.25 Childhood 5-10: Out to Play. 12.50 S101 Preparatory Maths: Numbers. Closedown at 1.05.

3.55 Women of Our Time. A profile of Gracie Fields by Barry Norman (r)
4.45 The Camera and the Song. Jeremy Taylor sings about Blackpool out of season and the town itself is captured on film by Ken MacMillan.
5.10 Cartoon Two. Do I Detect a Change in Your Attitude?
5.15 Personal Pleasures with Sir Hugh Casson. He visits the Russell-Coates Museum, (r).
5.40 The Five Faces of Dr Who* The final episode of The Firemaker (r).
6.50 Film: A High Wind in Jamaica (1965) starring Anthony Quinn and James Coburn. A hurricane destroys the home of the Thornton family in Jamaica during 1870. They decide to return to England but their ship is siezed by pirates.
7.45 News with sub-titles.
7.50 Living on the Land. The story of Rosemary Watson, cattle dealer.
8.30 Russell Harty. His guests include Sir Bernard Lovell and Mr Horton-Fawkes, a descendant of the famous Guy.

9.00 Happy Endings. The first of five programmes full of original songs by Peter Skellern. They are built around a story each week and we begin with a tale of town hall incompetency. As the title suggests each tale ends on a happy note.
9.30 Forty Minutes: The Multi-Marathon Man. A look at the Attempt by Ken Heathcote to run from John o'Groats to Land's End in record time.
10.10 Cameo. Wild Geese narrated by Douglas Leach.
10.20 World's End. Serial about a Chelsea set. Robin takes it hard seeing Nicola and Edwin together in the pub.
10.45 Newsnight. The latest world news plus an in-depth analysis of one of the stories that made the headlines in today's newspapers.
11.30 Futurama Rock 80 from Leeds. Among the bands appearing are Naked Lunch and Blurt. Ends at 12.00.



ITV/LONDON

9.30 For Schools: Behind the scenes at ITN the day John Lennon died; 9.52 Dad looks after us; 10.09 Tricks and conjuring; 10.26 The Peak District and Sheffield; 10.48 Bomb Calorimetry; 11.05 Basic Maths; 11.22 Telling the Tale; 11.30 The Beano comic; 12.00 Gammon and Spinach, 12.10 Get up and Go! 12.30 The Sullivans. 1.00 News. 1.20 Thames News. 1.30 Taff Acre. 2.00 After Noon Plus looks at the subject of contraception. 2.45 Hazell. The down-beat detective discovers that what is served at the local Indian restaurant is not just curry. 3.45 Three Little Words. Telepathic test between married couples.

4.15 Cartoon: Walt Disney's The Ugly Duckling.
4.20 Palmerstown. A drama set in the American Deep South during the Thirties concerning the friendship between two boys.
5.15 Emmerdale Farm. Dolly receives a shock when she goes to visit her aunt in Darlington.
5.45 News.
6.00 Thames News with Andrew Gardner and Rita Carter.
6.25 Sounds Like London. Musical quiz about London hosted by Benny Green.
6.55 The Streets of San Francisco. Two detectives investigate the murder of two girls found dead in their apartment (r).
7.50 Film: The Swiss Conspiracy (1975) starring David Janssen, Senta Berger and John Ireland. A Department of Justice investigator tries to find out who is blackmailing people with secret bank accounts in Geneva.



Nicholas Ball as Hazell (ITV 2.45 pm)

9.00 Film: The Swiss Conspiracy continued.
9.30 TV Eye. Going, going, gone. When Wilmot Breeden closed part of their Birmingham factory what happened to the redundant machines? T.V. Eye reporter Bryan Gould discovered a gigantic auction with foreign businesses walking out with the best bargains.
10.00 News.
10.30 Minder starring Dennis Waterman and George Cole. Terry, Arthur's minder, is taken hostage when a friendly Italian wedding ends up as a siege (r).
11.30 Wheels. Chris Goffey goes to Turin to see Fiat's revolutionary ideas about car body design. The rest of the Wheels team, Tony Bastable, Pam Rhodes and John Viner, have news of latest domestic developments in the current motoring scene.
12.00 What the Papers Say. Brian Inglis takes a look back at the 25 years the programme has been in existence.
12.25 Close with a reading by Gordon Honeycombe.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Checkpoint.
9.30 The Living World.
10.00 News.
10.02 Enterprise, (3) The Birmingham Enterprise Workshops.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: "Diary of a Moorland Winter" by Pam Sandiford (4).
11.00 News.
11.05 Analysis: Secrets of the Shopping Basket.
11.50 Enquire Within.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Top of the Form.
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre: Roaring Boys by Ron Hutchinson † Years ago Sammy Nelson left his native Ulster and began a new life in the English Midlands. He was successful and now his building firm is prosperous. He has an English wife who has never been to Ireland and a son. Then one day his mother, who still lives in Belfast is bombed out of her home and comes to stay with them. The passion and the prejudice she brings with her involve the family in a situation Sammy has been trying to avoid since he left the province
4.00 Home Base: News from around the UK which didn't quite make the national headlines.
4.15 Bookshelf: A weekly look at the world of books.
4.45 Story Time: "The Moonspinners" by Mary Stewart (9).
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 Any Answers?
6.55 It's a Bargain.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Fireworks on 4. Celebrate Guy Fawkes Night at Stourton Castle.
8.00 City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra † Concert: Tchaikovsky, Nielsen.
8.50 I Know It's Here Somewhere. A. L. Rowse talks about his search for Shakespeare's "Dark Lady".
9.10 Concert † (Part 2): Beethoven.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "Sun and Moon" by Katherine Mansfield.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News and Weather.

VHF 6.25 am Weather Forecast. 9.05 For Schools. 10.30 Listen with Mother. 11.00 For Schools. 1.55 pm Programme News. 2.00 For Schools. 5.50 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather
7.00 News
7.05 Morning Concert. Suppe, Tchaikovsky, Rossini, Schubert, Dvorak; records†
8.00 News
8.05 Morning Concert (continued). Schubert, Brahms Wieniawski, Sullivan; records
9.00 News
9.05 This Week's Composer. Darius Milhaud; records†
10.00 Walter Klien Piano recital. Mozart, Brahms, Schubert
11.30 BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra Concert. Scarlatti arr. Tommasini, Dvorak, Franck†
1.00 News
1.05 Bristol Lunchtime Concert direct from St. George's, Brandon Hill, Bristol. Guitar recital: Sor, Villa-Lobos, Castelnuovo-Tedesco, Granados, Rodrigo, Malats†
2.00 The Demon. Fantastic opera in three acts by Anton Rubinstein (sung in Russian; records)
4.55 News
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure. Composers and performers with physical disabilities have made notable contributions to the art of music. Natalie Wheen introduces a programme of some of the most outstanding, ending with Ravel's Concerto for piano (left hand) and orchestra at about 6.35
7.00 Gerhard Oppitz Piano recital. Beethoven†
7.30 The Mighty Reservoy by Peter Terson. Play, with Nigel Stock, Gordon Reid
9.15 Music for the Royal Fireworks by Handel; record†
9.45 Words (series). Talk by John Wain (3)
9.50 Music in our Time Luciano Berio; record
11.00 News
11.05 Wagner on record†

Bob Dylan: an appreciation by Paul Gambaccini (Radio 1, 7.00 pm)



Susannah Simons: she's in Jimmy Young's seat (Radio 2, 10.00 am)

Radio 2

5.00 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Susannah Simons.† 12.00 John Dunn.† 2.00 Ed Stewart.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News.† 6.00 David Symonds.† 8.00 Country Club.† 9.00 Alan Dell.† 10.00 The News Huddlines. 10.30 Star Sound Extra. 11.00 Brian Matthew †: from midnight. 1.00 Trucker's Hour.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 2.00 Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Peter Powell. 7.00 Paul Gambaccini. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Close.
VHF Radios 1 and 2 5.00 With Radio 2. 10.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648 kHz (463m) at the following times (GMT): — 6.00 News Desk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.30 Music for Strings. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 International Soccer Special. 8.30 John Peel. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Rock Salad. 10.15 Lord of the Flies. 10.30 My Music. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Six Irish Writers. 11.30 Assignment. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Top Twenty. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 The Pleasure's Yours. 2.30 Discovery. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Assignment. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Meridian. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 8.15 Ulster Newsletter. 8.20 In the Meantime. 8.30 Business Matters. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Time Remembered. 1.00 Lord of the Flies. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Ulster Newsletter. 1.50 In the Meantime. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Golden Treasury. 2.30 Music Now. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Business Matter. 4.00 News Desk. 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz. MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m. VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94 9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

CHOICE

Louisa Jameson as Blanche Simmons in Tenko (BBC 1, 9.25 pm)

● THE MULTI-MARATHON MAN (BBC 2 9.30pm) is about 46-year-old Bolton health club owner Ken Heathcote who decided to attempt the John o'Groats to Land's End running record before he became too old. His friends reactions were initially of incredulity but some eventually began to believe he meant what he said and five of them decided to join him. Not to race against him but to pace him, map read to find the shortest possible route and to cook. Joining this intrepid caravan of six men last August were the 40 Minutes producer, Desmond Lapsley and reporter Harold Williamson. To beat the record Ken Heathcote had to do the run in eleven days. This average out at eighty miles a day — the equivalent of three marathons. They set out in high spirits, after all Ken had run over 7,000 miles over the past six months in preparation and everything seemed to be in his favour. But he did not take into account the holiday traffic and other impedimenta. The programme is full of fun and good humour. Well worth watching just to find out why all of them are determined never again to attempt the multi-marathon.

● LIVING ON THE LAND (BBC 2 7.50 pm) is a new series of seven programmes about people whose job is something to do with the countryside. This evening the subject is Rosemary Watson. Originally a student at agricultural college she decided that her interest really lay in cattle and impressed a dealer so much with her knowledge that she was taken on as his assistant. Apparently male chauvinism is rife in this particular field and her fellow dealers and farmers have not readily taken to her. But Rosemary doesn't mind "folks thought I wouldn't be able to do the job. I've proved them wrong".

● THE MIGHTY RESERVOY (Radio 3 7.30 pm) a play written by Peter Terson in the late 1960s has its first radio performance tonight. There are only two characters in the play and as it lasts nearly two hours both the actors have to be special. This is indeed the case with Nigel Stock playing Dron, a drunkard who looks after a reservoir and Gordon Reid as Church, a young man who wants to swim the man-made lake. This reservoir looms large over the Vale of Evesham and Dron respects and fears it as if she were a woman — indeed he refers to it as "she". He believes that something disastrous will happen unless she is appeased by a sacrificial offering. Then along comes the newcomer to the village, Church...

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

CHANNEL
As Thames except: 12.00-12.30 pm Closedown. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 What's on Where. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Benson. Thick as Thieves. 7.30 Cartoon. 10.28 News. 10.32 Simply Sewing. 11.00 Talking Bikes. 11.30 Going Out. 12.00 Closedown.

YORKSHIRE
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 4.20 Further Adventures of Oliver Twist. 4.50-5.45 Tarzan. 6.00 Calendar. 6.50 Crossroads. 7.15-7.45 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Darts. 11.00 Talking Bikes. 11.30 Going Out. 12.00 Closedown.

BORDER
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 4.20 Vicky the Viking. 4.50-5.45 240-Robert. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Hear, Here. 6.50 Crossroads. 7.15-7.45 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Wheels. 11.00 Talking Bikes. 11.30 News. 11.33 Closedown.

ULSTER
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 4.20 Further adventures of Oliver Twist. 4.50 Flying Kiwi. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.50 Police Six. 7.00 Cartoon. 7.15-7.45 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Counterpoint, presented by David Dunseith and Gary Gillespie. 11.00 Talking Bikes. 11.30 Bedtime, Closedown.

SOUTHERN
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 4.15 Popeye. 4.20 Further Adventures of Oliver Twist. 4.50 Flying Kiwi. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Day by Day. 6.30 Workaday World. 6.45 University Challenge. 7.15-7.45 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 WKRP in Cincinatti. 11.00 Talking Bikes. 11.30 Going Out. 12.00 Weather Followed by Eruption of Christianity.

ATV
As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 New Kind of Family. 1.20-1.30 News. 4.15-5.45 Film: Grizzly and the Treasure. Man's obsession for gold in the Klondike. 6.00 News. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 ATV Today. 7.15-7.45 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Here and Now. 11.00 Talking Bikes. 11.30 News. 11.35 Project UFO. 12.35 am Closedown.

SCOTTISH
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 4.20 Further Adventures of Oliver Twist. 4.50 Muppet Show: Liberace. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 Bodyline. 6.45 Benson. 7.15-7.45 Take the High Road. 10.30 And Another Thing ... Diana Earl. 11.00 Communicators: Peregrine Worsthorne. 11.30 Seachd Laithean. 11.454 Late Call. 11.50 Darts 12.20 Closedown.

HTV WEST
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 4.20 Project UFO. 5.10 Jobline. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Report West. 6.45 Definition. 7.15-7.45 Emmerdale Farm. 10.28 News. 10.30 Fit For Living. 11.05 Going Out. 11.35 Vegas. 12.35 am Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES
As HTV West except: 11.22 am-11.37 Am Gymru. 12.00-12.10 pm Cel Cocos. 1.30-2.00 Definition. 4.20 Adventures of Black Beauty. 4.45 Sêr. 5.15-5.20 Cartoon. 6.00 Y Dydd. 6.22 Report Wales. 6.45-7.15 Sports Arena. 10.30 David Frost Special. 11.30 Going Out. 12.00-12.30 am Survival.

WESTWARD
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 6.00 Westward Diary. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Benson. 7.30-7.45 Cartoon. 10.32 News. 10.35 Westward Report. 11.00 Talking Bikes. 11.30 Going Out. 12.00 Faith for Life. 12.05 am Closedown.

GRANADA
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 4.20 Further Adventures of Oliver Twist. 4.50-5.45 Little House on the Prairie. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.40 This is Your Right. 6.45 Crossroads. 7.15-7.45 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Celebration. 11.00 What The Papers Say. 11.30 Talking Bikes. 12.00 Police Surgeon. 12.25 am Closedown.

ANGLIA
As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 News. 4.20 Vicky the Viking. 4.45-5.15 Further Adventures of Oliver Twist. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Arena. 6.50 Crossroads. 7.15-7.45 Benson. 10.30 Folio: Artist Percy Kelly. 11.00 Talking Bikes. 11.30 Hagen. 12.25 Faith and Fireworks.

GRAMPIAN
As Thames except: starts 9.25-9.30 First Thing. 1.20-1.30 News. 4.20 Further Adventures of Oliver Twist. 4.50-5.15 Sport Billy. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.40 Police News. 6.45 Crossroads. 7.15-7.45 Electric Theatre Show. 10.30 Benson. 11.00 Talking Bikes. 11.30 Seachd Laithean. 11.45 SWAT. 12.40 News. 12.45 Closedown.

TYNE TEES
As Thames except: starts 9.20 Good Word. 9.25-9.30 News. 1.20-1.30 News, Lookaround. 4.20 Further Adventures of Oliver Twist. 4.50-5.45 Tarzan. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.30 Northern Life. 7.15-7.45 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 News. 10.32 Barney Miller. 11.00 Come In. 11.30 Talking Bikes. 12.00 Bitterness of Death. 12.05 Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO ★ BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT

Classified Guide

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Russians increase pressure to free submarine

From David Brown, Stockholm, Nov 4

The Soviet Union temporarily reinforced its fleet outside Sweden's southern territorial waters today after telling the Swedish Government that its patience is running low over its submarine grounded near a Swedish naval base a week ago.

The Prime Minister's office said in a statement tonight that the Supreme Commander of the Swedish Armed Forces had submitted a report today, which would be discussed at a government meeting tomorrow.

A theory emerged tonight that the submarine was monitoring secret tests on a new anti-submarine torpedo. A defence staff spokesman confirmed the Navy was testing the torpedo on the day the submarine went aground only six miles away.

Mr Carl de Geer, the Swedish Ambassador in Moscow, has twice been called to the Soviet Foreign Ministry in the last few days to be informed of Russian impatience. The Soviet Ambassador in Stockholm has also visited Mr Ola Ullsten, the Foreign Minister, to complain over the delay in releasing the submarine, which ran aground at Karlskrona with a crew of 56.

The Swedish investigation into what the submarine was doing in a militarily sensitive area has been hampered by the captain's renewed refusal to leave his vessel for questioning. Investigators were today aboard the 1,000-ton submarine examining charts and navigation equipment. The captain claimed his gyro compass went wrong.

This morning another three Soviet naval ships joined the other Soviet vessels positioned just outside the 12 nautical mile territorial limit. Then they departed.

Mr Thorbjörn Falldin, the Prime Minister, was displeased over remarks by Mr Torsten Gustafsson, the Defence Minister, that force would not be considered. This assurance may explain the hardening of Soviet attitudes.

☐ Swedish boycott: The Swedish Government has instructed its ambassadors worldwide not to attend any of the forthcoming celebrations of the Soviet National Day (AP reports). The move "is an expression of Swedish disapproval", a spokesman said.

☐ Moscow: The Russians today broke more than a week's silence by saying the submarine had strayed off course because its navigation instruments had broken (Michael Binyon writes).

A brief Tass announcement said that on the night of October 27 to 28 "a Soviet diesel submarine No 137 which was on an ordinary training cruise in the Baltic Sea, in poor visibility, strayed off course owing to the malfunction of navigation instruments and because of errors which occurred in determining the location".

The announcement did not say where the submarine ran aground, and made no mention of the diplomatic tussle. It said the submarine had been refloated by Swedish rescue ships and was at anchor in a safe place.

The announcement is a clear Soviet attempt to back up Captain Pyotr Guzhin's original statement to his interrogators and save diplomatic face. The incident has inflicted considerable damage on attempts to present the Soviet Union as a peaceful neighbour of the Scandinavian block.

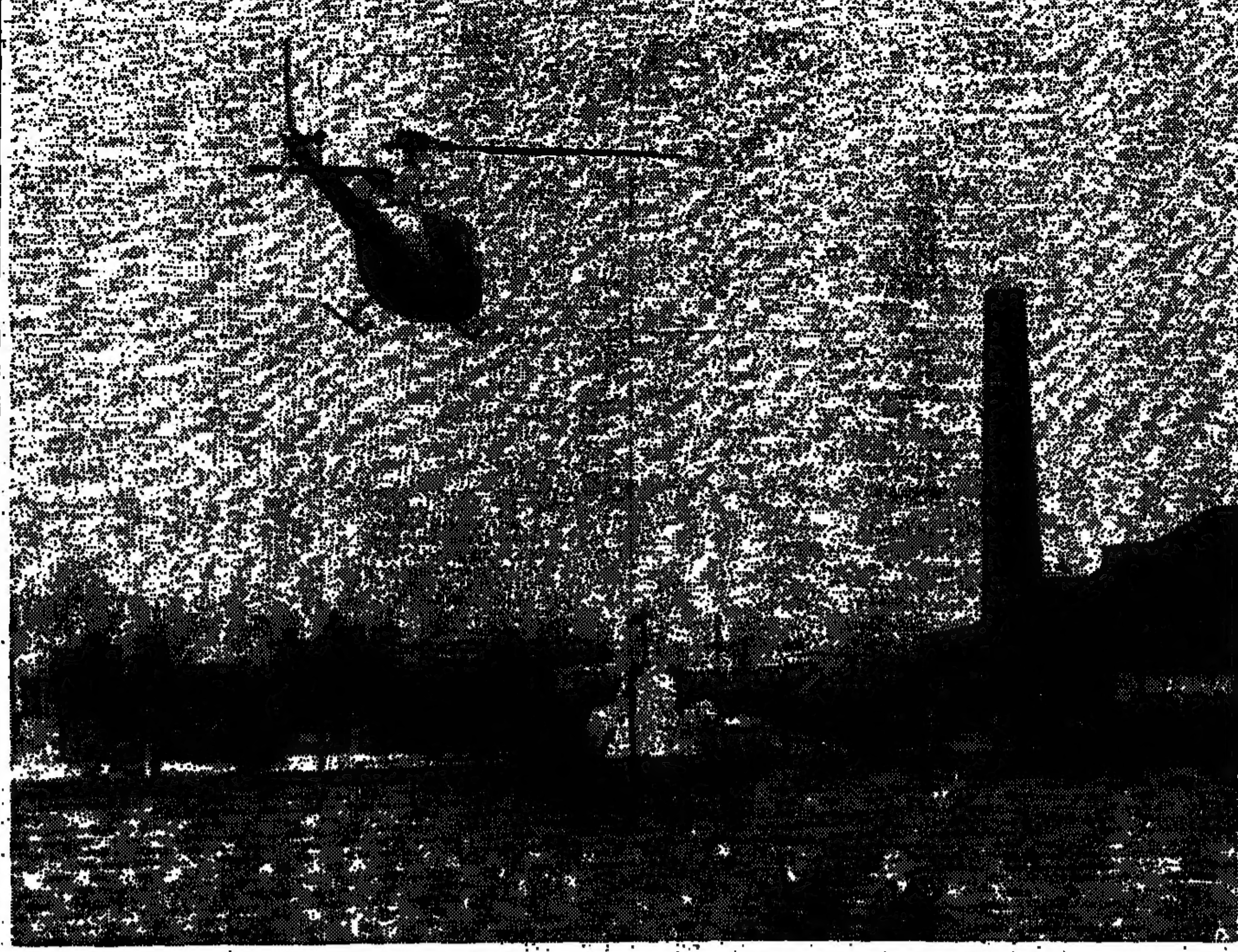
☐ Legal position: The Swedish Government was entitled to hold the submarine until it was satisfied with the captain's explanation, according to British legal experts (David Cross writes).

However, the Swedes were not allowed to venture on board without permission from the Soviet authorities because military vessels remain under the sovereignty of the nation whose flag they fly irrespective of where they are.

The experts said there seemed little point in the Swedish authorities seeking legal redress because the Soviet Union would never agree to appear before an international court. The most likely outcome would be release of the submarine.



Captain Guzhin: Refuses to leave submarine.



One of the two helicopters flying into the factory at Openshaw above the heads of police.

Police guard factory during raid

Continued from page 1

Furness where nuclear submarines are built. Laurence Scott has been making the engines as a sub-contractor for Vickers.

The dispute and occupation at the factory came after an announcement that the plant would close with the loss of 650 jobs. The sit-in was broken in August and last month the management said it intended to reopen the Manchester plant with only 150 workers. The unions wanted 90 more people to be taken on.

After a board meeting last week the management said it had reversed its decision to reopen and claimed that £500,000-worth of damage had been done during the occupation.

The shop stewards said they were contacting engineering, dock and mining unio officials as well as local MPs for support in their blacking campaign.

Vickers said last night that the engines had not been taken to Barrow and denied they had been involved in "this James Bond escapade".

"We knew nothing about it", a spokesman said.

One of the White Bell Jet Ranger helicopters which made yesterday's landing was owned by Cabair of Borehamwood, Hertfordshire, but the company refused to discuss its rule

☐ A Ministry of Defence spokesman denied all knowledge of the incident, but said that inquiries had been pouring into the ministry all day (Henry Stanhope writes). The company did not deal directly with the ministry because it was a sub-contractor of Vickers.

He said the Royal Navy was not in desperate need of the engines at present and had not put pressure on Vickers or anyone else for delivery.

Joseph's axe will fall on student grants

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

The elimination of the minimum maintenance grant for students, now £410, a sharp increase in the size of the contribution by parents and a substantial cut in the real value of the student grant now seem virtually certain.

Those measures have already been agreed by Treasury ministers and Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Education and Science, though details such as the precise size of the cuts still have to be worked out. The final package is also subject to ratification by the Cabinet.

Ministers have ruled out the possibility of other money-saving measures that have been mooted, such as limiting the duration of the student grant to two years. They have also rejected any question of introducing charges for nursery, primary or secondary schooling.

However, there is still a possibility that the universities will suffer a further reduction in their income next year because of the effect of inflation this year, which has been 2-3 per cent above what the Government has allowed in its cash-limited grant to the universities.

Education ministers have been arguing strenuously that it would be counter-productive to cut the universities' grant any more in real terms, which would be the effect if no account was taken of higher inflation. They have largely won that battle with the Treasury.

It has been agreed that there should be a large element of "validation", which is the new jargon for allowing for inflation that is higher than expected, in assessing next year's university grant, though it has not yet been decided whether it should cover the whole of the inflationary element.

The Association of University Teachers is expecting 10,000 of its members, representing a third of all academic staff in British universities, to turn up for its mass lobby of Parliament on November 18

Frank Johnson views Parliament

Walking backwards with Dimbleby of State

One hurried to the House of Lords yesterday for the State Opening of Parliament, but swiftly retreated to watch it on television, for you can't beat the real thing.

Our great state occasions, popularly supposed to go back centuries, were in their present form invented in the early 1950s by the late Richard Dimbleby, an ancestor of the present holder of the office of Dimbleby of State. Only the ancient craft of the television commentator can bring out one of the many strengths of the British Constitution: the fact that hardly anyone knows what is going on.

Down a long corridor, on the screen at one stage yesterday, walked Black Rod—itself a name which begs many questions—preceded by a senior police officer. "Hats off Strangers", roared the policeman. "That is the shout of 'Hats off Strangers'", explained Mr Dimbleby. The crucial point here is that Mr Dimbleby offered no further explanation. That would have spoilt it.

Visitors to our shores sometimes assume that we understand our pageantry. Untrue. We vaguely know that Black Rod, though a man, wears black stockings and that he gets a door slammed in his face, usually at this time of the year. There our knowledge ends. Furthermore, none of us really wants to know more.

Was that policeman's cry directed at the strangers or at whoever was supposed to whip off the hats of the strangers? What were perfect strangers doing in a place like this in the first place? If we all knew the answers it might cause us to doubt the utility of our institutions. As it is, we could all supply our own explanations yesterday as the ancient ceremony and the still more ancient commentary moved on.

"There is the Lord Great Chamberlain with his white staff", tolled Mr Dimbleby, leaving viewers all over Britain to assume some disability and to murmur, one to another, it's amazing how that Lord Great Chamberlain manages to get about.

"Baroness Young", Mr Dimbleby continued, "Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, there she is, holding the Cap of Maintenance." Close-up of cap being held on stick. Marvellous! Incomprehensible!

The Queen and other members of the Royal Family entered the House of Lords followed by some young men in breeches and a throng made up of people whom Mr Dimbleby announced as being, variously, ladies of the bedchamber and aides de camp, some of whom looked camp indeed if they were the same as the young men in breeches, as who would not in that gear?

Having battered down the door of the Commons, Black Rod led in the MPs—the men among them a rior of monochrome in their boring suits and dandruff. At this stage, Dr David Owen, the leader of the Social Democrats in the House, made a sudden move. Already irritated at not being allowed to lay a wreath on the Cenotaph at the same time as the other party leaders, he barged in alongside Mrs Thatcher and Mr Foot.

When they all reached the Lords to hear the Queen's Speech, Dr Owen, conveyed by that Barge of State, appeared on the screen in a prominent position. Only the fact that the Duke of Edinburgh got in first prevented him from occupying the throne next to Her Majesty.

The Queen read the Speech and gave it to a venerable man who wore a full-bottom wig and an eiderdown. "The Lord Chancellor returns the Speech to his purse and walks backwards down the steps," Mr Dimbleby helpfully explained.

Later, in the Commons, Mr Foot made a speech denouncing the Speech, which was now in the purse of the man last seen walking backwards on television. Mrs Thatcher made a speech defending it. This was the purely ceremonial part of the day's proceedings, and was unsuited to television.

Mr Foot incurred some adverse criticism last week for going in for detail in last week's censure debate instead of relying on his trusty broad brush. But yesterday he redeployed the brush.

He talked of the need for reflation, but was happiest reminiscing about his visit to Moscow.

Mrs Thatcher's speech was slightly damper than usual. She spoke especially of government aid in industrial training. Mr Eric Heffer rose and, reasonably enough, said such aid was merely a reversion to Labour policy. She did not deny it, but merely said she hoped Mr Heffer would therefore support it.

Mr David Steel, for the Liberals, said he was not in favour of General Reflation, though left it unclear as to whether he was in favour of Major Reflation or Lance Corporal Reflation. The debate continues.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

The Duke of Edinburgh, as president of the National Playing Fields Association, presents president's certificates, Buckingham Palace, 10; as senior fellow, Council of Engineering Unions, presents MacRobert award, Buckingham Palace, 10.30; presents gold badge awards on behalf of Recreation Managers' Association of Great Britain, Buckingham Palace, 11; as chairman of Tiger Club Dawn to Dusk competition, chairs panel of judges, Buckingham Palace, 11.30; as patron, attends Garrick Club's 150th anniversary dinner, Garrick Club, Garrick Street, 8.

The Prince and the Princess of Wales attend lunch given by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London, Guildhall, 1.

Princess Anne, patron of Riding for the Disabled Association, attends national conference and annual general meeting, Royal Festival Hall, 12.45.

The Duke of Kent, as patron, attends Royal Television Society's Shoenberg memorial lecture, Royal Institution, 6.50.

Princess Alexandra, patron, attends annual meeting of Mental Health Foundation, Cafe Royal, 11.40.

Talks, lectures

Japan and the West (1) Whistler by Sarah O'Brien Twohig, 1; de Stael: an introductory lecture by Laurence Bradbury, Tate Gallery, 6.30.

Hilary Macartney on Sir William Stirling Maxwell, National Gallery, 1.

Margaret Somerville on Ancient Chinese bronzes, 11.30; Song and Yuan landscape painting, British Museum, 1.15.

London maps of the sixteenth and seventeenth century by Rosemary Weinstein, Museum of London, 1.10.

Aeronautics, Aubrey Tulley, Science Museum, 1.

The eruption of Mount St Helens, Geographical Museum, Exhibition Road, South Kensington, 2.30.

Parasites, British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, 3.

Ivor Richard, QC, member of the Commission of European Communities, on Some aspects of social legislation in the EEC, New Theatre, King's College, Strand, 6.

Exhibitions

Splendours of the Gonzaga, Victoria and Albert Museum, 10-5.30.

Scottish Education Exhibition See '81: For art, craft, design and technology, the MacRobert Pavilion, Royal Highland Showground, Ingliston, Edinburgh, 10.

Watercolours of Antarctica by David Smith, Bankside Gallery, 48 Hopton Street, Blackfriars, 10-5.

Harry Turner 1912-1979, Wolverhampton Art Gallery, Lichfield Street, 10.

European Photography 81 Exhibition, Lyttelton Circle, National Theatre, South Bank, 10 am to 11 pm.

Manspace: An exhibition and sale of twentieth century architectural/design drawings, the Building Centre, 26 Store Street, 10 to 5.

Opening of first phase of Ancient Egypt gallery, City Museum and Art Gallery, Queen's Road, Bristol.

The thirtieth Kensington antiques fair, New Town Hall, Hornton Street, 12 to 8.

Music

Organ recital by Michael Fleming of the Royal School of Church Music, St Alban's Church, Brooke Street, Holborn, 6.

Vincento Baroque, St Mary-le-Bow, 1.5.

Vivient Banfield, piano, St Bartholomew-the-Great, 1.10.

Organ recital by Christopher Dowie, St Giles' Cripplegate, 1.10.

Memorial service

Sir Charles Woolley, St Martin in the Fields, noon.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30) and Lords (3): Continuation of debate on Queen's speech.

Anniversaries

James Elroy Flecker was born in London, 1884.

YHA charges

The Youth Hostels Association of England and Wales has pegged the price of membership for 1982. Membership taken out now is valid until December 31, 1982, and still costs the same: £1.50 from 5 to 15, £3 from 16 to 20 and £5 for those 21 and over.

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The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,672

ACROSS

1 The Mad Hatter's a menace (6).
5 What tailors do now and then (8).
9 John's Italian version of opera when put on first (8).
10 Clutches rail: do so when in trouble (6).
11 Young rascal recognized as holder of US State record (8).
12 Artist one put in the study (6).
13 Fully anaesthetized, father has lesions cured (nothing removed) (8).
15 Sees composition to be classical (4).
17 Old bird in double act (4).
19 Fellow-diner in trouble with drink (8).
20 This flighty emperor born in this? (6).
21 Joined together the company he split (8).
22 Defences of cats such as Macavity (6).
23 Scientist given one in Germany by Gertrude (8).
24 Mournful commentary on the dry spell (8).
25 Interminable oriental feast (6).

DOWN

2 Lock-keepers play musical skittles? (8).
3 Frank here is cover-point (8).
4 Moroccan fruit (9).
5 South Pacific islands link up for mutual benefit (8, 7).
6 Where to find a tumulus in Cumbria (7).
7 Painter left one road out (8).
8 George, in the old number, gives conflicting replies (3, 3, 2).
14 But Alonso did not really suffer this (3-6).
15 Paper by thick-skinned brute (8).
16 He provides cavalry with means for a flanking attack (8).
17 It's rubbed off, I trusted, somehow (8).
18 School team relegated? (8).
19 Cornish location for Light Division (7).

Solution to Puzzle No 15,671

HABIT STOMACHER
A O W E V N E U
CHOCOLATE GULES
K S S E R E L T
NATIONALGALLERY
E M R R U B
YEOMEN DOGSNOSE
E U D W R N
DETACHED PATENT
S A M A M A
SIREDWARDGERMAN
A E E N O N A G
PLAIN DAREDEVIL
I K C E E E I E
DISTENDED DOSED

The Times list of best-selling books

Performing Arts			
Visions Before Midnight	Clive James	Picador	£1.75
Guinness Book of British Hit Singles	Rice & Gambaccini	Guinness	£4.99
Concise Oxford Dictionary of Music		Oxford University Press	£4.50
Magic of Dance	Margot Fonteyn	BBC	£11.75
Born to Run: The Bruce Springsteen Story	D Marsh	Book Sales	£4.95

Transport			
Highway Code		HMSO	25p
Spotter's Guide to Cars		Usborne	99p
Richard's Bicycle Book	Richard Ballantine	Pan	£1.95
Observer Series 21: Automobiles		Warne	£1.95
Farnborough: The Story of the Royal Aircraft Establishment	R Turnill and A Reed	Robert Hale	£8.95

The Times list is based on trade sales through Hammick's to 400 bookshops and verified retail sales through eight Hammick's bookshops and 20 others.

The papers

The Daily Mirror says in an editorial that nothing in the speech the Queen read on behalf of Mrs Thatcher yesterday offered any chance that Britain might climb out of its economic pit. "It was the wrong speech with the wrong remedies for the wrong sickness. It did not deal with the nation's problems but with the Tory Party's prejudices. It isn't strikes or the closed shop which are wrecking the economy. It is unemployment."

The New York Times in an editorial calls on President Reagan to support an extension of the Voting Rights Act when the matter is discussed by the United States Cabinet.

In Germany, the Süddeutsche Zeitung says that the end of the BL dispute was a "realization of the hard facts of life". This "victory of the management" shows at the same time that "co-determination is a foreign word in Great Britain".

Fireworks displays

London: Camberwell, Burgess Park, Albany Road, SE5, 7.30. Crystal Palace, Crystal Palace Parade, SE19, 8. Hackney, Hackney Downs, Downs Park Road, E8, 7. Hammersmith, Ravenscourt Park, W6, 7.15. Haringey, Alexandra Park, Wood Green, from 8. Harrow, Harrow Football Club, Grove Field, Stanmore Hill, Stanmore, Middlesex, 7.30. Hillingdon, Ruislip Lido, Reservoir Road, Ruislip, Middlesex, 7.30. Islington, Highbury Fields, N5, 7.30. Lambeth, Brockwell Park, Herne Hill, SE24; Kennington Road, SE5; Clapham Common, SW4; Streatham Common, SW16, 7.30.

Lewisham, Blythe Fields, Cadrington Hill, Catford, 7.30. Merton, Ravensbury Park, Morden Road, Mitcham, Surrey, bonfire and flying bomb escape starting at 6.30 and 8.30. Southwark, Peckham Rye, SE15, 7.30. Thorpe Park, Chertsey Lane, Chertsey, Surrey, 8.30. Wandsworth, Battersea Park; Vista Lake, SW11, 6.30. Waltham Forest, Leyton County sports ground, Leyton High Road, E15, 7.30.

Birmingham: Senneleys Park, 7.15; Pype Hayes Park, 7.15. Brighton: Withdean Stadium, 7.30. Bristol: Downend Round Table, King George playing fields, Westerly Road, Downend, 7.15. Cambridge: Midsummer Common, 7.30. Durham: Police Headquarters, Aykley Heads, Durham City, 7. Edinburgh: Meadowbank Sports Centre, Saughton Park (City Park), 6.45. Glasgow: Glasgow Green, 7.30. Liverpool: Newsham Park; Sefton Park; Walton Hall Park; Speke Park; Netherley Comprehensive School, Priory Grove; Hayworth Street, 7.30. Manchester: Wythenshaw Park; Broadhurst Park; Heaton Park, 7.30.

CB radio

Citizens' band is available on two wavebands—27MHz and 934MHz. Maximum range is 10 to 12 miles, depending on terrain. One £10 licence fee available from post offices covers up to three sets. New legal service sets must bear on the front panel a circle containing the legend CB 27/81 or CB 934/81.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.69	1.62
Austria Sch	30.70	28.60
Belgium Fr	79.75	75.75
Canada $	2.32	2.23
Denmark Kr	13.90	13.20
Finland Mkk	8.55	8.10
France Fr	10.88	10.28
Germany DM	4.34	4.10
Greece Dr	118.00	111.00
Hongkong $	11.10	10.50
Ireland Pt	1.22	1.17
Italy Lir	2270.00	2170.00
Japan Yn	454.00	428.00
Netherlands Gld	4.76	4.52
Norway Kr	11.45	10.85
Portgual Esc	125.00	118.00
South Africa Rd	1.82	1.66
Spain Pta	183.50	175.50
Sweden Kr	10.73	10.19
Switzerland Fr	3.54	3.32
USA $	1.93	1.86
Yugoslavia Dnr	85.00	80.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: The FT Index rose 2.3 to 494.5.

New York: Dow Jones industrial average down 1.90 at 866.82.

Auctions today

Bonhams, Montpelier Street: European oil paintings, 11; English and Continental furniture, 2.30. Christie's, King Street: English furniture, 11; fine claret and white Bordeaux, 11. Christie's, South Kensington: Oriental works of art, 10.30; European ceramics, 2; scientific instruments, domestic and other machines, 2. Phillips, Blenheim Street: furs, 10; postage stamps of Israel, etc, 11; Sotheby's, New Bond Street: musical instruments, 10.30 and 2; war medals, 10.30 and 2. Sotheby's, Belgravia: Staffordshire ware, 11.

Viewing

Bonhams, Montpelier Street: English and Continental furniture, 9-2.30; fine jewels and objects of vertu, 9-4; Oriental porcelain and works of art, 9-3.30. Christie's, King Street, modern British and Irish paintings, drawings and sculpture; tribal art. Phillips, Blenheim Street: postage stamps (until 10.30); silver and plate; watercolours; prints. Sotheby's, New Bond Street: Chinese works of art; stamps; Old Master drawings. Sotheby's, Belgravia: French furniture.

Bond winner

The £250,000 Premium savings bond winner for November is 13RL 735556, from West Sussex.

Weather

General situation: Anticyclone will be slow moving over Britain.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight

London, SE, Central S England: Variable cloud, perhaps some rain or drizzle in places at first, mist patches clearing in morning; wind variable, light; max temp 12C (54F).

East Anglia, Midlands, S Wales: Dry, fog patches slow to clear in places but sunny intervals developing in most areas; wind variable, light; max temp 10 to 12C (50 to 54F), but colder where fog lingers. Frost in places early and late.

E, NW, Central N, N, NE England, N Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, Argyll, N Ireland: Dry, fog patches at first, sunny periods; wind variable, light but mostly NW at first; max temp 10 to 12C (50 to 54F).

Channel Islands, SW England: Rather cloudy, occasional light rain or drizzle in places; wind variable, light, becoming SE, moderate; max temp 11 to 12C (52 to 54F).

NE, NW Scotland, Orkney: Scattered showers, sunny periods but cloudier later, perhaps with a little rain in places; wind NW, later S, light to moderate; max temp 9 to 10C (48 to 52F).

Shetland: Sunny periods, a few showers; wind NW, moderate, becoming variable, light; max temp 8C (46F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Mostly dry but with overnight frost and fog patches; cloudy at times in the W with rain or drizzle in places.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind N, light; sea slight. English Channel (E): Wind light and variable, mainly E; sea smooth. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind light and variable; sea smooth.

Sun rises: 7.01 am. Sun sets: 4.27 pm. Moon rises: 2.3 pm. Moon sets: 11.26 pm.

First quarter: 1.09 am.

Lighting up time

London 4.57 pm to 6.33 am
Bristol 5.7 pm to 6.42 am
Edinburgh 4.54 pm to 7.30 am
Manchester 4.59 pm to 6.47 am
Penzance 5.22 pm to 6.58 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	s	11	52	Guernsey	c	11	52
Birmingham	f	11	52	Inverness	f	10	50
Blackpool	f	11	52	Jersey	c	12	54
Bristol	f	11	52	London	f	12	54
Cardiff	f	11	52	Manchester	f	11	52
Edinburgh	s	11	52	Newcastle	s	11	52
Glasgow	s	11	52	Ronaldsway	s	10	50

London

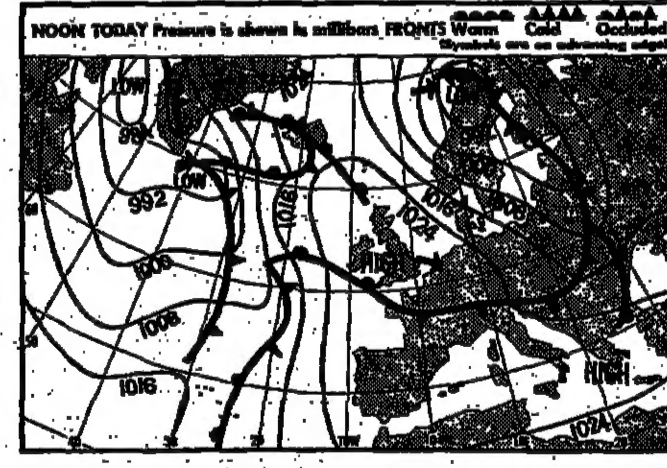
Temp: max, 6 am to 6 pm, 12C (54F); min, 6 pm to 6 am, 10C (50F). Humidity: 6 pm, 70 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.1in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.5hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,029.9 millibars, rising. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

LONDON: Cosmos 151R: 18.40-18.43; WNW; 45NNW; NNW*. Cosmos 185R: 18.4-18.11; NW; 20N; NE*. 19.46-19.48; NW; 20NNW; NNW*. Cosmos 956R: 17.18-17.23; S; 35E; NE. 18.54-18.57; W; 15NW; NNW. Intercosmos 14R: (Nov 6) 5.11-5.13; SE; 15ESE; E. Seasat: 17.58-18.7; SSE; 70SSW; NW. 19.39-19.43; SW; 15WSW; W. Aryabhata R: 17.42-17.49; W; 70S; ESE*. 19.22-19.23; W; 20WSW; WSW*.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 151R: 18.40-18.43; W; 65WNW; NNW*. Cosmos 185R: 18.4-18.11; WNW; 30N; NE*. 19.45-19.48; NW; 25NNW; NNW*. Cosmos 956R: 17.19-17.23; SSE; 25ESE; NE. 18.54-18.57; WSW; 25NW; NNW*. Intercosmos 14R: (Nov 6) 5.12-5.13; ESE; 10E; E. Seasat: 17.58-18.8; SSE; 75WSW; NW. 19.39-19.45; SW; 15WSW; WNW. Aryabhata R: 17.42-17.49; W; 50SSE; ESE. 19.21-19.23; W; 20SW; SW*.





b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	6.28	5.9	7.12	5.8
Aberdeen	7.00	3.3	7.04	3.4
Avonmouth	11.57	10.0		
Belfast	4.30	2.8	4.42	3.0
Cardiff	11.40	9.4		
Devonport	10.23	4.5	11.07	4.2
Dover	3.42	5.4	4.21	5.1
Falmouth	9.53	4.3	10.37	4.0
Glasgow	5.27	4.1	5.42	4.2
Harwich	4.34	3.6	5.11	3.6
Holyhead	3.36	4.3	4.07	4.5
Hull	11.32	5.5	11.50	5.7
Ilfracombe	11.06	6.8	11.46	6.7
Leith	8.10	4.4	8.32	4.4
Liverpool	4.17	7.1	4.48	7.4
Lowestoft	1.55	2.2	3.25	2.0
Margate	4.49	4.1	5.33	4.0
Milford Haven	11.19	5.2	11.57	4.9
Newquay	10.17	5.3	10.56	5.1
Oban			12.04	3.0
Penzance	9.39	4.5	10.26	5.1
Portland	11.04	1.6		
Portsmouth	4.30	3.8	4.53	3.7
Shoreham	3.58	4.8	4.36	4.7
Southampton	4.13	3.7	4.33	3.7
Swansea	11.92	7.3		
Tees	9.24	4.3	9.36	4.4
Wltn-on-the-Naze	4.21	3.5	5.09	3.4

Tide measurement in metres: 1m = 3.2808ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
E COAST					
Scarborough	5.9	—	12	54	Sun pds
Bridlington	6.7	—	12	54	Sunny
Cromer	4.1	—	11	52	Sun ints
Lowestoft	2.8	.02	11	52	Sun ints
Clacton	0.9	.01	12	54	Cloudy
Margate	0.5	.09	11	52	Cloudy
S COAST					
Folkestone	0.7	.07	12	54	Rain
Hastings	0.2	.06	11	52	Rain
Eastbourne	0.4	.03	12	54	Drizzle
Worthing	—	.04	12	54	Cloudy
Littlehampton	—	.03	11	52	Rain pm
Bognor Regis	—	.05	12	54	Cloudy
Shanklin	—	.04	11	52	Cloudy
Bournemouth	0.1	.07	12	54	Rain
Poole	0.1	.04	12	54	Cloudy
Swanage	—	.07	11	52	Rain
Weymouth	—	.02	13	55	Dull
Exmouth	—	.03	11	52	Cloudy
Teignmouth	—	.04	12	54	Cloudy
Torquay	—	.03	12	54	Cloudy
Falmouth	—	.14	11	52	Cloudy
Penzance	—	.10	13	55	Cloudy
Jersey	—	.08	13	55	Drizz am
W COAST					
Ilfracombe	1.8	.22	12	54	Cloudy
Tenby	3.3	—	12	54	Sun ints
Anglesey	5.7	.08	12	54	Sun pds
Colwyn Bay	9.3	.15	8	46	Sun intl
Southport	4.4	.35	11	52	Sun pds
SCOTLAND					
Eskdalemuir	4.3	.36	10	50	Sun pds
Prestwick	5.7	.07	11	52	Sun pds
Abbotsinch	3.9	.05	11	52	Showers
Tiree	6.4	.04	11	52	Sunny
Lerwick	2.6	.17	8	46	Showers
Wick	4.1	.06	9	48	Showers
Kinloss	6.0	.02	10	50	Sunny
Dyce	7.4	.01	10	50	Sunny
Leuchars	6.8	—	11	52	Sunny

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; fg, fog; s, sun; sl, sleet.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	c	18	64	Corfu	s	24	75	Majorca	c	22	72	Rome	s	16	61
Akrotiri	s	23	73	Dallas	s	18	64	Malaga	s	22	72	Salzburg	s	19	66
Alexandria	c	26	79	Denver	s	17	63	Malta	s	23	73	Sao Paulo	c	26	79
Algiers	s	23	73	Dublin	s	10	50	Melbourne	c	20	68	San Francisco	f	14	57
Amsterdam	f	12	54	Dubrovnik	s	20	68	Mexico City	f	14	57	Santiago		—	—
Athens	s	18	64	Faro	s	21	70	Miami	f	27	81	Seoul	s	7	45
Barcelona	c	16	61	Florence	c	14	57	Milan	fg	9	48	Singapore			
Beirut	c	23	73	Frankfurt	s	14	57	Montreal	f	9	48	Stockholm	c	8	46
Belgrade	s	14	57	Funchal	s	22	72	Moscow	c	0	32	Strasbourg	c	10	50
Berlin	c	17	54	Geneva	fg	9	48	Munich	s	18	64	Sydney	s	26	79
Bermuda	f	23	73	Gibraltar	s	20	68	Nairobi	c	26	79	Tangier	s	25	77
Biarritz	c	11	52	Helsinki	sl	2	36	Naples	s	18	64	Teheran			
Boulogne	d	9	48	Hongkong	r	21	70	New York				Tel Aviv	c	24	75
Bordeaux	c	11	52	Innsbruck	s	16	61	Nice	c	17	63	Tenerife	s	24	75
Boston	s	16	61	Istanbul	f	10	50	Oslo	s	9	48	Tokyo	c	18	64
Brussels	c	11	52	Jeddah	f	30	86	Ottawa				Toronto	s	14	57
Budapest	s	12	54	Johannesburg	f	32	90	Paris	c	11	52	Tunis	s	22	72
Cairo	f	25	77	Las Palmas	s	22	72	Perth	f	19	66	Valencia	s	19	66
Cape Town	c	21	70	Lisbon	s	21	70	Prague	c	12	54	Vancouver	f	9	48
Casablanca	s	26	79	Locarno	s	15	59	Reykjavik	s	-2	28	Venice	c	11	52
Chicago	f	18	64	Los Angeles	f	17	63	Rhodes	s	20	68	Vienna	s	9	48
Cologne	c	12	54	Luxembourg	c	10	50	Riyadh	c	32	90	Warsaw	c	8	46
Copenhagen	f	12	54	Madrid	s	20	68	R. de Janeiro	c	29	84	Washington	s	22	72
												Zurich	s	16	61